

THE
BENGAL ALMANAC,
FOR
1849.

A Companion and Appendix;

EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA;
REGULATIONS OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS;
&c. &c.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY

SAMUEL SMITH, AND CO.

Calcutta.

PUBLISHED BY THE PROPRIETORS AT THE
BENGAL HURKARU OFFICE.

SOLD ALSO BY

W. THACKER AND CO, AND R. C. LEPAGE AND CO.

1849.

I N D E X

TO THE

BENGAL ALMANAC AND APPENDIX.

	<i>Page*</i>
Absence Leave of, Civil Service.....	255
Absentee Regulations.....	255
Absentees' Salaries, Act relating to.....	94
Acts of Supreme Government for year 1847-48.....	149
Administrators, liability of real estates in the hands of.....	31
Affidavits (Supreme Court) Commissions for taking.....	211
Agency Government.....	467
Agra, Accountant's office at.....	287
Agra Presidency, Act of Parliament relating to.....	26
Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Rules of.....	495.
Akynb, Sailing Directions for	352
Almanac Perpetual	LXI
Almanac Pages.....	XIII
Allowances, subsistence to Civil Servants.....	270
Allowances Travelling to Civil Servants.....	271
Annuity Fund Civil Service, Rules of.....	516
Applications for Appointments (Bengal Army)	313
Appointments Staff, Vacation of (Bengal Army).....	328
Appointments, purchase of, forbidden.....	254
Aqueducts, &c. bathing is prohibited	194
Army Bengal, Regulations of	311
Army Royal, Regulations of.....	299
Articles of War for Native Army.....	149
Assessments House of... ..	485
Association Trade, Rule of.....	499
Assurance Indian Laudable and Mutual Society.....	570
Assurance Church of England Institution.....	600
Audit delay of, Responsibility for.....	283
Baggage, passengers, when liable to duty.....	437
Bank, General Military.....	545
Bank Saving's Bengal.....	603
Baptism Marriage and Burial Fees.....	487
Bengal Army, Regulations of.....	311
Bombay Express, rates of postage by, &c.....	427
Bombay Supreme Court, Act relating to.....	173
Bottoms British and Foreign, no discriminating duties	203
Burial, Dissenters.....	488
Burial Marriage and Baptism Fees.....	487
Bye Laws, Calcutta Police.....	481

* The Roman characters refer to the Almanac, the Arabic to the Appendix.

IV INDEX TO THE BENGAL ALMANAC & APPENDIX.

	Page*
Calcutta Improvement of.....	173, 188
Calcutta Public Library.....	611
Calendar, Gardener's.....	VIII
Calendar, description of and Reforms of.....	XLVIII
Calendar, Enumeration of Days of.....	LI
Celestial Phenomena, Description of.....	LV
Chain Moorings in Hooghly, Hire of.....	335
Chamber of Commerce Rules of.....	496
Chaplains, Rules regarding furloughs &c.....	488
Charter of E. I. Company.....	1
Chronological Table.....	CXXXVII
Church of England Assurance Institution.....	600
Civil Fund Rules of, &c.....	501
Civil Service Annuity Fund, Rules of.....	516
Civil Servants, Limitation of Salaries of.....	254
Civil Servants, Leave of Absence.....	255
————, Deputation allowances.....	255
————, Regulation of Salaries.....	255
————, Subsistence allowances.....	270
————, Travelling allowances.....	271
————, Rank, Seniority and Precedence of.....	278
————, Transfer from Bengal and Agra and <i>vice versa</i>	283
————, Miscellaneous rules regarding Leave, &c. Rejoining, &c.....	286
————, Private trading, Societies, &c.....	290
————, Sale of property to Natives.....	290
————, Charges of Corruption against.....	291
————, Borrowing and Lending from and to natives.....	292
————, Nuzzurs, &c.....	292
————, Merit Fostering Order.....	293
————, Miscellaneous.....	296
Clive's Fund Rules of, &c.....	543
Code Military abridged.....	311
Coins, Weights and Measures Indian and European.....	XCVII—CXXXIII
College Haileybury, Regulations of.....	251
Commanders in Chief in India, List of.....	LXXIX
Commander in Chief, departure from India of, a virtual resignation.....	27
Commerce Chamber of, Rules of.....	496
Commissions Military, Fees payable to public on.....	303
Commissions, Prices of in Royal Army.....	299
Commissions for taking affidavits for Supreme Court.....	211
Commissioners Conservancy, Act to confer certain powers on.....	188
Commissioners Conservancy may hold property.....	173
Commissioners small debts, jurisdiction defined.....	210
Company's Paper.....	458
Company's Paper Transmission of by dawk.....	466
Compound Interest Table.....	LXV
Conservancy Commissioners, Act to confer certain powers on.....	188
Conservancy Commissioners may hold property.....	173
Conservancy (House Assessment).....	485
Conversion of Company's into sicca Rupees Table for.....	LXVII
Copyright Law for India.....	169
Coroner's Juries.....	201
Corruption charges of against Civil Servants.....	209
Court of Requests, Jurisdiction defined.....	210
Courts Martial in Native Army.....	156
Courts, Subordinate Criminal in Bengal and Madras.....	214
Custom House Tariff.....	432, 438

* The Roman characters refer to the Almanac, the Arabic to the Appendix.



	<i>Page*</i>
Custom House, table of valuation of goods Import.....	446
Custom House, table of valuation of good Export.....	453
Custom House, Passengers' Baggages.....	457
Customs Regulations.....	429
Cycle of sun explained.....	2
Daily Pay. Table of.....	LXXI
Dawk Travelling, Calcutta to Bombay.....	426
Days in Year from one month to another.....	LXIII
Debris Regimental and Mutiny Act.....	100
Debts, Small Court, jurisdiction defined.....	210
Debtors, Insolvent Act.....	54
Delivery of letters in Calcutta—Rules for.....	428
Despatches Public—rules regarding transmission.....	302
Distances from Calcutta by post, list of with rates of postage.....	416
Distances of Stations below Calcutta.....	LXI
Dominical letters explained.....	L
Draught of Vessels Navigating, Hooghly.....	333
Duties on British and Foreign bottoms, equalization of.....	203, 444
Duties on British and Foreign bottoms—Equalization of.....	203
Duties on Passengers' Baggage.....	457
East India Colloge Haileybury, Regulations of.....	251
Easter. How to find.....	LII
Ecclesiastical Department, Leave of Absence, &c.....	488
Eject explained.....	L
Equalization of duties on British and Foreign bottoms.....	203, 444
Eras, Ancient and Modern.....	XLIX
European States.....	LXXVII
Events, Chronological Table of.....	CXXXVII
Exchange of Company's Rupees into Sicca Rupees, Table for.....	LXVII
Ditto <i>vice versa</i>	LXVIII
Exchange on England Table of.....	LXXIII
Executors, liability of Real Estates in the hands of.....	31
Export Tariff.....	443
Exports table of valuation of at Custom House.....	453
Express via Bombay rates of postage by &c.....	427
Family Pension Fund Uncovenanted Service.....	604
Fees, Burial Marriage and Baptism.....	487
Fees for Sacred offices, Military Exempt from.....	488
Forgery, proceedings in certain cases of.....	188
Franks Post Office, list of persons entitled to.....	395
Fund Bengal Military Rules of, &c.....	526
Fund Civil—Rules of, &c.....	501
Fund Civil Service Annuity Rules of, &c.....	516
Fund Lord Clive's—Rules of, &c.....	543
Fund Medical Retiring.....	545
Fund Military (Royal) Rules of, &c.....	506
Fund Uncovenanted Service, Family Pension.....	604
Furlough, Assay Master's.....	207
Furlough to Chaplains, &c.....	488
Furloughs Civil Service.....	200
Gang Robberies punishment of.....	210
Ganges—description of places on.....	249
Gardener's Calendar.....	VII

* The Roman characters refer to the Almanac, the Arabic to the Appendix.

VI INDEX TO THE PUNJAB ALMANAC & APPENDIX

	<i>Page</i> *
Golden Number explained	L
Goods, valuation of at Custom House Tables of.....	446
Governments, European.....	LXXVII
Governments, Native.....	LXXXIV
Government Agency	467
Government Securities.....	458
Government Securities, forms of deposits, &c.....	471
Government Securities transmission of by bank.....	466
Governor General, departure from India a virtual resignation	27
Governors General of India, List of.....	LXXXIX
Guide for River Travellers.....	369
Gunpowder to be landed at Moysapore.....	332, 341
 Halleybury College, Regulations of	 251
Hooghly, Perpetual Tide Table for.....	LXVI
Hooghly, wrecks and obstructions in.....	345
Horticultural and Agricultural Society Rules of.....	495
House Assessment.....	485
 Import Tariff	 438
Imports, Table of valuation of at Custom House.....	440
Income Table.....	LXIX—LXXII
India built ships, Trade of, Regulations for.....	120
Indigo, valuation of, Table for.....	LXII
Inland Steamers, Government.....	361
Inquests, Coroner's.....	201
Insolvent Debtors Act	54
Institution Church of England Assurance.....	600
Insurance Life New Oriental Company.....	583
Interest, Compound, Table of.....	LXV
 Judges of Supreme Court since 1774.....	 XC
Juries Coroner's.....	201
Juries in India, Acts of Parliament relating to.....	29, 30
Justices of the Peace, Act of Parliament relating to.....	30
 Landholders' Society constitution of.....	 616
Lascars, rules for their provisioning.....	344
Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.....	570
Laws (Bye) Calcutta Police.....	461
Learning, Act for the Encouragement of, in India.....	169
Leave of Absence Civil Service.....	255
Library Public Calcutta.....	611
Limitation of Salaries of Civil Servants.....	254
Life Assurance Laudable Society.....	583
Life Assurance Universal Society.....	589
Local Observations.....	IV
Loans Government.....	458
 Malacca, duties at.....	 204
Malacca Penang and Singapore, Municipal Laws of.....	204
Mandave, description of territories	209
Marine Courts of Inquiry.....	347
Marine Department Salaries of.....	359
Marine Registry Act.....	33
Marine Registry for ships built in India.....	120
Marine Regulations.....	331

* The Roman characters refer to the Almanac, the Arabic to the Appendix.

	Page*
Markets of each month.....	IV
Maunds, Reduction of, Table for.....	LXII
Measures and Weights, Indian and European.....	XCVII—CXXXIII
Medical Retiring Fund.....	545
Merchant Seamen's Act.....	33
Ment Posting Order (Civil Servants).....	293
Military Bank General.....	565
Military Code Bengal Army.....	311
Military Fund Rules of.....	527
Military Fund (Royal) rules of.....	536
Military Orphan Society Bengal.....	565
Modification of Regulation V. 1812.....	203
Mochulkas, Law regarding.....	204
Monetary System, Indian and European.....	XCVII—CXXXIII
Mooniff's Courts in Madras Presidency.....	213
Mooring in Hooghly, hire of.....	335
Municipal Commissioners, Act to confer certain powers on.....	188
Municipal Commissioners, may hold property.....	173
Municipal Laws of Penang Singapore and Malacca.....	204
Mutiny and Regimental Debts Act.....	100
Mutual Insurance Indian Laudable Society.....	570
 Native Governments.....	 LXXXIV
Native Army, Articles of War.....	149
Native Army, Courts Martial in.....	156
Native Servants, departure of from India.....	450
Navigation Laws—discriminating duty on British and Foreign bottoms abolished.....	 293
New Oriental Life Insurance Company.....	583
Nuisances in Calcutta.....	194
Nuwab of Surat, Administration of Estate of.....	213
Nuzzurs, &c. to public officers.....	292
 Observations, Local.....	 IV
Obstructions in Hooghly.....	345
Officers of Supreme Court, forbidden to trade.....	212
Oriental (New) Life Insurance Company.....	583
Orphan Society Bengal Military.....	565
Overland Express via Bombay, rates of postage, &c.....	427
Overland Postage rates of, &c.....	426
 Palankeen Regulations.....	 483
Paper, Company's, forms of deposit, transfer, &c.....	471
Paper, Company's, transmission of by dawk.....	466
Passage Money of Civil servants.....	258
Passenger's Baggage when liable to duty.....	457
Pay Daily Table of.....	LXXI
Pay, Staff in Royal Army.....	300
Penang, Singapore and Malacca, Municipal Laws of.....	204
Pension Fund Uncovenanted Service Family.....	404
Poons Post Office delivering in Calcutta.....	423
Perpetual Almanac.....	LXI
Petty Court - Jurisdiction defined.....	210
Petty Court Rules and orders.....	499
Phænomena, Celestial, Description of.....	LV
Pilots, Leave of Absence to.....	354
Pilots, Pay of.....	353

* The Roman characters refer to the Almanac, the Arabic to the Appendix.

	Page *
Pilots Pensions for, their widows and orphans, &c.....	358
Pilot Station in S. W. Monsoon.....	350
Pilot Service, Trial of Officers in.....	347
Pilot Vessels, accommodation for passengers on board of.....	346
Pilotage and Post Dues.....	330
Pilotage—Deduction from when Steam is employed....	343
Police, Bye Laws.....	461
Post dues and Pilotage.....	330
Post Office, Delivery of letters, &c. in Calcutta, rules for.....	428
Post Office Regulations.....	385
Post Office—Hours for Receipt and Delivery of letters.....	388
Post Office Stations list of in India, and distance of from Calcutta....	416
Post Office Treaty with France.....	400
Postage Act of 1840.....	123
Postage Overland rates of.....	426
Postage—Table of Rates to each station in India.....	416
Postage Ship and Harbour letters.....	390, 408
—— Steam postage.....	391
—— Law papers, accounts, vouchers.....	391
—— Franking rules—Public Despatches, &c.....	392
—— Schedule of rates on letters.....	405
—— Newspapers, &c.....	406
—— Banghy parcels.....	407
Precedence of Civil Servants.....	278
Precedence in the East Indies, Table of.....	xcv
Presents to Public Officers.....	292
Prize Money, Appropriation of unclaimed.....	32
Promotion and appointments (Staff, Bengal Army).....	313
Public Library Calcutta.....	611
Public Works in Calcutta.....	188
Purchase of Appointments forbidden.....	254
Queen's Troops Military Fund.....	536
Queen's Troops Regulations of.....	299
Rank of Civil Servants.....	278
Rank Relative in East Indies Table of.....	xcv
Real Estates liability of in hands of Executors and Administrators.....	31
Recognizances Penal in Native Courts, law regarding.....	202
Reduction of Bazar into Factory Weight Table for.....	LXII
Regimental Debts and Mutiny Act.....	100
Registration of British Vessels.....	33
Requests, Court of Rules and Orders.....	492
Requests, Court of—jurisdiction defined.....	210
Regulations Marine.....	331
Regulations V, 1812, modification of.....	204
Restrictions certain on Salt trade removed.....	212
Retiring Fund, Bengal Medical, Rules of.....	645
Revenue Suits, Act limiting time of.....	211
River Ganges, Guide for travellers on.....	363
River Steamers, Regulations of.....	366
Robbers Gang, punishment of.....	210
Robbery, Transportation for.....	210
Royal Army Regulations of.....	299
Ruppes, Conversion of Company's into Sicca, Table for.....	LXVII
Salute of Civil Servants, limitation of.....	254

* The Roman characters refer to the *Almanac*, the Arabic to the *Appendix*.

	<i>Page*</i>
Salaries of Marine Department.....	359
Sale of Appointments forbidden.....	254
Salt Trade, certain Restrictions are removed.....	212
Saving's Bank Bengal	602
Seamen, Merchant's Act	33
Seagoing Steamers.....	361
Seasons Markets of, &c.....	IV
Securities Government.....	458
Seniority Rules of Civil Service.....	278
Servants Native passage of from India.....	456
Servants Wages, Table for computing at rate per Diem.....	LXIX
Service Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund	604
Sewers, &c. in Calcutta.....	191
Sheriffs of Calcutta since 1775.....	XC
Shipping British—Regulation Act	33
Ships built in India—regulations for trade of.....	120
Sick Certificate—Rules for Leave on (Civil Service).....	256
Singapore, Penang and Malacca, Municipal Laws of.....	204
Small debts Court rules and orders	492
Society Agri.-Horticultural rules of.....	495
Society Bengal Military Orphan	565
Society Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance ...	570
Society Universal Life Assurance.....	589
Society Landholder's	616
Soowangiah Territorial description of.....	209
Sovereigns of Europe.....	LXXVII
Staff Appointments (Bengal Army) vacation of.....	328
Staff General (Bengal Army) Qualification for.....	321
Staff Officers (Bengal Army) Standing orders relating to..	311
Stamp duties in Madras Presidency.....	213
Stamps Post Office—rules regarding	402
Standing orders relating to Staff Officers ...	311
States European.....	LXXVII
States, Native.....	LXXXIV
Stations Post Office—List of in Bengal and Agra and distances of from Calcutta.....	403, 416
Steamers Inland Government Ganges Line.....	363
Steamers Inland Government—Dacca and Assam Line ..	384
Steamers Moulmein, &c	361
Steamers Seagoing Government Regulations of	361
Steamers of P. and O. Company, rates of postage by.....	428
Streets, &c. in Calcutta (see Municipal Commissioners).....	214
Subordinate Courts in Bengal and Madras, sentences of.....	214
Subsistence Allowances to Civil Servants.....	270
Suits Revenue—time of limited.....	211
Sun's Rising and Setting, Perpetual Table for.....	LXI
Supreme Court, Commissions for taking affidavits.....	211
Supreme Court Judges, List of since 1774.....	XC
Supreme Court, Trading of its officers forbidden.....	212
Supreme Government, Acts of for year 1847-48.....	149
Forms of deposit &c.....	471
Transmission of by dawk.....	466
Surat Nuwab of—Administration of the Estate.....	213
Table of Exchange on England.....	LXXIII
Table Chronological.....	LXXXVI
Tanks and aqueducts, bathing in prohibited.....	194

* The Roman characters refer to the Almanac, the Arabic to the Appendix.

X INDEX TO THE BENGAL ALMANAC & APPENDIX.

	<i>Page*</i>
Tariff Custom House.....	438
Tenasserim Provinces, duties in.....	204
Thieves, wandering gangs of.....	210
Thuggee meaning of word	201
Tide Table Perpetual for River Hooghly.....	LXVI
Time Table.....	LXIII
Trade Association Rules of.....	499
Trading by Officers of Supreme Court forbidden.....	211
Transfer of Civil Servants from Bengal to Agra and <i>vice versa</i>	283
Transportation for Robbery.....	187
Troops Royal Regulations of.....	299
Treaty Post Office with France	409
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.....	604
Universal Life Insurance Society.....	589
Vacancies in Civil Service—how to be filled up.....	2
Vacation of Staff appointments (Bengal Army).....	328
Wages Table.....	LXIX—LXX
Warehousing of Sakt, notification regarding.....	445
Weights and Measures and Coins, Indian and European.....	XCVII—CXXXIII
Wrecks and Obstructions in the Hooghly.....	345

The Roman characters refer to the Almanac, the Arabic to the Appendix.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

PART I.



BENGAL ALMANAC.



Local Observations.



JANUARY

This is one of the most pleasant months in the year its temperature is cool and refreshing and extremely congenial to all but the victims of gout and rheumatism. The air at midday is generally clear and wholesome but the mornings and evenings are sometimes damp and foggy.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 52° in the morning to 67° in the afternoon.

A northerly wind prevails during this month but a storm blows with much strength when it does and is accompanied with rain the cold is very disagreeable.

In the meat market there is a plentiful supply of beef mutton veal lamb pork, and poultry etc. of the most superior kind.

Game also is to be had in great abundance—snipe duck teal etc.

The fish market is well supplied at this season with haddock or cockleup (the salmon of the East,) moonjet rook, cutlah, quoye, soole, selmah, bholah, eels, sels and many others of inferior descriptions.

Vegetables of all kinds are now in the highest state of perfection the markets abound with green peas cauliflowers cabbages turnips potatoes asparagus yams carrots sprouts greens cucumbers radishes celery lettuce young onions knolkhol kutchoo French beans stem bunnies red and white beet etc. etc.

Fruit trees, in general begin to show their buds and blossoms this month, mangoes, peach pumpmelons (shaddock) rose apples etc.

The fruits in season are Sylhet and Clive oranges loquats plantains, pine apples, long and round plums large guavas pumpmelons tipparah and a few others.

N.B.—The following fruits and vegetables are procurable not only in this month but throughout the whole year, viz.—plantains sugar canes cocoanuts guavas pine apples papaws custard apples jack, country almonds, tamarinds omrah, barbutiv, mint, sage, parsley, onions, radishes lettuce etc.

FEBRUARY

This month is generally cool and comfortable particularly if the northerly wind prevails the weather after voids becomes disagreeable till a change of season takes place about the end of the month.

When the weather is variable the wind blows principally from the N.W. veering round occasionally to the N.E. attended with clouds and drizzling rain this continues till about the 20th when the southerly wind sets in. The weather now becomes mild and genial the days, however sometimes rather hot, and the nights cold with heavy dews.

The thermometer in the shade ranges, on a medium from 56° to 75°.

The measles in children are very prevalent during the whole of this month.

Rheumatism and gout become less troublesome after the southerly winds have set in. Warm clothing becomes rather unpleasant to new comers but not so to old Indians, whose blood is not so easily heated. Sometimes this month is rather showery, which protracts the cold season until the middle of the following month.

Meat continues good and abundant.

The fish market has the addition of the small kilsah (the Indian mackerel).

The additional vegetables are pumpkin and young cucumbers and the fruits custard apples, mulberries, and small water melons.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

MARCH

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 68° in the morning to 82° in the afternoon. Various operations of husbandry, generally commence this month so soon as the soil is moistened by rain this however, sometimes happens at the latter end of February and then it is occasioned by an unusual quantity of rain.

The meat market continues good.

Fish to be had in abundance, and the market has the addition of the gootah a small but well flavored fish.

Green peas and turnips disappear at the end of this month salad, cabbages carrots and celery are on the decline, but asparagus and potatoes continue excellent pech mangoes and unripe musk melons are to be had also omrah greens and water cresses.

Fruit is also plentiful—large water melons appear about the middle of the month, and continue in perfection till the middle of June.

The north westers with thunder and lightning, and rain, generally appear towards the end of this month.

APRIL

The beginning of this month is sometimes pleasant particularly if the north westers are frequent, but the middle and latter part are disagreeable in the extreme, it is one of the worst months in the year.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80° in the morning to 90° in the afternoon but when exposed to the sun it rises to 110°.

The wind blows from the south, and is very strong throughout the month and when the wind is hot, from the absence of rain it becomes oppressive. This state of the weather is very unfavorable to vegetation.

The north westers are at times attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, during which rain and hail fall in torrents these storms sometimes occasion much damage. The north westers continue at intervals till the beginning and sometimes till the middle of May.

This is an unfavorable season for meat which begins to be flabby and poor, the fat spongy and yellow.

The fish market has the addition of the mangoe fish so called from its annual visit to all the Bengal rivers, at this (the mangoe) season to spawn it appears as soon as the mangoe is formed on the tree, and disappears at the close of the season, that is about the middle of July. This fish has perhaps the most agreeable flavor of any in the world and is so much sought after (by natives as well as Europeans) that, although not so large as a middle sized whiting they are sold at the beginning of the month, at from 2 to 4 rupees per score. Before the end of May as they become plentiful, they are sold at one rupee per score and in June two to three score may be had for a rupee. The fish market has also the addition of the carp and mackerel.

Potatoes asparagus, onions cucumbers and a few cabbage sprouts are the only vegetables to be procured.

Water melons and musk melons are in great perfection, but there is not much fruit now to be had in the market. Green mangoes for pickling, and corinda for tarts are in great abundance.

MAY

The weather, during this month is most oppressive, especially the latter half of the month the wind continues southerly, and the heat is scarcely bearable. Of all months in the year the present is the most trying particularly to those whose avocations compel them to be much out of doors. To be exposed to the sun without a covering, is extremely dangerous at any hour, from 10 to 5 o'clock, it would be ruin to any constitution, except to that of a native, inured to the climate by birth and practice, and even natives sometimes fall a sacrifice to the powerful influence of the sun. The heat in the first half of the month is sometimes relieved by north westers, accompanied by refreshing showers; vivid lightning and loud thunder at times attend the north-westers.

The thermometer ranges in the shade, on a medium, from 85° in the morning to 95° in the afternoon if exposed to the full influence of the sunbeams, it will rise to 140° and sometimes higher.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

Grapes of the largest size peach & pine apples limes rose apples lichees jambules, wampees mangoes jack, water melons musk melons, pomegranates, custard apples and a great variety of inferior fruits are in season

The meat market is very inferior to that of last month

Fish continues good and abundant, the bristly excepted which from the difficulty of its reaching the market in a firm state, becomes scarce Mangoe fish is in great perfection this month

Asparagus potatoes and cabbage sprouts with indifferent turnips sweet potatoes cucumbers and onions are nearly all the vegetables now in the market Pumpkins and several roots are however procurable

JUNE

The periodical rains set in about the middle of this month Refreshing showers fall occasionally which cool the air and encourage vegetation

The thermometer during the first half of this month frequently rises to 117° in the shade at noon but in general the rains which commence about the 10th keep the temperature much below this

The weather throughout the whole of the month is oppressive in proportion to the quantity of rain which falls if the weather be dry the heat is scarcely bearable it is generally very close not a breath of air in any quarter

Meat as must be expected is now very indifferent

The fish market is much the same as during last month

Mangoes are in great abundance and perfection The Malabar mangoes arrive in Calcutta about the middle or latter end of this month and they are considered to be the best that can be procured in Bengal Guava & peaches lichees &c, disappear towards the end of this month Custard apples pine apples and guavas are in great perfection

Asparagus, potatoes and onions, are the principal vegetables that remain

JULY

This month is attended with much rain the winds are light and variable the weather frequently gloomy and sometimes stormy, with heavy falls of rain whilst at intervals it is fair and mild

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80° in the morning, to 93° in the afternoon

The showery weather of the present and preceding month is productive of the most beneficial effects to the grain

Meat continues lean and poor

The fish market continues good The moonjee roe cutfish, quoye sowl magoor chingee tangrah and choonah are procurable in this month and indeed all the year round The hilsa (or sable) fish now makes its appearance This fish is delicious either boiled baked or fried but it is generally considered very unwholesome The natives devour it in such quantities as to occasion great mortality among them The fish on being cured with tamarinds forms a good substitute for herrings It is then known by the appellation of the tamarind fish

Mangoes and mango fish disappear this month

Pine apples custard apples and guavas continue in season

The vegetable market is very indifferent—asparagus is in perfection but potatoes become poor and watery Young lettuces, cucumbers and sweet potatoes are now procurable, also the cumruna and corinda

AUGUST

In the present month also there is abundance of rain—the weather continues much the same as last This and the preceding month are remarkable for heavy falls of rain, being the wettest in the whole year

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80° in the morning to 90° in the afternoon,

Light and variable winds and cloudy weather, with smart and light rain, prevail at the beginning of the month, the middle is sometimes fair, and tolerably cool the remainder variable, attended, at times, with strong winds and heavy rain

From the combined heat and moisture, in this month and the preceding, vegetation springs up and spreads with astonishing rapidity.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

The meat and fish markets are much the same as last month

The pumpkinose (shaddock) appears this month pine apples, custard apples and guavas continue in perfection

The vegetables procurable are salad asparagus cucumber brinjal kidney beans, radishes, turnips, cabbage sprouts and indifferent potatoes Indian corn cucumbers, and sponge, are to be had now and all the year round, but they are tasteless, except at this season when they become firm, good, and very palatable The asigito pear is sometimes procurable at this period

SEPTEMBER

The rains subside considerably during this month

The wind continues light and variable attended with occasional cloudy weather The days are sometimes fair in the middle and bright—and the temperature agreeable

The thermometer ranges from 78° in the morning to 85° in the afternoon

The meat market is much the same as in last month

The fish market experiences but slight improvement although there is abundance of fish, yet it is not always firm and good except the becks which becomes larger and better flavored The following are also in the market—the blue daisy tangrah konteh bhingirs gungtorah kowill toontie pyrah choudah and clawfish

Vegetables and potatoes are very indifferent young corn in season about this time

In the fruit market small oranges mislead their appearance but they are very acid Custard apples, pine apples guavas and pumpkinose continue in season

OCTOBER

The first half of this month generally yields a good supply of rain and introduces the powerful influence of a second spring season upon all vegetating bodies

The rainy season breaks up generally between the 10th and 20th of this month, sometimes however it continues a little longer but this is seldom the case the concluding showers are frequently heavy continuing from six to twenty four hours, successively, after which the weather becomes fair calm and settled

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 74° in the morning to 80° in the afternoon

The winds are in general light and variable during this month varying from south to north west thence to north and north east

The monsoon changes about the 21st of this month after which light breezes set in from the north and north east

As soon as the weather sets in fair, the season becomes propitious for preparing the kitchen garden

The meat markets begin to revive and the fish market to improve the becks become firm and the other fish proportionably good snijcs make their appearance

Vegetables and fruit continue much the same as last month till the latter end of the present month when if the season is fair both experience a considerable improvement Oranges become larger and better flavoured and custard apples are in great perfection

Young potatoes sometimes make their appearance this month but they have very little flavour—they are small and watery Pomegranates are procurable, also sour wood apples

NOVEMBER

The weather is clear and settled and the temperature temperate Sometimes the days are warm, but the mornings and evenings are cool and agreeable

If the rains cease early in October and the cold weather follows shortly after, November becomes a beautiful and delightful month Nothing can be more favorable than this season for the renovation of the health of the valetudinarian, after having experienced the debilitating effects of the hot weather

Light northerly winds prevail this month

The thermometer ranges from 70° in the morning to 75° in the afternoon

The seeds committed to the soil during the last and present month start into life, with a vigour unknown to other climes

The meat market looks wholesome, beef, mutton, veal, pork and poultry, become firm and good.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Game comes in also this month in considerable quantities, wild ducks, snipe, teal, &c.

Abundance of fish is procurable, also firm and good, such as beekty, banapatal, gungtorah, murgol, carp, and mango fish without ices.

The vegetable market begins afresh this month by the introduction of green peas, new potatoes, lettuces, greens of different kinds, soynage, radishes, and turnips.

In the fruit market may be had oranges, limes, lemons, pumplenose, pine apples, custard apples, papiah, plantains, copanute, country almonds, pomegranates, sour wood apples, etc.

DECEMBER

The weather continues fair, cool, and, on the whole, extremely fine, throughout the month, with a light northerly wind.

The days and nights are cold and clear, and the mornings and evenings foggy, particularly at the latter end of the month.

The thermometer ranges from 53° in the morning to 65° in the afternoon.

The meat and fish markets are in great perfection, both as to quantity and quality, game of all kinds in abundance.

The vegetable market is excellent, yielding green peas, young potatoes, lettuces, young onions, radishes, small salad, sweet potatoes, French beans, aspin, brinjalls, spin, carrots, turnips, greens, young cabbages and cauliflowers.

The fruit market continues much the same as last month—Brazilian gooseberries (tippareahs) make their appearance this month, together with wood apples and other fruits.

GARDENER'S CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

The season is too far advanced to sow the generality of vegetables with much prospect of success, but turnips, carrots, late apples, vegetable marrow, all sorts of pumpkins, lettuce, endive, radish, mustard and cress, spinach and Nepaul spinach may be sown during all this month. Also successive crops of late cabbage and knol khole every fortnight. Turnips are said to succeed best when placed in rows. They should be thinned to a distance of six inches from each other. Carrots may succeed well when planted at this season. They should be thinned, but not transplanted, except when required for seed. Late apples when two or three inches high should be planted out in beds at five inches apart afterwards transplant in rows two feet from each other with a flume work to run upon. Vegetable marrow should be sown in rich light soil earth up the stems as they increase and put down the leading branches at a joint. Lettuce and endive should be planted in boxes or beds and transplanted at one foot apart from each other, they may also be sown in beds and thinned to the proper distance—a few days before use they should be blanched by tying the tops of the outer leaves over the rest. Radish, mustard and cress may be sown every week or ten days the two last throughout the year. Spinach to be sown in beds and thinned until the plants are one foot apart. Nepaul spinach should be planted in rows with trellis work to run over this vegetable continues to flower and bring forth fresh leaves throughout the year and requires no care. Cabbage and knol khole should be planted in boxes or beds, and transplanted into other beds about three or four inches apart in three weeks or a month. They may be transplanted a second or third time especially the latter, when transplanted for the last time they should be put in well manured trenches at two feet from each other. Horse manure and ground bones are strongly recommended for all the cabbage tribe. With care common cabbage and knol khole may be procured during every month in the year but those produced from the end of October to the middle of February are far superior to any others.

Potatoes may be planted during the first week of this month also and if the season prove cool they may be expected to arrive at considerable perfection. From the middle of July to the early part of September, is the most favourable time for planting potatoes.

In this month the following vegetables and fruits are procurable in the market, in large quantities and at very cheap prices—carrots, turnips, cabbage, knol khole, beets, Bombay and country onions, country double French, white and Windsor beans and peas, Pumpkinose, Sylhet and country oranges, pomegranates, guavas, custard apples, limes, plantain, long plums, tippareah or Brazilian gooseberries and several other kinds of common fruits and vegetables.

Peach trees should be slightly pruned during this month, and the small fruit thinned, where too thick.

The finest flowers are now in bloom and at the end of the month the collection of flower seeds should commence. Indeed early mignonette and larkspur seeds may be collected in the beginning of the month. Sow early melon and water melon seeds, also the last crop of red pumpkins.

FEBRUARY.

The remarks on last month apply generally to this, but there is less chance of success in rearing vegetables as they seldom acquire much strength before the hot winds set in. Turnips and carrots rarely succeed, but radish, mustard and cress, lettuce, endive, spinach, and some of the cabbage tribe, may all be planted in this month and throughout the year. Throughout this month the collection of flower seeds is carried on rapidly.

All the fruits, vegetables, and flowers, mentioned as procurable in the market in January, may be had in as great perfection and as cheap or cheaper during this month.

In this month peas are plentiful, and the following may be obtained at good quality.—Jerusalem artichokes, asparagus, duffin and French beans, scarlet runners, brocoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, endive, lettuce, knol khole, onions, parsnips, spinach, turnips, and yams. Also the following fruits—custard apples, Brazil gooseberries, guavas, lemons, mulberries, pumpkinose, water melons.

strawberries, peaches, pine apples, and a few other kinds. Melons and cucumbers should be sown during this month. Gather winter flower seeds. Lay bare, for a fortnight or three weeks, the roots of peach trees, to harden, and preserve them from being destroyed by white ants. Use house plaster rubbish, as manure when closing the roots.

MARCH.

But few vegetables come to any perfection that are sown in this month, but it is desirable to sow successive crops of cabbage and lettuce which may be planted in beds which are partly protected from the sun, and transplanted into rows as required.

In the market brinjal carrots and turnips may be procured in considerable quantities and pretty good. Turnips are generally very stringy towards the end of March. Country radish and all kinds of country greens may be had in large quantities, and all the kinds of fruit procurable in February are obtainable with the addition of green mangoes and jacks loquats a few dates and black berries. Young plants should be weeded in this month and enriched with a slight embankment, to retain the water which they must be afforded during the greater part of this and the two succeeding months. Melons and cucumbers should be sown during this month also as well as grape and apple seeds, Indian corn and sugar cane. Still gather winter flower seeds.

APRIL.

The remarks on March apply equally to this month but as the hot season advances the chances of success in rearing most kinds of vegetables diminish. Late melons and cucumbers may be sown during this month likewise. Sow melons in rich light soil giving the plants plenty of room to run. When they have thrown out four leaves stop them by pinching off the leading bud they will then produce two lateral shoots which stop in a similar manner and so continue to treat each new formed shoot stopping it at the second or third joint. When the plants begin to show fruit stop the fruit in branches two joints before the fruit. Cover the ground with leaves or straw to keep the roots cool, and to prevent the fruit from becoming spotted.

In this month plantains, pine apples, pumplenose black berries ripe mangoes peaches, lichees and all the other fruits procurable in March are abundant in the market. Carrots, turnips, beans and cabbages are reduced in quantity and their prices are considerably increased when good. Brinjal radish water pumpkins and greens in plenty are to be had. Muskmelons, and several other country melons come into view about the middle of this month.

In the latter part of this month plant all the ananass or lily tribe and in fact all bulbous roots and plants should be sown or planted. Sow early cucumbers also Indian corn sugar cane, grape apple, and all country fruit seeds, so that the plants may have the advantage of the sun to grow up vigorously. Gather winter flower seeds and commence grafting and budding. Plentifully water young plants.

MAY.

Mangoes pine apples pumplenose plantains, and all the fruits procurable last month are supplied abundantly. Brinjals greens, and summer flowers of almost all sorts are to be had plentifully in the market. Musk and water melons, etc., are plentifully supplied to the market about the end of this month.

Grafting and budding, of all kinds should be performed during this month, which is the most favorable for such operations. And the gathering of the seeds of winter flowers, should be finished at its end. Water young plants. Lichees and peaches get scarce at the end of this month but wampees, wild lichees and melons, continue plentiful. Sow long cucumbers and white pumpkin seeds grape seeds, peach stones and fruit seeds generally.

JUNE.

Asparagus seed should be sown in boxes towards the latter end of the month, and transplanted in November in rows two feet apart, and the plants one foot from each other. The soil should be mixed with a large portion of rotten horse manure. It is scarcely possible to make the ground too rich for asparagus. Fresh asparagus seed should be sown whenever procurable, and especially between the end of June and the beginning of December.

In this month mangoes, oranges, pine apples, pumplenoses, plantains, pomegranates, cucumbers, melons, limes, wild lichees, jacks, monkey-jacks, and a great variety of berries and other fruits are abundantly supplied at low prices in the market. Carrots, turnips, cabbage, and other European vegetables, are very scarce and dear; but

country greens and bunnals, are procurable in small quantities. About the end of the month melons disappear.

Young and tender plants should be carefully watered every evening during this month and chillies, okra, Indian corn, pea sticks, jute, red and China spinach and the common native greens in general including pulhul, kaurala, jingth, burbuttee and chuchingah should be sown. The planting of cuttings of all kinds of fruits and flowers, should be commenced at the end of this month. Sow peach stones and fruit seeds generally. Sow long cucumber seeds at the end of the month.

JULY

At the end of this month it is desirable to sow seeds for early parsley, beans, knol khol, cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, asparagus, endive, lettuce, carrots, turnips and other winter vegetables.

Celery—Sow in boxes in this and the five following months. Remove to beds when about three inches high and into trenches as required after being a month in the beds. The trenches should be 2½ feet deep, filled up with a foot of light soil and stable manure, and afterwards gradually as the plant grows with light soil till within about six inches of the top. Water for the first two months with the hand, after which they may be occasionally flooded.

Another way—Having sown and transplanted as above, remove into trenches four feet apart and about 18 inches deep, nearly filled with horse manure and rich earth. As the plant grows, bank up into ridges with light soil. By this method the root of the plant, and not the stem, is watered when flooded.

Knol khol, cabbage, cauliflower, and brocoli—Sow in boxes during this and five following months. Remove to beds when two inches high, and transplant the cabbage and knol khol twice and cauliflower and brocoli at least three times, allowing the growth of a couple of new leaves between each planting.

Asparagus—Sow in beds in July and remove the plants in November into raised beds of one or two rows. When the berries become red, cut the plants two inches above the ground and top dress when they will be ready to cut in ten days. By dressing the beds in succession, asparagus may be produced for the table all the year—stable manure is the best and the plant should invariably be watered by the hand and never flooded except in very hot weather. Plants if taken care of will produce for eight or ten years. They should however be watered (footed) with of the earth and exposed for some days) and the ground dressed every second year.

Lettuce and endive—Sow in boxes or pots surrounded with water till the plants appear otherwise the smaller and will destroy them. Plant out as required, and tie up a few days before you cut for use.

Carrots—Sow in a light deep sandy soil.

Turnips—Sow in a rich soil well manured.

In the market all European vegetables are very scarce and dear this month. Bunnal greens and other native vegetables are supplied. Pine apples and melons are getting out of season. Plantains, pumpkins and cucumbers are plentiful.

Mangoes continue till towards the end of the month. Pine apples, jakes, monkey jakes, bonch, and guavas are very abundant. Young plants and grafts should all be planted out during this month and the trees pruned as soon as they have done bearing, as that is the only time when it can be done with benefit to them. Cuttings of all trees and shrubs should be put in this month as well as slips of artichokes, which as soon as they have established themselves, should be cut down close to the ground. Standard flowers and dahlia seeds should be sown. Balsam seeds should be sown in the beginning of the month and until the end of October.

All grafting and budding should be finished this month, so that the rains of the two succeeding months may cause them to shoot up with vigor when planted out. Wampers, blackberries and wild cherries go out of season during the early part of this month. Sow mango, jake, blackberry, date, and all kinds of summer fruit seeds during this month—they will thrive well—likewise sow gooseberries. Expose the roots of young plants from the middle of this month to the middle of September, to harden them, or they may fall sacrifices to white ants. Sow the irregular early crop of potatoes.

AUGUST.

Successive crops of all the vegetables sown in July should be planted at the end of this month, more especially celery and beet, which should be fit to transplant a second time before the monsoon. These two vegetables are less likely to suffer by excessive rain than most others. Artichokes should be sown in beds during this month, three

inches between each seed so as to allow the removal of the plants in November without disturbing the roots. To propagate by suckers—take off the suckers, and prick them out six inches apart, and when they become well rooted, transplant into deep rich soil setting them two feet apart. If large, suckers may be planted at once where they are intended to remain.

To prevent artichokes running to leaf and producing small heads, when the plants are from ten to fifteen inches high cut them off close to the ground, and cover them over with light dry old manure when they have advanced a few inches repeat the operation. If the young plants are tied up for a few days before being cut off, they will become blanched and may be eaten as salad.

French beans and scarlet runners may be sown during this month, and until February. They should be planted in rows two feet apart north and south and be well supported with stakes or with an arched hamper trellis which is very ornamental. Sow also early radish turnip cabbage cauliflower parsley celery onions tobacco and early flower and vegetable seeds, generally at the end of this month. Sow the first regular crop of potatoes.

Mangoes are very scarce. Plantains, pine apples and guavas continue in abundance, and custard apples, kumrangahs, punniallas, avigato pears and corrodas come into season.

Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tree should be budded and inarched and propagated by seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Finish cutting peach and peach grafts. About the end of this month sow dahlia balsam, early mignonette sun flower coxcomb polyanthus hyacinth, hollyhock larkspur lupin poppy, sweet sultan onion, cabbage, salsify, cauliflower, lettuce and all the other seeds sown last month.

SEPTEMBER.

Continue to sow all the vegetables mentioned for August. Transplant early cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli beet celery endive, and lettuce. Two or three crops of peas may be sown during this month if the weather is favourable, but not with much prospect of success unless sown at the latter end.

Peas should be planted in trenches, in double rows about two feet apart. They should be watered by hand for the first fortnight and afterwards flooded until they are two or three feet high by which time the winter dew will be sufficient to separate them. Peas require no manure, but should be planted in good soil. Sun flower seeds for the winter should be planted now, but this flower grows all the year round. Coxcomb, larkspur and mignonette seeds might be sown.

Avigato pears still continue and early loquots and sour oranges begin to make their appearance about the end of this month. A species of hard fastless muskmelon is procurable in abundance. Sow avigato pear stones. Young potatoes in season. The American cotton sown early in full fruit. Plant Cape bulbs either in the ground or in very deep pots well drained. The turnip and cabbages are much infested by a small dark caterpillar which may be destroyed by sprinkling the plants with powdered lime. The rose begins to flower. Put down cuttings of geraniums roses violets hearts ease etc. Flowers in great perfection. As most of the peach trees will have lost their leaves, the roots should be opened and exposed for 14 days, and then strongly manured. Potatoes should be sown during this month. The whole of the grafts should be cut this month if possible so that they might still benefit by the showers of rain that fall at this time.

OCTOBER.

The remarks on last month apply equally to this. Continue to sow all kinds of vegetable seeds in boxes, transplant from the boxes into beds, and immediately after the first heavy fall of rain remove into beds rows and trenches, more particularly celery, beet, cabbage knol khol, cauliflower, and brocoli. Care should be taken in finally transplanting all the cabbage tribe this month, to provide against heavy falls of rain, by making trenches to carry off the water. Crops of peas should be sown every week or ten days from the beginning of this month until the end of December—peas sown after that time seldom pool.

Onions and leeks should be sown during this month also, in light rich earth, carefully covering the seed. When leeks are a few inches high, plant them in drills, eighteen inches apart, and nine inches, from plant to plant. As they increase in size draw up the earth to their stems, in order to blanch them, as leeks are much improved by blanching.

Sow parsnips in rich deep soil. Trench the ground two feet deep sow the seeds in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants so as to leave eight inches from each other.

The main beds for strawberries should be planted. Oranges begin to get palatable this month and the cutting of the sugarcane commences. Brinjals and native greens become plentiful and the last crop of Indian corn is gathered. The last of the grafts should positively be cut and suckers transplanted. Plant early in the cold sweet-sultan mignonette pinks carnation anemones and all annual plants during this month. Propagate geraniums by slips and sow all kinds of vegetable and flower seeds every six or eight days, throughout the month.

NOVEMBER.

This is the month for activity in the vegetable gardens as but few things arrive at much perfection which are not planted before the end of this month. The principal crops of peas should be sown during the first week and continued every six days during the month also scarlet runners French Broad and Windsor beans. Sow beet, knolkhole cabbage brocoli and cauliflowers in beds and remove from beds into rows. Transplant celery and remove into trenches. Plant out artichokes and asparagus.

The middle crop of potatoes should be sown about the middle of this month. They should be planted in light soil in which no horse dung is mixed. The potatoes should be cut according to the number of eyes taking care that each piece is of sufficient size to nourish the eye, until it roots—twice the size of a man's thumb nail round the eye will do well. When planted not more than one inch or one and a half inch of soil should be placed over it and it should not be watered oftener than once in four days even during the hottest weather. As it grows up the soil should be hunkled up to the stalk. Great care should be taken not to give too much water, and not to put too much soil upon the potato when first planted.

This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with advantage. Sow winter fruit seeds of all kinds except oranges. Oranges, guavas and plantains and all European and Cape vegetables are abundant.

DECEMBER.

In the beginning of the month sow French beans, scarlet runners broad and Windsor beans. Peas sown in this month produce scantily. Plant out late celery from boxes to beds and remove from beds to trenches. Sow late cabbages and knolkhole and transplant as above. Vegetable marrow may be sown in the early part of this month in light rich soil. Earth up the stems of the plants as they increase in growth and peg the leading branches down at a joint and they will strike root.

Potatoes may be planted until the end of this month but those sown during the first fortnight are most likely to succeed. When potatoes are planted whole the produce is finer than when they are divided into two or three pieces but the same number of potatoes yield a far larger crop by the latter than by the former method. Potatoes should be planted in beds fully exposed to the sun. In rather shady places the crop is small and when altogether excluded from the direct rays of the sun, they produce nothing.

Europe and native vegetables are plentiful during this month and also all sorts of brinjals, sweet potato, yams. Fruits are scarce, except plantains plums, gooseberries guavas and oranges. Flowers of all kinds are abundant.

A good month for sowing early muskmelon and dwarf cucumber seeds, as well as peas, radish, and spinach, but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the exotic plants will also now be flowering.

Strawberries come in at the middle of this month, and last through all the next.

BENGAL ALMANAC.

PART II.

Memoranda
FOR THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY XXXI DAYS,—1849.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Monday, .. *Union of Ireland with Gt. Britain, 1801.*
- 2 Tuesday, ... *Calcutta retaken, 1757.*
- 3 Wednesday, ..
- 4 Thursday, ..
- 5 Friday, ... *Capture of Onus, 1783.*
- 6 Saturday, ... *EVISBANY.*
- 7 G.
- 8 Monday, ... *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 9 Tuesday, ...
- 10 Wednesday, .. *Cape of Good Hope Captured, 1806.*
- 11 Thursday, .. *A Firman to English to settle in Cal. 1613.*
- 12 Friday, ...
- 13 Saturday, ..
- 14 G
- 15 Monday, ...
- 16 Tuesday, ...
- 17 Wednesday, ..
- 18 Thursday, .. *Capture of Bhurtpore, 1826.*
- 19 Friday, ... *Capture of Aden, 1839.*
- 20 Saturday, ..
- 21 G.
- 22 Monday, ..
- 23 Tuesday, ...
- 24 Wednesday ,
- 25 Thursday, .. *Shah Allum defeated at Patna, 1761.*
- 26 Friday, ...
- 27 Saturday, ..
- 28 G.....
- 29 Monday, ..
- 30 Tuesday, ...
- 31 Wednesday, ..

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.—1849.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON'S DECLINATION.

		D.	H.	M.					
☾	First Quarter,...	2d	1	31	8	After Noon.	North	2	31 25 8
☾	Full Moon, ...	9th	4	43	7	Morning	ditto	16	1 44 8
☾	Last Quarter,...	16th	0	47	8	After Noon.	South	6	49 33 7
●	New Moon, ...	24th	3	56	5	After Noon.	ditto	16	3 58 5
☾	First Quarter,...	31st	10	36	2	After Noon.	North	11	6 20 0

Venus, Evening Star. Jupiter, Night Star. Mars, Morning Star.
Saturn, Evening Star.

Sun enters ♒ Aquarius 20th at 7h. 50m. A. M.

☉ Perigee 2d 8h Morning.

☾ Perigee 7th 9h Morning. | ☾ Apogee 19th 6h Morning.

About Full Moon there will be Slight Bores.

Barometer	{	Highest	30 32	Inches	Thermometer	{	Highest	76°
		Lowest	50 02	"			Lowest	50°

ENGLISH		SUN.					HIGH WATER.		MOON.		FIN. DOG.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Declination at Apparent Noon.	On Meridian.		Rises.	Sets.	Morning.	After Noon.	Passes Merid.	Age.	Day of Month.	Months.
		South.							P. M.			
		° ' "	h. m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.		
1	Mon.	23 0 58 6	12 3 50 6	4 2	5 26	6 56	7 21	5 19 0	6 13 7	19		
2	Tues.	22 55 47 5	4 19	43	27	7 47	8 16	6 9 7	7	20		
3	Wed.	50 8 9	47	4.	27	8 48	9 2.	7 1 2	8	21		
4	Thur.	44 3 3	5 14	45	28	10 6	10 35	7 55 2	9	22		
5	Fri.	37 30 6	41	4.	29	11 16	11 51	8 51 9	10	23		
6	Sat.	30 31 0	6 8	43	29	-	0 23	9 51 3	11	24		
7	G.	23 4 7	34	45	30	0 55	1 24	10 52 2	12	25		
8	Mon.	15 12 0	59	44	31	1 54	2 15	11 53 1	13	26		
9	Tues.	6 53 1	7 21	44	32	2 41	3 1	12 54 0	14	27		
								A M				
10	Wed.	21 58 8 1	49	44	32	3 32	3 56	0 52 3	15	28		
11	Thur.	48 57 7	8 13	44	33	4 16	4 40	1 48 1	16	29		
12	Fri.	39 21 5	36	44	31	5 1	5 22	2 41 5	17	30		
13	Sat.	29 20 3	59	41	31	5 44	6 4	3 31 1	18	1		
14	G.	18 54 1	9 21	41	35	6 24	6 45	4 18 0	19	2		
15	Mon.	8 3 4	42	44	36	7 7	7 28	5 3 2	20	3		
16	Tues.	20 56 48 4	10 3	44	36	7 59	8 15	5 47 2	21	4		
17	Wed.	45 9 3	23	44	37	8 45	9 18	6 30 9	22	5		
18	Thur.	33 6 7	43	44	38	9 53	10 26	7 15 1	23	6		
19	Fri.	20 40 6	14 1	41	39	11 22	11 38	8 0 6	24	7		
20	Sat.	7 51 6	19	44	39	-	0 12	8 46 1	25	8		
21	G.	19 54 40 0	37	41	40	0 44	1 7	9 33 6	26	9		
22	Mon.	41 6 0	53	44	41	1 30	1 51	10 22 2	27	10		
23	Tues.	27 10 1	12 9	41	41	2 11	2 32	11 41 7	28	11		
								P. M				
24	Wed.	12 52 8	24	43	42	2 50	3 9	0 1 4	29	12		
25	Thur.	18 53 14 3	38	43	43	3 28	3 45	0 51 1	0 19.1	13		
26	Fri.	43 14 9	51	43	43	4 3	4 21	1 40 4	1	14		
27	Sat.	97 55 8	13 4	43	44	4 38	4 56	2 29 3	2	15		
28	G.	12 15 7	15	43	45	5 13	5 32	3 16 2	3	16		
29	Mon.	17 56 16 8	26	42	45	5 5	6 14	4 7 8	4	17		
30	Tues.	39 58 2	34	42	46	6 34	6 58	4 57 9	5	18		
31	Wed.	23 21 1	45	41	46	7 22	7 48	5 49 9	6	19		

FOLIO 125.

MADEH 125.

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.—1849.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Thursday...
- 2 Friday, ...
- 3 Saturday, ..
- 4 G.
- 5 Monday, ... Supreme Court, ^lSittings Commence.
- 6 Tuesday, .. *Tippoo defeated by Lord Cornwallis, 1792.*
- 7 Wednesday, ..
- 8 Thursday, ..
- 9 Friday, ...
- 10 Saturday, .. *Queen Victoria married, 1840.*
- 11 G
- 12 Monday, ...
- 13 Tuesday, ..
- 14 Wednesday, ..
- 15 Thursday, ..
- 16 Friday, ...
- 17 Saturday, ... *Battle of Meance, 1843.*
- 18 G.
- 19 Monday, ...
- 20 Tuesday, ... *Septuagesima Sunday.*
- 21 Wednesday, ..
- 22 Thursday, .. *British occupied Lahore, 1846.*
- 23 Friday, ...
- 24 Saturday, .. *French Revolution of 1848.*
- 25 G, {
- 26 Monday, .. *Bonaparte left Elba, 1815.*
- 27 Tuesday, ..
- 28 Wednesday, ..

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS—1849.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON'S DECLINATION.

		D.	H.	M.				
○	Full Moon,.....	7th	5	9	1 After Noon.	North	13	15 10. 0
☾	Last Quarter, ..15th	9	56	0 Morning.	South	14	26 11. 1	
●	New Moon,.....23d	7	23	1 Morning.	ditto	9	14 43 3	

Venus, Evening Star. Jupiter Night Star. Mars, Morning Star.
Saturn, Evening Star.

Sun enters ♈ (Pisces) 18th at 9h. 46m. P. M.*

☾ Perigee 4th 3h Morning. | ☾ Apogee 16th 1h Morning.

Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Calcutta, 23d begins on the Earth generally at 5h. A. M.

About Full Moon there may be Small Bores.

Barometer	{ Highest 30 24 Inches	Thermometer	{ Highest 82°
	{ Lowest 29 92 „		{ Lowest 64°

ENGLISH		SUN.				HIGH WATER.		MOON.		HIN. DOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Declination at Apparent Noon.	On Meridian.	Rises.	Sets.	Morning.	After Noon.	Passes Merid.	Age.	Day of Month.
		South								Months.
		° ' "	h m s	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.	
1	Thur.	17 6 25 7	12 13 54	6 41	5 47	8 16	8 48	6 44	7 19.1	20
2	Fri.	16 49 12 4	14 1	41	48	9 20	10 7	7 40	8	21
3	Sat.	8. 41 5	8	40	49	10 46	11 32	8 58	9	22
4	G.	13 53 3	14	40	49	—	0 9	9 37	10	23
5	Mon.	15 55 48 5	19	39	50	0 44	1 15	10 36	11	24
6	Tues.	37 27 4	23	39	50	1 43	2 11	11 32	12	25
7	Wed.	18 50 5	26	38	51	2 30	2 58	—	13	26
								☾		
8	Thur.	14 59 57 6	29	34	52	3 21	3 42	0 27	14	27
9	Fri.	40 50 0	30	37	52	4 3	4 21	1 18	15	28
10	Sat.	21 27 5	31	37	53	4 40	4 59	2 7	16	29
11	G.	1 50 7	32	36	53	5 17	5 36	2 54	17	1
12	Mon.	13 42 0 0	31	35	54	5 52	6 12	3 40	18	2
13	Tues.	21 55 8	30	35	54	6 29	6 46	4 24	19	3
14	Wed.	1 38 5	28	34	55	7 5	7 26	5 9	20	4
15	Thur.	12 41 8 6	25	34	56	7 48	8 14	5 58	21	5
16	Fri.	20 26 3	21	33	56	8 44	9 23	6 39	22	6
17	Sat.	11 59 32 2	17	32	57	10 2	10 41	7 26	23	7
18	G.	38 26 5	12	31	57	11 19	11 57	8 14	24	8
19	Mon.	17 10 1	7	31	58	—	0 33	9 3	25	9
20	Tues.	10 55 42 9	1	30	58	1 1	1 24	9 52	26	10
21	Wed.	34 5 6	13 54	29	59	1 47	2 8	10 42	27	11
22	Thur.	12 18 4	46	29	59	2 28	2 46	11 32	28	12
								☾		
23	Fri.	9 50 22 0	38	28	6 0	3 5	3 24	0 22	8 0 4.6	13
24	Sat.	28 16 6	30	27	0	3 42	3 59	1 12	8 1	14
25	G.	6 2 8	20	26	1	4 17	4 35	2 3	2	15
26	Mon.	8 43 41 0	10	25	1	4 55	5 14	2 54	3	16
27	Tues.	21 11 4	0	25	2	5 33	5 52	3 46	4	17
28	Wed.	7 58 34 7	12 49	24	2	6 15	6 36	4 40	5	18

MARCH 1255.

MARCH 1255.

MARCH XXXI DAYS.—1849.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Thursday, .. *Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 2 Friday, ...
- 3 Saturday,...
- 4 G *Shrove Sunday,*
- 5 Monday,.. ..
- 6 Tuesday, ...
- 7 Wednesday,.
- 8 Thursday, .. *Ash Wednesday.*
- 9 Friday,... .. *Treaty of Lahore, 1816.*
- 10 Saturday, ..
- 11 G. *1st Sunday in Lent.*
- 12 Monday, ...
- 13 Tuesday, ...
- 14 Wednesday, .. *British took Chandernagore, 1757.*
- 15 Thursday, ..
- 16 Friday, ...
- 17 Saturday,...
- 18 G.... *2nd Sunday in Lent.*
- 19 Monday,....
- 20 Tuesday, ...
- 21 Wednesday,.
- 22 Thursday, ..
- 23 Friday, ...
- 24 Saturday, ..
- 25 G *3rd Sunday in Lent.*
- 26 Monday, ...
- 27 Tuesday, ... *Defeat of Tippoo by Gen. Harris, 1799.*
- 28 Wednesday,.
- 29 Thursday, .. *Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.*
- 30 Friday, ...
- 31 Saturday, ...

MARCH XXXI DAYS.—1849.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON'S DECLINATION.

		D.	H.	M.		
☾	First Quarter,...	2d	5	56	6 Morning.	North 16 55 6 2
○	Full Moon,.....	9th	6	55	5 Morning	ditto 5 7 24 7
☾	Last Quarter...	17th	6	32	1 Morning.	South 18 17 56 4
●	New Moon	24th	7	59	1 After Noon.	ditto 0 15 23 0
☾	First Quarter,...	31st	0	51	5 After Noon.	North 18 27 45 7

Venus, Evening Star. Jupiter, Night Star. Mars, Morning Star.
Saturn, Invisible.

Sun enters ♈ Aries 20th at 11h. 6m. P. M.

☾ Perigee 1st 11h Morning.

☾ Apogee 15th 10h Afternoon | ☾ Perigee 27th 5h Afternoon.
Eclipse of the Moon visible at Calcutta, 9th first contact with shadow at 5h. 18m. 42s. A. M.

About New Moon there may be Slight Bores.

Barometer { Highest 30 32 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 90°
Lowest 29 88 " | Lowest 73°

ENGLISH		SUN.				HIGH WATER.		MOON.		HINDOO	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Declination at Apparent Noon.	On Meridian.		Rises.	Sets.	Morning.	After Noon.	Passes Merid.	Age.	Day of Month.
		South.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	P. M.	Months.
1	Thur.	7 35 51	12	12	57	6 23	6 3	6 58	7 25	5 35 8	19
2	Fri.	13 1 0		25	22	3	3	7 52	8 27	6 32 5	20
3	Sat.	6 50 5 0		12	21	4	4	9 4	9 48	7 29 9	21
4	G.	27 3 2	11	59	20	4	10	31	11 16	8 27 1	22
5	Mon.	3 56 2		46	20	4	—	0 1	9 23 0	10	23
6	Tues.	5 40 44		31	19	5	0	38	1 7	10 17 0	24
7	Wed.	17 28 1		17	16	5	1	35	2 0	11 8 7	25
8	Thur.	4 54 7 6		2	17	6	2	23	2 44	11 58 2	26
9	Fri.	30 43 3	10	47	16	6	3	3	3 24		27
10	Sat.	7 15 6		31	15	6	3	42	3 59	0 46 7	28
11	G.	3 43 44		15	14	7	4	16	4 32	1 31 8	29
12	Mon.	20 11 2	9	59	13	7	4	49	5 6	2 17 1	30
13	Tues.	2 56 35		42	12	7	5	23	5 39	3 2 0	1
14	Wed.	32 57 8		25	11	8	5	56	6 11	3 47 0	2
15	Thur.	9 18 4		8	11	8	6	30	6 48	4 32 5	3
16	Fri.	1 45 37	8	51	10	9	7	9	7 30	5 18 8	4
17	Sat.	21 56 3		34	9	9	7	55	8 25	6 6 0	5
18	G.	0 58 14		16	8	9	9	6	9 47	6 54 0	6
19	Mon.	34 31 8	7	58	7	10	10	29	11 9	7 42 7	7
20	Tues.	10 49 7		40	6	10	11	47	—	8 32 9	8
21	Wed.	North.		22	5	10	0	23	0 51	9 21 5	9
22	Thur.	36 31 8		4	4	11	1	16	1 38	10 11 4	10
23	Fri.	1 0 11	6	46	3	11	1	59	2 19	11 1 8	11
24	Sat.	23 48 6		27	2	11	2	39	2 56	11 52 8	12
25	G.	47 24 0		9	1	12	3	14	3 34	0 44 7	13
26	Mon.	2 10 56	5	50	0	12	3	52	4 12	1 38 1	14
27	Tues.	34 27 0		32	5	13	4	34	4 52	2 33 0	15
28	Wed.	57 53 9		14	58	13	5	14	5 36	3 29 5	16
29	Thur.	3 21 17	4	55	57	13	5	58	6 20	4 27 2	17
30	Fri.	44 36 7		37	56	14	6	44	7 11	5 25 2	18
31	Sat.	4 7 52		18	55	14	7	41	8 14	6 23 7	19

FALGUN 1255. CHAITRO 1255.

APRIL XXX DAYS.—1849.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 G. 4th Sunday in Lent.
- 2 Monday, ...
- 3 Tuesday, ...*Napoleon Defd. 1814.*
- 4 Wednesday, ..
- 5 Thursday... .
- 6 Friday,.....
- 7 Saturday, ..*Heroic defence of Jellalabad, 1842.*
- 8 G. 5th Sunday in Lent.
- 9 Monday, ..
- 10 Tuesday, ...
- 11 Wednesday, ..
- 12 Thursday, ..
- 13 Friday, ...
- 14 Saturday,...*Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.*
- 15 G.*Palm Sunday.*
- 16 Monday, ..
- 17 Tuesday, ...
- 18 Wednesday, .
- 19 Thursday, ..
- 20 Friday, ...*Good Friday.*
- 21 Saturday, ..
- 22 G.*Easter Sunday.*
- 23 Monday, ...
- 24 Tuesday, ...
- 25 Wednesday,..*Princess Alice born, 1843.*
- 26 Thursday, ..
- 27 Friday, ...
- 28 Saturday, ..
- 29 G. 1st Sunday after Easter.
- 30 Monday, ...

APRIL XXX DAYS.—1849.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON'S DECLINATION.

D. H. M.

° ' "

- Full Moon..... 7th 9 43' 0 After Noon. South 4 8 36' 2
 (Last Quarter,... 16th 1 1' 1 Morning. ditto 17 24 6' 1
 ● New Moon,... 23rd 5 47' 7 Morning. North 8 38 50' 9
 D First Quarter,... 29th 8 10' 9 After Noon. ditto 15 25 37' 0

Venus, Evening Star. Jupiter, Night Star. Mars, Morning Star.

Saturn. Invisible.

Sun enters ♉ Taurus 20th at 11h. 17m. A. M.

▷ Apogee 12th 4h Afternoon. | ▷ Perigee 24th 4h Afternoon.

About New Moon, Strong Bores.

Barometer { Highest 30 18 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 93°
 { Lowest 29 72 " | { Lowest 76°

ENGLISH		SUN.				HIGH WATER.		MOON.		HIN. DOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Declination at Apparent Noon.	On Meridian.	Rises.	Sets.	Morning.	After Noon.	Passes Merid.	Age.	Day of Month.
		North.						P. M.		
		° ' "	h. m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.	
1	G.	4 31 2 5	12 4 0	5 54	6 14	8 53	9 38	7 18 6	7 16 0	20
2	Mon.	54 8 1	3 42	53	15	10 22	11 6	8 12 4	8	21
3	Tues.	5 17 8 4	24	52	15	11 47	—	9 3 8	9	22
4	Wed.	40 2 9	6	51	15	0 22	0 51	9 52 9	10	23
5	Thur.	6 2 51 6	2 48	50	16	1 16	1 41	10 40 2	11	24
6	Fri.	25 34 0	30	49	16	2 2	2 22	11 25 9	12	25
7	Sat.	48 9 8	13	48	16	2 39	2 58	♂	13	26
8	G.	7 10 38 5	1 56	48	17	3 15	3 32	A. M.		27
9	Mon.	32 59 9	39	47	17	3 49	4 5	0 56 2	15	28
10	Tues.	55 13 8	22	46	17	4 21	4 37	1 41 1	16	29
11	Wed.	8 17 19 7	5	45	18	4 54	5 7	2 26 6	17	30
12	Thur.	39 17 4	0 49	44	18	5 24	5 41	3 12 7	18	1
13	Fri.	9 1 6 6	33	43	18	5 58	6 17	3 59 5	19	2
14	Sat.	22 46 8	18	42	19	6 36	6 59	4 46 9	20	3
15	G.	44 17 7	4	41	19	7 22	7 49	5 34 8	21	4
16	Mon.	10 5 39 1	11 59	48	41	8 22	9 4	6 23 0	22	5
17	Tues.	26 50 9	33	40	20	9 45	10 24	7 11 5	23	6
18	Wed.	47 52 1	19	39	20	11 0	11 35	8 0 2	24	7
19	Thur.	11 8 43 0	6	38	21	—	0 9	8 49 4	25	8
20	Fri.	29 22 9	58 53	37	21	0 36	1 1	9 39 2	26	9
21	Sat.	49 51 6	40	36	21	1 23	1 44	10 30 6	27	10
22	G.	12 10 8 6	28	35	22	2 5	2 25	11 23 6	28	11
23	Mon.	30 13 7	16	35	22	2 45	3 7	0 18 8	0 6 2	12
24	Tues.	50 6 6	4	34	23	3 27	3 50	1 16 2	1	13
25	Wed.	13 9 46 9	57 54	33	23	4 11	4 33	2 15 5	2	14
26	Thurs.	29 14 1	43	32	23	4 57	5 19	3 15 7	3	15
27	Fri.	48 28 0	33	32	24	5 42	6 8	4 15 5	4	16
28	Sat.	14 7 28 4	24	31	24	6 33	7 2	5 13 6	5	17
29	G.	26 14 7	15	31	25	7 23	8 5	6 9 0	6	18
30		44 46 0	6	30	25	8 43	9 24	7 1 5	7	19

CHOITRO 1255.

BOISHAUKH 1256.

MAY XXXI DAYS.—1849.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Tuesday, ...
- 2 Wednesday, ..
- 3 Thursday, ..
- 4 Friday, ... *Tippoo Killed, 1799.*
- 5 Saturday, .. *Napln. died at St Helena, 1821.*
- 6 G. *2nd Sunday after Easter.*
- 7 Monday, ...
- 8 Tuesday, ... *Installation of Shah Soojah, 1839*
- 9 Wednesday, ..
- 10 Thursday, ..
- 11 Friday, ...
- 12 Saturday, ..
- 13 G. *3rd Sunday after Easter.*
- 14 Monday, ...
- 15 Tuesday, ...
- 16 Wednesday, ..
- 17 Thursday, ..
- 18 Friday, ...
- 19 Saturday, ..
- 20 G. *4th Sunday after Easter*
- 21 Monday, ...
- 22 Tuesday, ...
- 23 Wednesday, ..
- 24 Thursday, .. *Berth day of Queen Victoria, 1819.*
- 25 Friday, ...
- 26 Saturday, ...
- 27 G.
- 28 Monday, ...
- 29 Tuesday, ...
- 30 Wednesday, .. *Canton taken by the English, 1841.*
- 31 Thursday, .. *Peace signed at Paris, 1814.*

MAY XXXI DAYS.—1849.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON'S DECLINATION.

		D.	H.	M.					
○	Full Moon,.....	7th	1	0' 2	Afternoon.	South	12	32	1' 0
☾	Last Quarter,.....	15th	4	23' 5	Afternoon.	di to	12	11	59' 2
●	New Moon,.....	22d	1	30' 0	Afternoon.	North	15	30	56' 0
☾	First Quarter, ..	29th	5	16' 6	Morning.	ditto	8	45	54' 0

Jupiter, Night Star. Mars, Morning Star. Venus, Morning Star.
Saturn, Morning Star.

Sun enters ♊ Gemini 21st at 11h 27m A. M.

☾ Apogee 10th 3h Morning. | ☾ Perigee 22d Midnight.

About New Moon, Strong Bores.

Barometer { Highest 29 95 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 94°
Lowest 29 42 " | Lowest 78°

ENGLISH		SUN.				HIGH WATER.		MOON.				HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Declination at Apparent Noon	On Meridian	Rises.	Sets.	Morning.	After Noon.	Passes Merid.	Age.	Day of Month.	Months.	
		North.						P. M.				
1	Tues.	15 3 4 3	11 56 58	5 29	6 25	10 4	10 43	7 51 1	8 6 2	20		
2	Wed.	21 7 9	51	28	26	11 22	11 56	8 38 5	9	21		
3	Thur.	38 54 0	44	28	26	—	0 25	9 24 1	10	22		
4	Fri.	56 25 8	37	27	27	0 50	1 12	10 8 7	11	23		
5	Sat.	16 13 41 6	31	27	27	1 35	1 56	10 53 1	12	24		
6	G.	30 41 3	28	26	28	2 16	2 31	11 37 6	13	25		
7	Mon.	47 24 6	21	25	28	2 48	3 7	♂	14	26		
8	Tues.	17 3 51 1	17	25	28	3 23	3 40	0 22 7	15	27		
9	Wed.	20 0 7	14	24	29	3 55	4 12	1 8 5	16	28		
10	Thur.	35 52 9	11	24	29	4 28	4 44	1 55 1	17	29		
11	Fri.	51 27 6	8	23	30	4 59	5 17	2 42 3	18	30		
12	Sat.	18 6 44 4	6	23	30	5 34	5 51	3 30 0	19	31		
13	G.	21 43 0	5	22	31	6 12	6 33	4 17 7	20	1		
14	Mon.	36 23 2	4	22	31	6 58	7 22	5 5 4	21	2		
15	Tues.	50 44 8	4	21	31	7 50	8 22	5 53 0	22	3		
16	Wed.	19 4 47 3	5	21	32	8 50	9 40	6 40 7	23	4		
17	Thur.	18 30 6	6	20	32	10 12	10 48	7 28 7	24	5		
18	Fri.	31 54 4	8	20	33	11 21	11 52	8 17 9	25	6		
19	Sat.	44 58 5	10	19	33	—	0 19	9 8 8	26	7		
20	G.	57 42 3	13	19	34	0 46	1 8	10 2 0	27	8		
21	Mon.	20 10 5 9	16	19	34	1 32	1 56	10 58 1	28	9		
22	Tues.	22 8 9	20	18	35	2 19	2 44	11 57 1	29	10		
23	Wed.	33 51 0	25	18	35	3 8	3 31	0 58 4	0 32 5	11		
24	Thur.	45 12 0	30	18	36	3 56	4 17	2 0 6	1	12		
25	Fri.	56 11 6	35	17	36	4 43	5 7	3 1 8	2	13		
26	Sat.	21 6 49 7	41	17	36	5 32	5 59	4 0 6	3	14		
27	G.	17 6 1	47	17	37	6 24	6 52	4 56 0	4	15		
28	Mon.	27 0 1	54	16	37	7 20	7 52	5 47 8	5	16		
29	Tues.	36 32 1	57	2	37	8 20	8 55	6 36 7	6	17		
30	Wed.	45 41 6	9	16	38	9 36	10 9	7 23 1	7	18		
31	Thur.	54 28 3	18	16	38	10 39	11 12	8 8 0	8	19		

BEHALAH 125b.

JOIST 1256.

JUNE XXX DAYS—1849.



Remarkable Days

- 1 Friday,... ..*Ascension Day.*
- 2 Saturday,...
- 3 G.
- 4 Monday, ...*Great Storm in Calcutta, 1771.*
- 5 Tuesday, ...
- 6 Wednesday,.
- 7 Thursday, ..
- 8 Friday, ...
- 9 Saturday,...
- 10 G. *Whit Sunday*
- 11 Monday, ..
- 12 Tuesday, ...
- 13 Wednesday,.
- 14 Thursday, ..
- 15 Friday,.....*Supreme Court, Term Commences.*
- 16 Saturday, ..
- 17 G.*Trinity Sunday*
- 18 Monday, ..*Battle of Waterloo, 1815.*
- 19 Tuesday, ...
- 20 Wednesday,..*Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.*
- 21 Thursday, ..*Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.*
- 22 Friday, ...*Corpus Christi*
- 23 Saturday, ..*Battle of Plascy, 1757.*
- 24 G. 1st Sunday after Trinity. *Midsummer Day.*
- 25 Monday, ...*Insurrection in Paris. General Cavaignac invested with*
- 26 Tuesday, .. [*Supreme power*]
- 27 Wednesday,.
- 28 Thursday, ..*Coron. of Queen Victoria, 1837.*
- 29 Friday, . ..
- 30 Saturday,...

JUNE XXX DAYS.—1849.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON'S DECLINATION

		D.	H.	M.			°	'	"
○	Full Moon,.....	6th	4	20	2	Morning.	South	17	42 10' 1"
☾	Last Quarter,...	14th	4	17	7	Morning.	ditto	4	14 43' 2"
●	New Moon,.....	20th	8	12	5	Afternoon.	North	18	49 44' 4"
☾	First Quarter,...	27th	4	37	3	Afternoon	ditto	4	18 50' 0"

Jupiter, Evening Star. Mars, Morning Star. Venus, Morning Star.
Saturn, Morning Star.

Sun enters ♋ Cancer 21st at 8h. 1m. P. M.

☾ Apogee 6th 9h Morning | ☽ Perigee 20th 11h Morning
About New Moon Strong Bore.

Barometer { Highest 29 94 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 98°
 { Lowest 29 50 " { Lowest 80°

ENGLISH		SUN.					HIGH WATER.		MOON.		HINDOO.		
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Declination at Apparent Noon.	On Meridian.			Rises.	Sets.	Morning.	After Noon.	Pases Merid.	Age.	Day of Month.	Months.
		North.	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	P. M.	d.	h.	
1	Fri.	22 2 52 3	11	57	26	5	16	39	11 44	—	8 52 2	9 22 5	20
2	Sat.	10 53 1			35	16	39	0 16	0 40	9 36 2	10		21
3	G.	18 30 8			45	16	40	1 4	1 25	10 20 7	11		22
4	Mon.	25 45 1			54	16	40	1 47	2 7	11 6 0	12		23
5	Tues.	32 35 8	58		16	41	2 25	2 43	11 52 2	13			24
6	Wed.	39 2 9			14	16	41	3 1	3 17	12 14 0	14		25
7	Thur.	45 6 2			25	16	41	3 35	3 53	0 39 3	15		26
8	Fri.	50 45 6			36	16	42	4 7	4 24	1 26 0	16		27
9	Sat.	56 1 0			48	16	42	4 42	4 58	2 14 7	17		28
10	G.	23 0 52 3			59	16	42	5 16	5 33	3 2 4	18		29
11	Mon.	5 19 3	59	11	16	43	5 53	6 13	3 49 7	19			30
12	Tues.	9 21 9			23	16	43	6 35	7 0	4 36 6	20		31
13	Wed.	13 0 1			36	16	43	7 25	7 52	5 23 5	21		32
14	Thur.	16 13 8			48	16	44	8 22	8 55	6 10 8	22		1
15	Fri.	19 2 9	12	0	1	16	44	9 34	10 4	6 59 2	23		2
16	Sat.	21 27 5			13	16	44	10 37	11 9	7 50 7	24		3
17	G.	23 27 2			26	16	45	11 40	—	8 42 5	25		4
18	Mon.	25 2 3			39	17	45	0 9	0 40	9 38 7	26		5
19	Tues.	26 12 6			52	17	45	1 8	1 34	10 38 1	27		6
20	Wed.	26 58 1	1	5	17	45	2 0	2 25	11 40 0	28			7
21	Thur	27 19 0			18	17	46	2 53	3 19	0 14 8	0 15 8		8
22	Fri.	27 14 8			32	17	46	3 45	4 8	1 44 5	1		9
23	Sat.	26 45 9			45	17	46	4 32	4 56	2 43 5	2		10
24	G.	25 59 2			58	18	46	5 21	5 43	3 38 4	3		11
25	Mon.	24 33 9	2	10	18	46	6 11	6 31	4 30 6	4			12
26	Tues.	22 50 8			23	18	46	6 59	7 26	5 19 2	5		13
27	Wed.	20 43 0			36	19	46	7 51	8 21	6 5 5	6		14
28	Thur	18 10 6			48	19	47	8 52	9 24	6 50 4	7		15
29	Fri.	15 13 6	3	0	19	47	9 57	10 26	7 34 6	8			16
30	Sat.	11 52 2			12	19	47	10 55	11 23	8 19 0	9		17

JOINT RE 12.6.

ASSAR 12.6.

JULY XXXI DAYS.—1849.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 G. 2nd Sunday after Trinity.
- 2 Monday, ...
- 3 Tuesday, ..
- 4 Wednesday, ..
- 5 Thursday, ..
- 6 Friday, ...
- 7 Saturday, ..
- 8 G. 3rd Sunday after Trinity.
- 9 Monday. ..
- 10 Tuesday, ...
- 11 Wednesday, ..
- 12 Thursday, ..
- 13 Friday, ...Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.
- 14 Saturday, ..
- 15 G. 4th Sunday after Trinity.
- 16 Monday, ...
- 17 Tuesday, ...
- 18 Wednesday, ..
- 19 Thursday, ..
- 20 Friday, ..
- 21 Saturday, ..
- 22 G. 5th Sunday after Trinity.
- 23 Monday, .. Ghuzni taken, 1830.
- 24 Tuesday, ...
- 25 Wednesday, ..
- 26 Thursday, ..
- 27 Friday, ...
- 28 Saturday, ..
- 29 G. 6th Sunday after Trinity.—2nd French Revolution, 1830.
- 30 Monday, ..
- 31 Tuesday, ...

JULY XXXI DAYS — 1849.



PHASES OF THE MOON

MOON'S DECLINATION

	D	H	M		Q	'	"
○ Full Moon, ..	5th	7	22	0	Afternoon.	South	18 51 4 5
☾ Last Quarter, .	1	1	1	2	Afternoon,	North	4 35 11 3
● New Moon,....	20th	3	8	9	Morning	ditto	17 44 58 6
☾ First Quarter, .	27th	6	28	7	Morning	South	8 31 9 6
Jupiter, Evening Star. Venus, Morning Star. Mars, Morning Star.							
Saturn, Morning Star							

•	Sun enters	♋	Leo 23d	at 6h 5m 1 11	•
☾	Apogee	1st 9h 53m	Morning	} Perigee 18th 3h	Afternoon
☾	Apo ee	3d 2h	Afternoon		} Apo ee 1st 1h	Morning
About New Moon 5 th 1st Boreas					

Barometer	Highest	2) 85	Inches	Thermomet	Highest	91°
	Lowest	29 48			Lowest	79°

ENGLISH		SUN.		HIGH		LOW		MIN-DOO.	
Day of Month	Day of Week	Declination	On Meridian	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	Mon	23 8 6 3	12 3 24	0	17 12	0	9 10	15 8	16
2	Tue	23 3 56 4	3 20	1	0 31	0	9 10	7 11	17
3	Wed	22 50 22 1	46 21	1	1	10	11	11	18
4	Thurs	21 23 8	57 21	1	1 11	11	21	13	19
5	Fri	21 1 6	3	1	1	17	3	11	20
6	Sat	13 13	11	1	16	3	0 12	11	21
7	Sun	17 5 9	18	1	15	1	0 11	16	22
8	Mon	0 12 6	17	1	1	11	1 17	17	23
9	Tue	1 33 0	17	1	1	17	2 33	18	24
10	Wed	16 16 1	5	1	1	53	3 16	19	25
11	Thurs	8 33 1	3	1	6 17	6 57	8 4	20	26
12	Fri	0 27 3	12	1	7	7 26	1 51	21	27
13	Sat	21 1 58 9	10	1	43 7 31	10	1	22	28
14	Sun	13 7 9	20	1	46	10 31	6 33	23	29
15	Mon	13 54 7	3	1	46 11	11 31	7 6	24	30
16	Tue	24 19 2	30	1	46 11 13	11 41	8 2	25	31
17	Wed	14 23 0	15	1	1	0 17	9 21	26	
18	Thurs	1 3 3	50	1	45 0	1 20	10 22	27	
19	Fri	20 53 23 0	54	1	1 13	1 15	11 14	28	
20	Sat	42 21 6	56	1	13	3 8	11 27	29	
21	Sun	30 59 3	6 2	1	44 3 3	3 58	1 23	30	
22	Mon	19 16 2	18	1	41 1 10	4 12	2 19	31	
23	Tue	7 12 7	21	1	14 5	5 25	3 10		
24	Wed	19 54 19 1	13	1	13 5 1	6 10	3 54		
25	Thurs	42 5 6	10	1	43 6 31	6 54	4 13		
26	Fri	29 2 3	11	1	12 7 16	7 39	5 40		
27	Sat	15 39 8	11	1	12 6 3	8 39	6 15		
28	Sun	1 53 1	10	1	42 8 59	9 31	7 0		
29	Mon	18 47 57 7	9	1	41 10 6	10 41	7 16		
30	Tue	34 38 8	7	1	41 11 16	11 10	8 32		
31	Wed	19 1 7	4	1	41	0 23	9 19		

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.—1849.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Wednesday, .
- 2 Thursday, ..
- 3 Friday, ...
- 4 Saturday, ...
- 5 G. 7th Sunday after Trinity.
- 6 Monday, .. *Prince Alfred born, 1844.*
- 7 Tuesday, ... *Cabul taken possession of, 1839.*
- 8 Wednesday, .. *Batavia surrendered, 1811.*
- 9 Thursday, .. *Banda taken, 1810.*
- 10 Friday, ... *Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.*
- 11 Saturday, ...
- 12 G. 8th Sunday after Trinity.—*Shah Allum granted Dewanny,*
- 13 Monday ... *Birth of Dowager Queen Adelaide, 1792.* [1765
- 14 Tuesday, ..
- 15 Wednesday, .
- 16 Thursday, ..
- 17 Friday, ...
- 18 Saturday, .. *College of Fort William established, 1800*
- 19 G... ..9th Sunday after Trinity.
- 20 Monday, ...
- 21 Tuesday, ...
- 22 Wednesday, .
- 23 Thursday, .. *Surrender of Mutineers at Seingapatam, 1809.*
- 24 Friday, ... *Indore taken, 1804.*
- 25 Saturday, ..
- 26 G. 10th Sunday after Trinity.—*Prince Albert born, 1819.*
- 27 Monday, . ..
- 28 Tuesday, ...
- 29 Wednesday, .. *Treaty of Peace with China concluded at Nankin, 1842.*
- 30 Thursday, ..
- 31 Friday, ...

AUGUST XXXI DAYS—1849.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON'S DECLINATION.

		D.	H.	M.				
○	Full Moon, ...	4th	9	45	6	Morning.	South	15 28 20 2
☾	Last Quarter, ...	11th	7	26	0	After Noon.	North	12 29 4 0
●	New Moon, ...	18th	11	26	1	Morning.	ditto	12 29 45 3
☾	First Quarter, ...	25th	10	49	4	After Noon.	South	15 27 16 9
Jupiter, invisible. Venus, Morning Star. Mars, Morning Star.								
Saturn, Morning Star.								

Sun enters ♍ Virgo 23d at 1h 19m P. M.

☾ Perigee 15th 9h Afternoon | ☾ Apogee 27th 5h Afternoon.
Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Calcutta, 18th. Begins on the Earth generally at 9h 9m A. M.

About New Moon there may be Small Boreas.

Barometer { Highest 29 76 Inches Lowest 29 59 "	Thermometer { Highest 86° Lowest 68°
--	---

ENGLISH		SUN.					HIGH WATER.		MOON.			HINDOO.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Declination at Apparent Noon.	On Meridian.				Morning.	After Noon.	Passes Merid.	Age.	Day of Month.	Months.
		North.		Rises.	Sets.				P. M.			
		° ' "	h. m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.		
1	Wed.	18 4 6 4	12 6 15	32 6 40	0 49	1 14	10 7 7	12 8 9	18			
2	Thur.	17 48 53 6	5 57	33 39	1 38	1 59	10 56 0	13				
3	Fri.	33 23 2	53	33 39	2 18	2 37	11 44 2	14				
4	Sat.	17 35 7	48	33 38	2 55	3 15		15				
5	G.	1 31 4	43	34 37	3 33	3 48	0 32 1	16				
6	Mon.	16 45 10 6	36	34 37	4 5	4 22	1 19 6	17				
7	Tues.	28 33 4	30	35 36	4 39	4 55	2 6 8	18				
8	Wed.	11 40 3	22	35 36	5 14	5 24	2 54 0	19				
9	Thur.	15 54 31 5	14	35 35	5 52	6 13	3 41 7	20				
10	Fri.	37 7 2	6	36 34	6 35	6 56	4 30 6	21				
11	Sat.	19 28 0	4 57	36 33	7 22	7 49	5 21 5	22				
12	G.	1 33 9	48	36 33	8 19	8 52	6 14 8	23				
13	Mon.	14 43 25 3	37	37 32	9 32	10 10	7 10 8	24				
14	Tues.	25 2 5	27	37 31	10 49	11 32	8 9 3	25				
15	Wed.	6 25 9	16	38 31	—	0 9	9 9 1	26				
16	Thur.	13 47 35 7	4	38 30	0 42	1 13	10 9 1	27				
17	Fri.	28 32 4	3 52	38 29	1 42	2 9	11 7 7	28				
18	Sat.	9 16 1	39	39 28	2 33	2 57	0 3 8	0 0 6	3			
19	G.	12 49 47 4	26	39 27	3 19	3 41	0 57 2	1				
20	Mon.	30 5 4	12	39 27	4 2	4 20	1 47 9	2				
21	Tues.	10 13 4	2 58	40 26	4 40	5 1	2 36 3	3				
22	Wed.	11 50 9 0	44	40 25	5 21	5 38	3 23 1	4				
23	Thur.	29 53 3	29	40 24	5 57	6 16	4 9 0	5				
24	Fri.	9 26 8	13	41 23	6 36	6 54	4 54 7	6				
25	Sat.	10 48 49 5	57	41 22	7 16	7 38	5 40 4	7				
26	G.	28 2 2	41	41 22	8 4	8 34	6 26 7	8				
27	Mon.	7 5 0	24	42 21	9 11	9 50	7 13 7	9				
28	Tues.	9 45 58 1	7	42 20	10 27	11 6	8 1 3	10				
29	Wed.	24 42 1	0 49	42 19	11 44	—	8 49 4	11				
30	Thur.	3 16 9	31	43 18	0 18	0 46	9 37 8	12				
31	Fri.	8 41 43 2	13	43 17	1 10	1 32	10 26 1	13				

SRABON 1256. BHADUR 1256.

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.—1849.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Saturday, ..*Mr. Harding discovers Juno, 1804.*
- 2 G. 11th Sunday after Trinity. London burnt, 1666.
- 3 Monday, ...*Cromwell died, 1658.*
- 4 Tuesday, ...*Capture of Allyghur, 1803.*
- 5 Wednesday, *Capture of Oudehullah, 1763.*
- 6 Thursday, ..*General Nott destroys Ghuzni, 1842.*
- 7 Friday, ...
- 8 Saturday, . *General Pollock storms the pass of Jugdullukh, 1843.*
- 9 G. 12th Sunday after Trinity. Persians raise the siege of
- 10 Monday, ...*Ballie's detachment taken prisoners, 1781. [Herat, 1838.*
- 11 Tuesday, ..*Battle of Delhi, 1803*
- 12 Wednesday, ..
- 13 Thursday, ..*First European Factory in India, 1500*
- 14 Friday, ...*General Nott defeats the Affghans under Shumoodun, 1842.*
- 15 Saturday, ..*Freedom of the Press in India, 1835.*
- 16 G. 13th Sunday after Trinity. *Tanjur taken by Storm,*
- 17 Monday.... | 1772
- 18 Tuesday, ..
- 19 Wednesday, ..
- 20 Thursday, ..
- 21 Friday, ...*Arrival of the Affghan prisoners, 1842.*
- 22 Saturday, ..
- 23 G. 14th Sunday after Trinity. *Battle of Assaye, 1803*
- 24 Monday, ...
- 25 Tuesday, ...
- 26 Wednesday, ..
- 27 Thursday, ..*Hyder Ali deposed at Sholingar, 1781.*
- 28 Friday, ...
- 29 Saturday, ..
- 30 G. 15th Sunday after Trinity.

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.—1849.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON'S DECLINATION.

		D. H. M.					
○	Full Moon,.....	2d 11 11. 1	After Noon.	South	8 23 52	0	
☾	Last Quarter,...	10th 0 43. 8	Morning.	North	17 43 21	8	
●	New Moon,.....	16th 9 55. 3	After Noon.	ditto	4 13 51	6	
☾	First Quarter,...	24th 5 17. 1	After Noon.	South	18 51 32	4	
Venus, Morning Star. Mars Morning Star. Jupiter, invisible.							
Saturn Night Star							

Sun enters ♎ Libra 23d at 9h 56m A. M.

☾ Perigee 11th 4h. Afternoon. | ☾ Apogee 24th Noon.

Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Calcutta, 2d first contact with Shadow at 9h. 40m. 28s P. M.

In this month there may be Slight Bores.

Barometer... { Highest 29 98 Inches | Thermometer. { Highest 89°
Lowest 29 58 „ | Lowest 79°

ENGLISH		SUN.				HIGH WATER.		MOON.			HINDOO
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Declination at Apparent Noon	On Meridian.	Rises	Sets.	Morning.	After Noon.	Passes Merid.	Age.	of Month.	
		North.						P. M.			
		° ' "	h. m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.		
1 Sat.		8 20 11	11 59 54	5 43	6 16	1 53	2 13	11 13 2	14 0 6	17	
2 G.		7 58 11		36	44	2 31	2 50	☉	15	18	
								A. M.			
3 Mon.		36 13 3		16	44	3 8	3 21	0 2 1	16	19	
4 Tues.		14 8 1	58 57	41	13	3 41	3 58	0 50 1	17	20	
5 Wed.		6 51 15	37	45	12	4 15	4 34	1 38 5	18	21	
6 Thur.		20 36 7	17	45	11	4 52	5 10	2 27 8	19	22	
7 Fri.		7 11 2	57 57	45	10	5 29	5 49	3 18 6	20	23	
8 Sat.		5 44 39	37	45	9	6 9	6 32	4 11 2	21	24	
9 G.		22 1 8	17	46	9	6 57	7 24	5 6 0	22	25	
10 Mon.		4 59 18	56 56	46	8	7 56	8 31	6 2 7	23	26	
11 Tues.		36 30 4	35	46	7	9 13	9 56	7 0 8	24	27	
12 Wed.		13 37 1	13	46	6	10 40	11 21	7 59 1	25	28	
13 Thur.		3 50 39	55 54	47	5	—	0 3	8 56 5	26	29	
14 Fri.		27 37 4	33	47	4	0 35	1 3	9 52 2	27	30	
15 Sat.		4 31 5	12	47	3	1 31	1 57	10 45 7	28	31	
16 G.		2 41 22	54 51	48	2	2 20	2 40	11 36 9	29	1	
								P. M.			
17 Mon.		18 9 5	30	48	1	3 1	3 18	0 26 1	0 14 1		
18 Tues.		1 54 54	9	48	0	3 39	3 57	1 13 8	1		
19 Wed.		31 36 5	53 48	49	59	4 14	4 33	2 0 3	2	4	
20 Thur.		8 16 7	27	49	5	4 50	5 5	2 46 1	3	5	
21 Fri.		0 44 53	6	49	57	5 24	5 41	3 33 1	4	6	
22 Sat.		21 31 9	52 45	49	56	5 57	6 16	4 19 6	5	7	
		South									
23 G.		0 1 52	24	50	55	6 31	6 56	5 6 1	6	8	
24 Mon.		25 16 9	4	50	54	7 18	7 47	5 59 0	7	9	
25 Tues.		48 42 0	51 43	50	53	8 18	8 56	6 41 7	8	10	
26 Wed.		1 12 7	23	51	52	9 39	10 21	7 29 1	9	11	
27 Thur.		35 31 9	2	51	51	11 0	11 38	8 17 6	10	12	
28 Fri.		58 53 9	50 42	51	50	—	0 11	9 5 5	11	13	
29 Sat.		2 22 18	23	52	49	0 38	1 1	9 53 5	12	14	
30 G.		45 40 5	3	52	48	1 23	1 42	10 41 7	13	15	

DECEMBER 1849.

JANUARY 1850.

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.—1849.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Monday, ... *Proclamation for the evacuation of Affghanistan, 1842.*
- 2 Tuesday, ... *Ghuzne taken by Sir W. Nott, 1842.*
- 3 Wednesday, ..
- 4 Thursday, .. *Lally took Arcot, 1759.*
- 5 Friday, ... *Massacre of English at Patna, 1763.*
- 6 Saturday, ..
- 7 G. 16th Sunday after Trinity.
- 8 Monday, ... *Niwab of Ferozepore executed at Delhi, 1835.*
- 9 Tuesday, ... *Massacre of Europeans at Manilla, 1820.*
- 10 Wednesday, .. *Capture of Monghyr, 1763.*
- 11 Thursday, ..
- 12 Friday, ...
- 13 Saturday, .. *Fort of Samaughur taken, 1844.*
- 14 G. 17th Sunday after Trinity.
- 15 Monday, ..
- 16 Tuesday, .. *Army took the field against the Pindarries, 1817.*
- 17 Wednesday, .. *Capture of Agra, 1863.*
- 18 Thursday, ..
- 19 Friday, ...
- 20 Saturday, ..
- 21 G, ... 18th Sunday after Trinity
- 22 Monday, ... *Ld. Nelson's Vic. and Death off Trafalgar, 1815.*
- 23 Tuesday, ... [Supreme Court, Term Commences.
- 24 Wednesday, ..
- 25 Thursday, ..
- 26 Friday, ... *Battle of Bittoorah, 1794.*
- 27 Saturday, ..
- 28 G. 19th Sunday after Trinity.
- 29 Monday, ...
- 30 Tuesday, ... *Martaban taken, 1824.*
- 31 Wednesday, .. *Hyder Ali takes Arcot, 1780.*

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.—1849.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON'S DECLINATION.

		D.	H.	M.					
○	Full Moon, ...	2d	11	26	6	Morning	North	0	42 44 0
☾	Last Quarter, ..	9th	6	37	5	Morning.	ditto	18	48 45 8
●	New Moon, ...	16th	11	6	6	Morning.	South	5	10 21 9
☾	First Quarter, .	24th	0	57	2	After Noon.	ditto	17	28 54 3
○	Full Moon, ...	31st	10	40	0	After Noon.	North	9	49 49 6

Mars, Night Star. Venus, Morning Star. Jupiter, Morning Star.
Saturn, Night Star.

Sun enters ♍ Scorpio 23d at 6h 9m P. M.

☾ Perigee 6th 4h Afternoon | ☾ Apogee 22d 9h Morning

In this month there may be Slight Bores.

Barometer.. { Highest 30 21 Inches } Thermometer. { Highest 87°
 { Lowest 29 98 " { Lowest 71°

English	SUN.					HIGH WATER.		MOON.		HINDOO.
	Day of Month	Declination at Apparent Noon	On Meridian.	Rises	Sets	Morning.	After Noon	Passes Merid	Age.	
		South.						P. M.		
		° ' "	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.	
1	Mon.	3 9 0 4	11 49 44	5 52 5	47	2 1	2 10	11 30 6	14 14	16
2	Tues	32 18 2	25	53	46	2 37	2 56	11 30 6	15	17
								4. M.		
3	Wed.	55 33 8	6	53	45	3 12	3 32	0 20 5	16	18
4	Thur.	4 18 46 4	48 48	53	44	3 51	4 9	1 11 9	17	19
5	Fri.	41 56 0	30	53	43	4 29	4 48	2 5 3	18	20
6	Sat.	5 5 2 2	12	54	42	5 8	5 31	3 0 7	19	21
7	G.	28 4 8	47 55	54	41	5 52	6 16	3 57 8	20	22
8	Mon.	51 3 2	38	54	40	6 43	7 12	4 56 0	21	23
9	Tues.	6 13 57 1	21	55	39	7 44	8 19	5 54 1	22	24
10	Wed.	36 46 1	6	55	38	9 3	9 48	6 51 2	23	25
11	Thur.	59 30 1	46 50	56	37	10 32	11 16	7 46 4	24	26
12	Fri.	7 22 8 5	35	56	36	11 54	—	8 39 4	25	27
13	Sat.	44 40 9	21	57	35	0 24	0 50	9 30 1	26	28
14	G.	8 7 6 7	7	57	34	1 14	1 38	10 19 0	27	29
15	Mon.	29 26 1	45 54	58	33	1 59	2 18	11 6 4	28	30
16	Tues.	51 39 0	41	58	32	2 36	2 56	11 53 0	0 0 9	1
								P. M.		
17	Wed.	9 13 42 9	29	58	32	3 13	3 29	0 39 4	1	2
18	Thur.	35 39 6	17	59	31	3 48	4 4	1 25 8	2	3
19	Fri.	57 27 9	6	59	30	4 21	4 37	2 12 4	3	4
20	Sat.	10 19 7 3	44 56 6	0	30	4 52	5 8	2 59 5	4	5
21	G.	40 37 7	46	0	29	5 26	5 44	3 46 9	5	6
22	Mon.	11 1 58 4	37	1	28	6 3	6 21	4 34 4	6	7
23	Tues.	23 9 2	28	1	27	6 45	7 8	5 22 0	7	8
24	Wed	44 9 6	21	1	27	7 34	8 9	6 9 4	8	9
25	Thur.	12 4 59 3	14	2	26	8 50	9 31	6 56 5	9	10
26	Fri.	25 37 5	7	2	25	10 12	10 50	7 43 7	10	11
27	Sat.	46 4 2	1	3	24	11 24	11 57	8 31 0	11	12
28	G.	13 6 19 0	43 57	3	24	—	0 22	9 19 0	12	13
29	Mon.	26 21 5	5	4	23	0 46	1 8	10 8 3	13	14
30	Tues.	48 11 0	49	5	23	1 20	1 48	10 59 4	14	15
31	Wed.	14 5 47 5	46	5	22	2 7	2 26	11 52 8	15	16

AUSSIN 1256.

BARTICK 1256.

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.—1849.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Thursday, .. *Mutiny at Barrackpore, 1824.*
- 2 Friday, ... *Insurrection at Cabul, 1841.*
- 3 Saturday, .. [at Cabool, 1840.]
- 4 G. *20th Sunday after Trinity Surrender of Dost Mohamed*
- 5 Monday, ... *Battle of Kirkee, 1817 Gunpowder Plot.*
- 6 Tuesday....
- 7 Wednesday, .. *Destruction of Cabul, 1841.*
- 8 Thursday, ..
- 9 Friday, ... *Prince of Wales born, 1841*
- 10 Saturday,...
- 11 G. *21st Sunday after Trinity.*
- 12 Monday, ... *Surrender of Negapatam, 1781.*
- 13 Tuesday.... *Battle of Dug, 1804.*
- 14 Wednesday,
- 15 Thursday, ..
- 16 Friday, ... *Battle of Poonah, 1817.*
- 17 Saturday,.... *Dolkar defeated at Puttoghur, 1804.*
- 18 G. *Broach taken by Storm, 1772.*
- 19 Monday, ...
- 20 Tuesday, .. *Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape, 1497. Supreme Court,*
- 21 Wednesday, .. [Sittings Commence.]
- 22 Thursday, ..
- 23 Friday, ...
- 24 Saturday, ..
- 25 G. *Capture of Dwarka, 1820.*
- 26 Monday, ...
- 27 Tuesday, ..
- 28 Wednesday, .. *Battle of Sectabuldee, 1817.*
- 29 Thursday, .. *Battle of Argaum, 1803.*
- 30 Friday, ... *St. Andrews.*

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS—1849.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON'S DECLINATION.

		D.	H.	M.			
☾	Last Quarter,....	7th	2	16	2	Afternoon.	North 15 53 19. 6
●	New Moon,.....	15th	3	6	7	Morning.	South 13 35 37. 3
☾	First Quarter,.....	23d	8	17	7	Morning	ditto 11 26 21. 8
○	Full Moon,.....	30th	9	18	5	Morning	North 10 46 14. 4

Mars, Night Star. Venus, Morning Star. Jupiter, Morning Star.
Saturn, Night Star.

Sun enters ♐ Sagittarius 22d at 2h 46m. P. M.

☾ Perigee 3d 5h Morning | ☾ Apogee 19th 3h Morning

About Full Moon, Strong Bore.

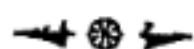
Barometer { Highest 30 23 Inches | Thermometer { Highest 81°
 { Lowest 29 83 " { Lowest 65°

ENGLISH		SUN.				HIGH WATER.		MOON.		HINDOO
Day of Month	Day of Week.	Declination at Apparent Noon.	On Meridian	Rises.	Sets.	Morning.	After Noon.	Passes Merid.	Age	Day of Month, Months.
		South.								
		° ' "	h m. s	h m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h.	
1	Thur.	14 25 10 4	11 43 44	6 6	5 22	2 47	3 7	☾	16 0 9	17
2	Fri.	44 19 3	43	6	21	3 27	3 48	A. M.	17	18
3	Sat.	15 3 14 0	43	7	21	4 10	4 31	1 47 3	18	19
4	G.	21 53 7	44	8	20	4 53	5 16	2 49 5	19	20
5	Mon.	40 18 4	45	8	19	5 40	6 5	3 47 4	20	21
6	Tues.	58 27 7	47	9	19	6 31	7 0	4 46 4	21	22
7	Wed.	16 16 21 0	50	9	18	7 33	8 10	5 43 0	22	23
8	Thur.	33 57 9	51	10	18	8 50	9 33	6 36 8	23	24
9	Fri.	51 18 1	59	10	17	10 13	10 53	7 27 7	24	25
10	Sat.	17 8 21 3	41 5	11	17	11 31	—	8 16 4	25	26
11	G.	25 7 0	11	12	16	0 2	0 28	9 3 3	26	27
12	Mon.	41 34 6	19	12	16	0 53	1 16	9 49 2	27	28
13	Tues.	57 43 9	27	13	16	1 36	1 56	10 34 9	28	29
14	Wed.	18 13 34 5	36	14	16	2 14	2 33	11 20 6	29	30
15	Thur.	29 5 9	46	14	15	2 52	3 8	0 6 9	0 8 9	1
16	Fri.	44 17 7	57	15	15	3 24	3 41	0 53 8	1	2
17	Sat.	59 9 6	45 8	15	15	3 57	4 14	1 41 2	2	3
18	G.	19 13 41 1	21	16	15	4 30	4 45	2 28 8	3	4
19	Mon.	27 51 9	34	16	14	5 2	5 20	3 16 4	4	5
20	Tues.	41 41 4	48	17	14	5 37	5 57	4 3 0	5	6
21	Wed.	55 9 4	46 3	18	14	6 18	6 41	4 59 2	6	7
22	Thur.	20 8 15 4	19	18	14	7 4	7 29	5 86 5	7	8
23	Fri.	20 59 3	35	19	14	8 1	8 37	6 22 6	8	9
24	Sat.	33 20 6	53	20	14	9 16	9 51	7 8 9	9	10
25	G.	45 18 7	47 10	20	14	10 26	11 0	7 56 1	10	11
26	Mon.	56 53 6	29	21	14	11 32	—	8 45 0	11	12
27	Tues.	21 8 5 0	49	22	14	0 3	0 28	9 36 5	12	13
28	Wed.	18 52 4	48 9	22	14	0 50	1 14	10 31 0	13	14
29	Thur.	29 15 5	30	23	14	1 39	2 1	11 28 9	14	15
30	Fri.	39 14 1	51	24	14	2 22	2 36	☾	15	16

KARICK 1256.

UGGAC N 1256.

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS —1849.



Remarkable Days.

- 1 Saturday, .. *Burmese defeated near Prome, 1825.*
- 2 G. 1st Sunday is Idcut
- 3 Monday, ..
- 4 Tuesday, ... *Abolition of Sutee, 1829* Supreme Court Sessions
- 5 Wednesday, .. [Commence.
- 6 Thursday, ..
- 7 Friday, ... *Battle of Rangoon, 1824*
- 8 Saturday, ..
- 9 G. *Ras el Khyma taken 1819*
- 10 Monday, ..
- 11 Tuesday, ...
- 12 Wednesday, .. *Settlers of Madras by Fally, 175*
- 13 Thursday .. *Capture of Ahalat, 1839*
- 14 Friday
- 15 Saturday, .. *Capture of Gaudahur 1803.*
- 16 G. *Patle of Nagpore, 1817.*
- 17 Monday, ..
- 18 Tuesday, .. *Battle of Moodkee, 1847.*
- 19 Wednesday, *Battle of Jubbulpore, 1817.*
- 20 Thursday, ..
- 21 Friday, ... *Battle of Mahidpore 1817*
- 22 Saturday, .. *Sikhs routed at Ferozshah, 1847*
- 23 G. *Sir Wm McNaughten assassinated, 1841*
- 24 Monday, ... *Fort of Dig captured 1804*
- 25 Tuesday, ... CHRISTMAS DAY. *Burmese defeated at Koolun, 1824*
- 26 Wednesday, ..
- 27 Thursday, ..
- 28 Friday, ..
- 29 Saturday, ..
- 30 G.
- 31 Monday, .. *First Charter to E. I. Company, 1600*

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS — 1849.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON'S DECLINATION.

		D	H	M		"	"	"
☾	Last Quarter	7th	0	46	2	Morning,	North	7 29 37 6
●	New Moon,	14th	9	31	4	After Noon	South	18 45 5 2
☾	Last Quarter,	23d	1	33	7	Morning,	ditto	2 22 41 0
○	Full Moon	29th	7	33	9	After Noon	North	19 28 53 3
♂	Mars	Night star	Venus,	Morning Star	Jupiter,	Morning Star	Saturn	Evening Star

Sun enters ♍ Capricorn 22d at 3h 35m 4. M

☉	Perigee 31st 6h 18m	Afternoon	}	Apogee 16th	North
☾	Perigee 1st 10h	Morning		}	Perigee 29th 10h	Afternoon.
About Full Moon, Strong Bore.					

Barometer	Highest	30 21	Inch	Thermometer	Highest	70°
	Lowest	29 80			Lowest	50°

ENGLISH		SUN			HIGH WATER		MOON			MIN. DAY												
Day of Month	Day of Week	Declination at Equinox			Rises			Moor			Pages											
		South			h. m. s.			h. m.			A M											
1 Sat.	21	48	47	9	11	19	13	6	25	5	14	3	5	3	32	0	29	7	16	8	9	17
2 G.		57	56	5			36		26		14	3	5	4	16	1	32	1	17			18
3 Mon.	22	6	39	9			59		27		14	4	12	5	6	2	34	2	18			19
4 Tues.		14	57	4	50		24		27		14	5	3	5	58	3	31	3	19			20
5 Wed.		22	49	2			48		28		14	6	26	6	53	4	31	1	20			21
6 Thur.		30	14	8	51		13		29		14	7	1	7	51	5	24	5	21			22
7 Fri.		37	14	1			39		29		14	8	25	9	1	6	14	6	22			23
8 Sat.		43	46	9	52		5		30		15	9	38	10	14	7	2	3	23			24
9 G.		49	52	8			32		31		15	10	49	11	22	7	48	3	24			25
10 Mon.		55	31	9			59		31		15	11	54	—	—	8	33	5	25			26
11 Tues.	23	0	13	7	53		27		32		15	0	22	0	47	9	18	6	26			27
12 Wed.		5	28	1			5		32		16	1	10	1	31	10	4	1	27			28
13 Thur.		9	45	0	54		23		33		16	1	53	2	11	10	50	3	28			29
14 Fri.		13	31	3			52		34		16	2	30	2	48	11	37	3	29			30
P M																						
15 Sat.		16	55	8	55		21		34		17	3	8	3	24	0	24	9	0	14	5	1
16 G.		19	19	3			50		35		17	3	41	3	57	1	12	6	1			2
17 Mon.		22	14	9	56		20		35		17	4	14	4	30	2	0	0	2			3
18 Tues.		24	12	3			50		36		18	4	48	5	3	2	46	9	3			4
19 Wed.		25	41	5	57		19		36		18	5	21	5	39	3	34	0	4			5
20 Thur.		26	42	6			49		37		19	5	59	6	19	4	18	4	5			6
21 Fri.		27	15	2	58		19		37		19	6	39	7	3	5	3	6	6			7
22 Sat.		27	19	5			49		38		20	7	21	7	51	5	49	0	7			8
23 G.		26	55	6	59		19		38		20	8	21	8	53	6	35	1	8			9
24 Mon.		26	3	2			19		39		21	9	31	10	4	7	23	7	9			10
25 Tues.		24	42	7	12	0	19		39		21	10	49	11	14	8	14	7	10			11
26 Wed.		22	53	8			49		41		22	11	47	—	—	9	9	3	11			12
27 Thur.		20	36	7	1	19			40		22	0	16	0	45	10	7	6	12			13
28 Fri.		17	51	4			48		40		23	1	10	1	37	11	9	2	13			14
29 Sat.		14	38	1	2	17			41		24	2	2	2	28	—	—	—	14			15
A M																						
30 G.		10	56	8			46		41		24	2	51	3	21	0	12	5	15			16
31 Mon.		6	47	6	3	15			42		25	3	46	4	9	1	15	6	16			17

LOOK IN

FOR

Memoranda
FOR THE
CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR.

Calculations of the Almanac.

The times given in this Almanac are the civil or common reckoning time, from Midnight to Midnight. The column of the Sun's Meridian passage is calculated to the nearest second of time for every day of the year rejecting fractional parts and will be found sufficiently exact for all ordinary purposes. The Moon will serve as well as the Sun to set or compare a watch by the dial; when the shadow of the gnomon falls on 12h., a watch ought to show at the same moment the time indicated in the column "Moon on Meridian" answering to the day the observation is made. This time is calculated to the nearest tenth of a minute; should the shadow fall on any other hour, as 3, 4 or 5, add to the time indicated in that same column, about 62 minutes for every hour after twelve, but should the dial show 6h., 8h., or 11h., as many minutes must be deducted for every hour before 12.

The two columns of the Sun's rising and setting include the refraction, which causes the Sun and all the heavenly bodies to rise on the eastern horizon about two minutes earlier, and to set on the western about two minutes later than they would rise or set were the Earth not surrounded by an atmosphere. Refraction is not exactly of the same duration throughout the whole year, the duration is in proportion of the obliquity of the Sun's rising or setting.

At the head of each month, will be seen whether Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, or Venus are visible in the Morning or Evening.

When the symbol ($\oslash$) denoting opposition occurs, such as on the 1st Nov. 1849, we are to understand that the Moon does not pass the Meridian of Calcutta, on that (civil) day. This is the case once, sometimes twice in a Lunar month, as on the 30th of the same month of November, and arises from the circumstance of the Lunar day being longer than the mean Solar day.

And because the Moon does not pass the Meridian in every civil day, but fails to do so, once at least in every civil month, and as one Meridian passage of the Moon produces only two High Water tides, there are in every Lunar month not less than two High Water tides sometimes three wanting; therefore on two days every month, falling sometimes after Midnight sometimes after Noon, there is but one High Water given. The march of the tide-wave over the surface of the ocean is of immense rapidity, the crest of the wave travelling round the globe in every Lunar day.

In a place like Calcutta, so far removed from the Sea, the tides are strongly affected by the monsoons, occasional winds, the freshes, and various local causes, so that it will always remain an imperfectly solved problem to give the times of the High Water with accuracy; It will always, however, be found that for any period there will be only twice the number of High Water tides, as the Moon passes the Meridian.

It should be recollected that the time of High Water is not that when the ships in the river turn round, but that when the water is actually highest, which always happens about half an hour before the current is changing its direction.

At the head of each Month the observations of the Highest and Lowest Pressure and Temperature are given; they are the average of many years, the Least Temperature is that at Sunrise, the Greatest Pressure at 9h. 50m. A. M. the Greatest Temp. at 2h. 50m. P. M. and the Least Pressure at 4h. P. M. The observations of the Barometer are recorded in inches and hundredth parts of an inch.

The Temperature registered is that of the air in the shade.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

In the year 1849 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon

- I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 23d, 1849, invisible at Calcutta.
- II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 9th, 1849, visible at Calcutta.
 First contact with Shadow, 5h 18m. 42s. A. M.
 Middle of the Eclipse, 6h. 48m. 48s. „
 Last contact with Shadow, 8h. 18m. 54s. „
 The Moon will set partially Eclipsed at 6h. 16m. A. M.
- III. A total Eclipse of the Sun, August 18th 1849. invisible at Calcutta.
- IV. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, September 2d 1849. visible at Calcutta.
 First contact with Shadow, 9h. 40m. 28s. P. M.
 Middle of the Eclipse. 11h 3m 28s. „
 Last contact with Shadow, 0h, 26m. 28s. A. M. of the 3d.

*Quantity of Rain which fell at Calcutta during the following years;
as registered at the Surveyor General's Office.*

1829	Inches 59,94	1839	Inches 64,97
1830	63,24	1840	50,41
1831	56,90	1841	60,25
1832	50,72	1842	76,11
1833	..	1843	64,34
1834	68,73	1844	73,86
1835	85,50	1845	60,92
1836	45,60	1846	76,44
1837*	43,61	1847	72,36
1838*	52,99		

Average of 19 years 63 inches.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH.	BENGALIEE.	MAHOMEDAN
Sunday	Rubbeobar	Etwar
Monday	Soambar	Peer
Tuesday	Mongolbar	Mungul
Wednesday	Boodhbar	Bhood
Thursday	Breehuapottechar	Jummahrant
Friday	Shookrobar	Jumha
Saturday	Sunnecbar	Sunnychur

ECLIPTIC AND EQUINOCTIAL.

Apparent Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

Equation of Equinoxes.

23.	27.	23.	57	January ... 1st..	In Longitude ...	— 3.	96
		24.	02	March..... 22nd.....	ditto	— 5.	76
		24.	45	Sept..... 28th	ditto	— 8.	74
		23.	53	Dec..... 27th.....	ditto	— 9.	51

Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic, 1st January 1849. = 23°. 27'. 32". 41

Daily motion of ♄'s Ascending Node..... — 3". 18".

* Years of famine in the Upper Provinces.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

<i>Northern Signs.</i>			<i>Southern Signs</i>		
		S. D. D.			S. D. D.
1st	♈ ARIES.....	(0+) 0	7th	♎ LIBRA	(6+) 180
2nd	♉ TAURUS	1 30	8th	♏ SCORPIO.....	7 210
3rd	♊ GEMINI.. ...	2 60	9th	♐ SAGITTARIUS	8 240
4th	♋ CANCER	3 90	10th	♑ CAPRICORNUS	9 270
5th	♌ LEO	4 120	11th	♒ AQUARIUS	10 300
6th	♍ VIRGO	5 150	12th	♓ PISCES	11 330

THE PLANETS AND ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

☉ THE SUN	♂ MARS	♄ CERES
☾ THE MOON	♃ JUPITER	♅ PALEAS.
☿ MERCURY	♄ SATURN	♆ JENO
♀ VENUS	♅ THE GEORGIAN OR	♁ VESTA
♁ THE EARTH	♅ URANUS	
☊ The Moon's or any other Planet's Ascending Node		
☋ The Descending Node		
☌ Conjunction, or Planets situated in the same longitude		
☍ Quadrature, or Planets situated in longitudes differing 3 Signs from each other		
☎ Opposition, or Planets situated in opposite longitudes, or differing 6 Signs from each other		
• DIORIES	h HOURS	
′ MINUTES OF ARC	m MINUTES OF TIME.	
″ SECONDS OF ARC	s. SECONDS OF TIME	

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters	G	Juban Period	562
Epoct	6	Roman Indiction	7
Golden Number	7	Solar Cycle	10

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, in which all the varieties of the Dominical Letters will have happened, and they will return in the same order as they did 28 years before. This Cycle commenced 9 years before the Birth of Christ.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden Number, and sometimes the Metonic Cycle, (from Meton, an Athenian, who invented it about 432 years before the Birth of Christ) is a revolution of 19 years, in which time, the conjunctions, oppositions and other aspects of the Moon, are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 years before. The prime, or Golden Number is the Number of years elapsed in this Cycle. At the Birth, the Golden Number was 2.

The Roman Indiction is a period of 15 years used by the Romans for the time, of taxing their provinces—Three years of this Cycle had elapsed at the Birth of Christ.

The Juban period contains 7980 years, and arises by multiplying together 28, 19, and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was also contrived as a period for chronological matters, and, is assumed, as correct and fixed rule in Calculations, by all the astronomers and chronologers throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is supposed to have commenced 710 years before the usual date of the creation of the world, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

TERMS, AND SITTINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT

TERMS		SITTINGS	
January	7th	February	4th
March	1st	March	29th
June	15th	July	13th
October	22nd	November	19th

SESSIONS COMMENCE.

January	7th	June	15th	October	22nd
March	1st	August	10th	December	4th
April	14th				

N. B.—When any of the above days fall on a Sunday, the Court opens a day after.

EMBER DAYS.

March, ...	9th, 10th, and 11th.	September, ...	14th 16th, and 17th
June, ...	11th, 13th, and 14th.	December, ...	13th, 15th, and 16th

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS. ANNIVERSARIES, &c. &c. &c.

Epiphany, ...	Jan. 6	Ascension Day.—Holy Thursday ..	June 1
Martyrdom of K. Charles I	30	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	10
Septuagesima Sunday, ...	Feb. 20	Trinity Sunday, ...	13
St. David, ...	Mar. 1	Accession of Queen Victoria	20
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday ..	4	Proclamation	21
Ash Wednesday, ...	8	Corpus Christi	22
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent,	21	St. John Baptist Midsummer Day	24
St. Patrick, ...	17	Birth of Dowager Q. Adelaide	13
Annunciation or Lady day	25	Birth of Prince Albert	26
Palm Sunday, ...	Apr. 15	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day, ..	Sept. 29
Good Friday, ...	20	Gunpowder Plot, ...	Nov 5
Easter Sunday, ...	22	Birth of Prince of Wales	9
St. George, ...	23	St. Andrew, ...	30
Birth-day of Queen Victoria	May 24	1st Sunday in Advent ..	Dec 2
Rogation Sunday, ...	13	St. Thomas, ..	21
Restoration of K. Charles II. . . .	29	Christmas Day, ...	25

HINDOO HOLIDAYS FOR 1849.

ENGLISH MONTHS	DAYS OF WEEK	NAME.	TIME.	HINDOO MONTHS	
January ..29 & 30	Monday & Tuesday..	Sree Panchomee.	2 days	Marg 17 & 18	
February ..21 & 22	Wednesday & Thurs	Seebo Rattree	2 days	Falgun. 11 & 12	
March....8, 9 & 10	Thurs Fri. and Satur	Dole Jatra... ..	3 days	Ditto...26, 27, 28	
Ditto.....	2nd Thursday.. . . .	Baromee ..	1 day	Choitra... .. 10	
April.....	1 Sunday..	Sree Ramnabomee	1 day	Ditto.....	20
Ditto.....10 & 11	Tuesday & Wednes..	Churruck Poojah .	2 days	Ditto.....29 & 30	
May.....	31 Thursday.....	Dushoharah.....	1 day	Jaisie (1256) .	19
June.....	5 Tuesday.....	Chaun Jutra.....	1 day	Ditto.....	24
Ditto.....	22 Friday.....	Rath Jutra	1 day	Assur.....	9
Ditto.....	29 Saturday.....	Oolta Ruth.....	1 day	Ditto.....	17
August.....	4 Saturday.....	Rakhee Poornamah	1 day	Srabane.....	21
Ditto....11 & 12	Saturday & Sunday..	Jummoo Ostomee..	2 days	Ditto....28 & 29	
September ..	16 Sunday.....	Mohalyah	1 day	Assu.....	1
Ditto....21 to 28	Friday to Friday..	Doorguh Poojah...	8 days	Ditto... ..	6 to 13
October....1 & 2	Monday & Tuesday	Lukkhee Poojah...	2 days	Ditto.....	16 & 17
Ditto... ..15 & 16	Monday & Tuesday..	Kallakea Poojah...	2 days	Ditto 30 Kartick	1
Ditto.....	17 Wednesday ..	Bhratesdetaah.....	1 day	Kartick ..	2
Ditto... ..25 & 26	Thursday & Friday ..	Juggodhatee Pooja	2 days	Ditto....	10 & 11
November 14 & 15	Wednesday & Thurs	Kartick Poojah... ..	2 days	Ditto 30 Uggran	1

MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS IN THE YEAR, 1849.

June	7	Thursday	Shube Baraat	1 day ..	Jaisie	26
Ditto 23 to July 21		Saturday to Sat..	Ramzaun ..	29 days ..	Assur 10 to Shrabon	7
July	22	Sunday	Eed	1 day ..	Shrabon ..	8
September ..	28	Friday ..	Baqur Eed	1 day ..	Assin	13
October. 19 to 28		Friday to Sunday.	Mohurram	10 days ..	Kartice ..	4 to 13

A holiday is observed only after the New Moon becomes visible, which on a clear evening, is generally one full day after New Moon.

The year 5610 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 17, 1849.

The year 1206 of the Mahomedan Era commences on November 17, 1849.

Ramzaun (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on July 22, 1849.

BENGAL ALMANAC

PART III.

THE
COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC.

The Companion to the Almanac.

THE CALENDAR, AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS.

The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months, and years. The modes of determining these divisions, have been various amongst the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the days by the ancient Jews, and which subsists amongst that people at the present time, is, to commence the day at a certain hour of the evening, and to finish it on the next evening at the same hour. Thus their sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic church also commences its festivals in the evening; and this custom is retained amongst ourselves in some of our popular observances, such as the eve of St. John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour of the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day, is that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familiar with this manner of computation: a little consideration will obviate the difficulty. Thus, January 10, fifteen hours in astronomical time, is January 11, 3 in the morning, civil time. In France, and in most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to 12, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy, and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sun-set, and the hours are counted on till the next sun-set. This mode is very inconvenient to travellers, as the noon of the "Italian hours" at the summer solstice is 16 o'clock, and 19 o'clock at the winter solstice.

The English names of the days of the week are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more, civilized nations of antiquity. The following ingenious origin of the ancient names has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus 1, Saturn; 2, Jupiter; 3, Mars; 4, the Sun; 5, Venus; 6, Mercury; 7 the Moon. Each of these planets was supposed to preside, successively, over each hour of the 24 of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day; Jupiter over the second hour; Mars over the third; the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus the Sun presiding over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day, and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day, Mars over the first hour of the fourth day, Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day, Jupiter over the first hour of the sixth day, and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day. Hence, the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>
Dies Saturni	Saturday	Saturn's day.
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day.
Dies Lunæ	Monday	Moon's day.
Dies Martis	Tuesday	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii	Wednesday	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis	Thursday	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris	Friday	Friya's day.

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Friya were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the ancient Jove; and Friya was a goddess, the wife of Woden.

Almost all nations have regulated their months, in a great degree, by the motion of the moon. Some have endeavored to unite this division with the annual course of the sun, by an augmentation of days at the end of each year, by adding a thirteenth month at the end of every third year. The Jews and Athenians followed this latter method; the Macedonians, and some nations of Asia, assigned their months 30 and 31 days; the Turks and the Arabs have 29 and 30 days; the months of the Anglo-Saxons were governed by the revolutions of the moon. Their common year consisted of twelve lunar months, three months being appropriated to each of the four seasons; but every third year contained an additional lunar month, which was given to the summer season. The names of their lunar months, either had reference to their religious ceremonies, or the natural appearances of the year.

A considerable variation prevailed, generally, amongst the nations of antiquity and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the year. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June, the Macedonians on the 24th September; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August, and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August. The Jewish civil year begins on the first day of the month *Tisri*, which year corresponds with our 9th of September; the Mahomedan's begins of the first of the month *Moharem*, which year, corresponds with our 1st of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now, commence the year on the 1st of January; but as recently as 1752, even in England, the year did not legally and generally commence till the 25th of March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the first of January. The difference caused great practical inconveniences, and January and February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711-12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say, "The Revolution of 1688," that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689". In the anniversaries given in the *British Almanac*, the alterations of style, made in 1752, have not been followed, as any correction of date would have embarrassed the reader in historical and biographical references.

The year, properly so called, is the solar year or the period of time in which the sun passes through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. The period comprises 365 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year.

The CALENDAR is a table of the days of the year, arranged to assist the distribution of time, and to indicate remarkable days connected with devotion or business. If every nation had adopted the same division of time, and a uniform calendar had been general throughout civilized states, history would present much fewer difficulties and contradictions. The progress of astronomical science has necessarily produced great changes in the manner of dividing time; and thus, while some nations have been ready to give their calendar every possible advantage of a scientific construction, the prejudices of others have rendered them unwilling to depart from their accustomed mode, however inaccurate. It may be curious and instructive to trace, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called, the changes of style.

The Romans called the first days of each month, *Calends*, from a word which signified *called*; because the Pontiffs, on those days, called the people together, to apprise them of the days of festival in that month. Hence we derive the name of CALENDAR.

The Roman Calendar, which has, in great part, been adopted by almost all nations, is stated to have been introduced by Romulus, the founder of this city. He divided the year into ten months only; *Mars*, *Aprilis*, *Maius*, *Junius*, *Quintilis*, (afterwards called *Julius*), *Sextilis*, (afterwards called *Augustus*), *September*, *October*, *November*, *December*. *Mar*, *Maine*, *Quintius*, and *October*, had 31 days, and each of the six other months 30 days; so that the ten months comprised 304 days. The year of Romulus was, therefore, of 50 days' duration less than the lunar year, and of 61 days less than the solar year; and its commencement of course did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius corrected this calendar, by adding two months, *Januarius*, and *Februarius*, which he placed before *Mars*, *Junius* *Cæsar*, being desirous to render the calendar

still more correct, consulted the astronomers of his time, who fixed the solar year as 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added, was called intercalary, and was added to the month of February, by doubling the 21st of that month or according to their way of reckoning, the sixth of the Calends of March. Hence the year was called Bissextile. This almost perfect arrangement, which was denominated the Julian style, prevailed generally throughout the Christian world, till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The Calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular, that the solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, as was supposed in the time of Julius Cæsar, there was a difference between the apparent year and the real year, of eleven minutes. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March, at which period it fell correctly at the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325. To obviate this inconvenience Gregory ordained, in 1582, that the 17th October should be counted instead of the 5th, for the future; and to prevent the recurrence of this error, it was further determined that the year beginning a century, should not be bissextile, with the exception of the beginning of each fourth century. Thus 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so, but the year 2000 will be bissextile. In this manner, three days are retrenched in four hundred years, because the lapse of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided.

The adoption of this change, which is called the Gregorian, or New Style, (the Julian being called the Old Style,) was for some time resisted by states not under the authority of the See of Rome. The change of the style in England, was established by an Act of Parliament passed in 1752. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st of January, instead of March 21st, and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 24, when the day following should be accounted the 14th of September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth hundredth, was also enacted. The alteration was, for a long time, opposed by the prejudices of individuals, and even now, with some persons the Old Style is so pertinaciously adhered to, that rents are made payable on the old quarter days, instead of the new. For this reason, and not in deference to the prejudice, the old festivals are mentioned in the *British Almanac*. The Russians still retain the Old Style, thus creating an inconvenience in their public and commercial intercourse with other nations, which, we trust, that the growing intelligence of the people will eventually be correct.

During the period in which France was a Republic, the authorities introduced an entire change in the calendar, which was in existence more than twelve years; and is important to be noticed, as all the public acts of the French nation were dated according to this altered style. The National Convention, by a decree of the 5th October, 1793, established a new Era which was called, in the place of the Christian era, the era of the French. The commencement of each year, of the first "Ven lunaire," was fixed at the midnight commencing the day, on which the autumnal equinox fell, as determined at the observatory at Paris. This era commenced on the 22nd of September, 1792, of being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic; but its establishment was not decreed till the 4th "Frimaire" of the year II (4th November, 1793). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus dated. This calendar existed till the 10th "Nivose," year XIV. (the 31st December, 1805,) when the Gregorian mode of computation was restored.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANCIENT ERAS WITH THE VULGAR ERA.

The year of the Julian period	6543
From the first Olympiad	2606
From the foundation of Rome, according to Varro	2183
From the epoch of Nabonassar.....	2579
From the Christian era.....	1830
The 5500th year of the Jews began on the 28th of September 1829	
The 1845th year of the Turks, began on the 3d of July	1829

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

1. **DOMINICAL LETTERS.**—The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these, which denotes Sunday, is the *dominical* letter. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F; and so on generally. To find the dominical letter, call New Year's Day A., the next day B., and so on till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it, is the dominical letter. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the dominical letter would be always the same; but the year contains 365½ days; an excess of ½ day over 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the one-fourth makes a day in every four years; so that the dominical letter falls backward *one letter* for each of the three years, in which the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and, *two letters* every fourth year, when the date can be so divided; as in the year 1828, it is divisible by 4, and, therefore, February will contain 9 days. The year began on Tuesday; count forward Tuesdays to Sunday, inclusive, is six days; and the sixth letter from A inclusive is F. Therefore at first, F is the dominical letter; but the 29th of February, which is added, or *intercalated*, throws the 1st day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; and, therefore, the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months will be E. The years which have the 29 days in February, and the two dominical letters are called *bissextiles*, for the reason already given or *leap years*; because the day of the month, after February, *leap* over a day of the week. In law, the 28th and 29th of February are accounted *one* day.

2. **THE GOLDEN NUMBER.** At the end of every nineteen years the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. The ancients discovered this, and reckoned the nineteen years, or "cycle of the moon" as it is called, so that it terminated the year before the Christian era. This cycle was marked by the Greeks with letters of gold. Therefore, to find the golden number or number of the year in this cycle, add 1 to the date; divide by 19: the quotient in the number of cycles of the moon since the birth of Christ, and *remainder* is the *golden number*; as the present year is 1828, add 1, is 1829; divide by 19 is 96 cycles, and there remains 5, the *golden number*.

3. **THE CYCLE OF THE SUN** is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year, happen on the same days of the month. If there were 364 days in the year, that would happen every year; if 365, it would happen every seventh year; but because the one-fourth of a day makes an alteration of a day every fourth year, the cycle must extend to 28 years. Nine years of this cycle had elapsed before the birth of Christ. Therefore, to find the cycle of the sun add 9 to the date divide by 28; the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the cycle of the sun; as, for the year 1828, add 9, is 1837, divide by 28, the quotient is 65 cycles, and the remainder is 17, the cycle of the sun.

4. **THE EPOCH** is the moon's age for the first day of January, or the *equation* between the beginning of the solar and the lunar year. The time from one new moon to another is about 29½ days. Thus there are, in a year, twelve revolutions of the moon, and 11 days over. therefore, the twelfth new moon will take place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle of 19 years, there are 12 new moons in each, of 12, and 13 in each of 7; because the 11 days of yearly difference in three years, exceed a lunar month by 3½ days. If it were not for the odd minutes and seconds, the age of the moon, on the 1st of January, could always be found, by multiplying the golden number by 11, and dividing by 30; then the remainder would be the *epoch* or age of the moon on the 1st of January. The following method will answer for the *day* of the moon's age on the 1st of January, till the end of the present century. Take 1 from the golden number, multiply what is left by 11, divide by 30; the remainder is the *epoch*, or moon's age on the 1st of January; as for 1828 the golden number is 5; take away 1, leaves 4; multiply by 11, is 44; divide by 30, remains 14, the *epoch*, or moon's age on the 1st day.

5. **THE NUMBER OF DIRECTION** is the number of days after the 22d of March, including both days, upon which Easter Sunday takes place. For instance, the number of Direction for 1828 is 16. Easter Sunday is April 6, being 16 days inclusive from March 22.

6. **EASTER** is directed to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March; which being the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, corresponds to their first day of the week after the Passover, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ. The time at which this day must happen, varies with the year; but the limits within which it must fall, are the 22d of March, and the 25th of April, inclusive, making a period of 35 days.

In order to find Easter, the first thing to be done is to find *Easter limit*, that is, the number of days after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, shall happen. To do this, add 6 to the epact, and subtract the sum, if less than 30, or the remainder, when 30 is taken away; if more, from 50; the remainder is the day after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, happens. Thus, for 1828 the epact is 14, add 6 is 20, subtract this from 50; leaves 30 days after the 1st of March, when the full moon preceding Easter takes place, which is the 31st, or last day of March, when the following Sunday is Easter day. To find the day itself, add 4 to the number of the dominical letter; subtract the sum from the limit, and the remainder from the next number of 7s. that is greater than itself; this last remainder, added to the limit, will give the number of days from the first of March to Easter-day, including both: if less than 31, it will show on what day of March Easter falls; and if greater, take 31 from it, and the remainder will show upon what day of April. Thus, for 1828, the dominical letter is E, the number of which is 5. Add 4 to 5 is 9; take this from 30 (the limit) leaves 21; take this from 28, (the number of 7s. next greater,) there remains 7; add this to 30, (the limit,) gives 37 days from the first of March to Easter, both included; take 31, (the days in March, from 37, leaves 6;) therefore Easter-day must fall on the 6th of April.

On what day will it fall in 1829.

The Dominical letter for that year will be D.

The Golden number: $1830 \div 19$ leaves 6; then $6 - 1 = 5 + 11 = 55 - 30$ leaves 25, the epact.

Then for Easter limit.

$25 + 6 = 31$, take away 30 leaves 1; and $50 - 1 = 49$ days after the first of March to the Easter full moon Again:

Dis 4, add $4 = 8$ and $49 - 8 = 41$, $42 - 42 = 0$, and $49 + 1 = 50$ days from March 1st to Easter, including both. Take away 31 for March, leave 19, the day of April on which Easter will happen in 1829

7. **THE ROMAN INDICITION.** The cycle of indiction has no connection with the motions of the Sun and Moon, farther than its consisting of 15 years. It was established by the Emperor Constantine, in the year 312, to regulate certain payments by the subjects of the empire; therefore, to find it for any year, subtract 312 from the date, divide by 15, and the remainder is the Indiction; as from 1828, subtract 312, leaves 1516; divide by 15 leaves 1, the Roman Indiction.

8. **SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY** is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

9. **SHROVE SUNDAY** is the seventh before Easter.

10. **WHIT SUNDAY** is the seventh after Easter.

11. **TRINITY SUNDAY** is the eighth after Easter.

12. **ADVENT SUNDAY** is the Sunday nearest the 30th of November, whether before or after.

When Easter is known, any of the days that depend on it can be easily found as, for 1828 Easter is April 6, Whitsunday is 7 weeks, or 49 days, after; then; from 30 (days in April leaves 24; 24 from 49 leaves 25; therefore, Whitsunday, 1828, is the 25th of May.

THE DAYS OF THE CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

1. **New Year's Day.**—The ancient popular customs connected with New Year's Day. Shrove-tide, May day Christmas, and other festivals, will be illustrated in future "Companion to the Almanac."

1. **Circumcision.**—This festival was originally called the Octave of Christmas; and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church, to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of the nativity; and was introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in 550.

6. *Epiphany*.—The word *Epiphany* signifies *appearance* or *opposition*. This festival is kept in commemoration of the "Manifestation" of the Saviour of mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed, as a separate feast in the year 813. The primitive Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity for twelve days, observing the first and last with the greatest solemnity. From the circumstance of this festival being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth days."

8. *Plough Monday* is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the period when they returned to the duties of agriculture, after the festivities of Christmas.

20. *King Charles the First's Martyrdom*.—The death of Charles I., is celebrated as a fast of the Church.

FEBRUARY.

2. *Purification*.—This day is kept in the reformed Church, as a solemn festival, in memory of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, who submitted to the injunction of the law, under which she lived, and presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. The festival was celebrated in the Christian Churches with an abundance of light, and was originally called "Candlemas Day," as well as the Day of Purification. The practice of lighting the Churches has been discontinued in this country since the second year of Edward the VI. In the Romish Church, the original name and all its attendant ceremonies, are still retained.

4. *Septuagesima Sunday*.—Septuagesima Sunday, is a Sunday dependent upon Lent, as that season is upon Easter. It is to be considered as the preparation for the fast of Lent. Its observation was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of Quadragesima, and the three weeks preceding, having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent Fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their situation: and reckoning by *Decades* (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima, received its present title of Quinquagesima, the second Sexagesima, and the third Septuagesima.

14. *St. Valentine*.—The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of this custom has been much controverted: it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the Church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome, A. D. 271.

18. *Shrove Tuesday*.—After the people had made the confession required at this season, by the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom, yet preserved, of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrovetide. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the Church; and from this origin sprang the Popish Carnival. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the Carnival originated, are also to be traced the nearly exploded diversions of cock-fighting, and cock-throwing.

21. *Ash Wednesday*.—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent, until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III, in the year 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which give it the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash Wednesday. At the Reformation, this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

25. *Quadragesima, or first Sunday in Lent*.—Ercombert, King of Kent, first appointed the fast of Lent in this country, in the year 641; succeeding generations marked the distinctions between the various foods. We find flesh to have been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII, published a proclamation in 1543, allowing the use of *white meats*, which continued in force until, by proclamations of James I, in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I, in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

26. *Mid-lent Sunday*.—This day received its appellation, because it is the middle Sunday between Quadragesima and Easter Sunday. It is by some called Mothering Sunday, a term expressive of the ancient usage of visiting the Mother or Cathedral Churches of the several dioceses, when voluntary offerings were made, which are now called Easter Offerings.

MARCH.

17. *St. Patrick*.—St. Patrick, from the eminent services he rendered the Irish, in converting them from idolatry is called the Apostle and Father of the Hibernian Church, and is the Patron or tutelar saint of that island.

25. *Annunciation or Lady Day*.—The reformed Church celebrates this day as a joyful festival from the connexion between the circumstance commemorated, and the incarnation. "Our Lady" is the ancient and popular name of the Virgin Mary.

APRIL.

1. *Palm Sunday*.—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. In the ancient Church Palm Sunday, with the whole of the week, which it commences was held in strict devotion, and deserved with greater rigour as to fasting and humiliation than any other part of the Lent season. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when branches of palm were spread before him.

6. *Good Friday*.—From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the Crucifixion. Its appellation of *Good*, appears to be peculiar to the Church of England. Our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, from the length of the offices and fastings on that day.

8. *Easter Sunday* is a moveable festival, held in commemoration of the Resurrection, and being the most important and most ancient in observance : governs the whole of the other moveable feasts throughout the year.

15. *Maunday Thursday*.—Edward III in the year 1363, appears to have been the first English monarch, who introduced into this country, the practice of feeding, clothing, and distributing money to indigent persons on Maunday Thursday. The Custom has continued without intermission to the present period ; and yearly, on this day, the Lord Almoner, or in his absence, the sub-almoner, attends for that purpose, in Whitehall Chapel.

23. *Saint George*.—Edward III, at the battle of Calais, in the year 1349 joined to, England's then supposed principal guardian, St. Edward the confessor, the name of St. George both of whom he earnestly invoked to aid his arms. The next year, the Order of the Garter was established, dedicated to St. George ; and the Saint himself has, from that period, been considered as protector of England.

25. *St. Mark the Evangelist*.—On this day the reformed Church holds a festival in commemoration of the benefits the Christian religion has received from the exertions of this Evangelist.

MAY.

1. *St. Philip and St. James, Apostles*.—The Church, on this day, commemorates the sufferings of St. Philip ; and also of St. James the Less, the first Bishop of Jerusalem.

13. *Rogation Sunday*—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it which are called *Rogation Days*, derived from the Latin *Rogare*, to beseech. The earliest Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days ; a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's Ascension, on the day next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day. The whole week, in which these days happen, is styled Rogation Week ; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop-Week, Grass-Week, and Gang or Procession-Week. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

JUNE.

1. *Ascension-Day or Holy Thursday*, is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead.

10. *Whitsunday*—On this day is celebrated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the visible appearance of fiery cloven tongues, and in those miraculous powers, which were then conferred upon them Whitsuntide is seven weeks after Easter.

13. *Trinity Sunday*.—Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave.

24. *St. John the Baptist.*—The reformed Church holds a festival on this day, in commemoration of the "Nativity of St. John the Baptist."

29. *St. Peter the Apostle.*—The Feast of St. Peter was instituted in the year 813, perhaps to celebrate the martyrdom of the Apostle, who suffered at Rome about 64.

JULY.

3. *Dog-days begin.*—The Canicular, or Dog days, commence on the 3rd of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting with the Sun, or Sirius, or the Dog-star as the cause of excessive heat, and consequent calamities, instead of viewing it as the sign when such effects might be expected. Of this notion, Dr. Hutton says, "the star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies; but is always later and later every year, in all latitudes, so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow."

25. *St. James.*—This Apostle is called James the Great, to distinguish him from the other Apostle, who is called the Less.

AUGUST.

1. *Lammas Day.*—Lammas is one of the four Cross Quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the next, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day Mid-summer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at these ancient quarterly days in England, and they continue general in Scotland.

24. *St. Bartholomew the Apostle.*—The proper name of this Apostle was Nathaniel, by which, and not by that of Bartholomew, he is mentioned by St. John. The festival of St. Bartholomew was instituted A. D. 1130.

SEPTEMBER.

21. *St. Matthew.*—This Evangelist's festival is of great antiquity.

29. *St. Michael.*—This festival was, in the year 487, established in honour of Michael, the reputed Guardian of the Church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels."

OCTOBER.

18. *St. Luke the Evangelist.*—The festival held in commemoration of this Evangelist, was first instituted by the Christian Church in the year 1130.

28. *St. Simon and St. Jude Apostles.*—The two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, are jointly commemorated by the Church on this day, as appears to have been the usage from the year 1091, when their feast was first instituted.

NOVEMBER.

1. *All Saints.*—All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs, in honour of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

4. *King William landed.*—"On the 3rd of November," says Burnet, who was in the fleet, "we passed between Dover and Calais and before night, saw the Isle of Wight. The next day, the 4th, being the day, on which the Prince was both born and married, he fancied, if he could land that day, it would look auspicious to the army, and animate the soldiers; but others, who considered the day following was Gunpowder Treason day, though our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the English nation. And Divine Providence so ordered it, that after all hopes of our landing at Torbay were given up, and Russell bid me go to my prayers for all was lost the wind suddenly shifted, and carried us into the desired haven. Here the Prince, Marshal Schomberg, and the foot soldiers, landed on November the 5th." The Almanac is thus at variance with the historian.

5. This day is commonly called *Gunpowder Treason*, and has been kept as an anniversary in commemoration of the great plot of 1605.

9. *Lord Mayor's Day.*—Our Almanac style this, the "Lord Mayor's Day," in allusion to its being the period when the chief magistrate elect of the city of London annually enters upon his high and important office. Until the 9th of May, 1215, the office of chief magistrate of London was held for life.

11. *St. Martin.*—This anniversary is still one of the four Cross Quarter-Days.

29. *Advent Sunday.*—Advent in the Calendar properly signifies the approach of the Feast of the Nativity. It includes four Sundays; the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew, whether before or after Advent was instituted by the Council of Tours, in the sixth century.

DECEMBER.

25. *Christmas-Day.*—Christmas Day is a festival of the Church, universally observed on the 25th December, in memory of the Nativity of our Saviour; and it has been denominated *Christ Mass* from the appellation, Christ having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messiah, or the Anointed.

26. *St. Stephen.* He was the first martyr to the Christian faith. Lardner and Doddridge think his death was rather the effect of popular fury than the result of a legal sentence.

27. *St. John the Evangelist.*—This festival is kept to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by Herod. This is also called *Childmas-Day* (from Child and Mass,) on account of the Masses said in the Romish Church for the souls of innocents.

THE CELESTIAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR.

It is impossible for any one learned, or unlearned, to live through the year; or even through the months, or the day, without noticing the influence which the changing positions of the heavenly bodies, have upon his own comfort, and upon the state of all things around him. This is the book of wonder, which, at the first dawning of reason, both individuals and nations, attempt to read. It is always open; no perception is so dull as not to be able to trace its greater lines; and, from the magnitude of these, and the unerring certainty of their recurrence at their regular times, and the changes which they produce upon every thing that grows or lives, it is difficult to imagine the existence of a mind, so incurious as not to form to itself some theory of their nature and causes.

In a country like England where the changes are so frequent, and the contrast so striking, the subject is constantly before every body; and be it in city or on common, in hall or in hut, the season, the day, and the weather, are among the very first topics of conversation. If even, in the centre of a crowded city, where nature is, as it were, excluded, and man and art rule supreme,—if there, amid all the displays of manufacture, all the bustle and occurrences of society, and all the news of nations, the phenomena of the day and the year can claim the attention, how much more must they do, this, to the people who are scattered over the country, and spend most of their time in the open air? To all these, that volume, of which the Almanac is the index, is a daily book to man; and especially to those who have not had the advantages of education, it is the only book.

A subject, the appearance of which force themselves upon the notice of all, but of which the philosophy lies in the depths of science, must be the means either of great good or of great evil; for, upon any subject that interests the mind powerfully, if knowledge be not planted superstition is sure to spring up of its own accord. That he who knows nothing may be made to believe any thing is found to be a maxim of but too general truth; and upon no subject has its truth been more frequently verified than upon the one under consideration. In the early ages of the world, and before revelation had substituted a moral and intellectual system for an ideal and superstitious one the phenomena of the year, and more especially the luminaries that are attendant upon and produce these phenomena were acknowledged and worshipped as gods—substituted in the place of Him whose instruments they are, and who implanted in them those properties and assigned them those motions, in consequence of which they produce these effects. In moulding them for this purpose, there is no doubt that the awful portion of society employed all their cunning, in order to enslave the minds of the multitude, and enable themselves to profit by the darkness which they occasioned. But if the subject itself had not been the best adapted for superstition, the very cunning which made use of it would have necessarily chosen that which answered its purpose better. So far, however, as research can be made into the early history of mankind the sun the moon, and such stars as have any thing remarka-

ble in their appearance have been the first, of the is of variation and that a variation has always been the more marked in proportion as the appearance of the luminaries have been the more varied. We find it much more so in the English and the inhabitant of Greenland who have their months of summer's day and winter's night than we do in the tropical countries where the day is always of nearly the same length and where falling rain and burning drought are the chief phenomena that vary the year.

But the superstitious variation of the celestial appearance is not confined to the early and barbarous state of nations. When this superstition was expelled from religion and the luminaries were deprived of their godship, they did not at once lose the whole of their consequence, but held their place as the agents and arbiters of human destiny. Upon this arose a system of superstition which is not a thing in nature a member of the human body or an event of human life upon which it did not live itself. The individual bodies had each their special virtues their good or their bad influence, these were modified by the position of the stars into constellations and from the positions of the sun, moon and planets, among these there arose other compound influences till the system became as complicated as it was ridiculous. So firmly was this believed at one time that nothing could be done or undertaken without a previous consultation of stars to find out whether it was their pleasure that the issue should be prosperous, and the aspect of the stars at a man's birth was admitted to have ten times as much influence upon his success in life as his talents, his education and his conduct. Indeed it had much more, for if it was not the pleasure of the stars—and the revealing of that was committed entirely to the astrologer—the man could not act, or be educated or even born. If one wished to know whether any substance would answer any purpose he did not try it he consulted the moon, and if any thing was lost such was not the case for if the moon was questioned through the medium of the astrologer who always contrived by his confederates to be in possession of as many lost things as kept up the credit of the craft.

By this most absurd system of superstition the reason and common sense of the people were rendered completely useless, and which was far worse the foundation of morality was completely taken away—because if the success or the failure the good or the bad of human actions did not depend upon men themselves, but upon an unerring destiny, to be read in the aspect of the stars there was an end of all virtue and attempt to do rightly, because as the destiny was fixed, no effort on the part of the man could alter it—indeed he could make no effort, unless that was also set down in the aspect of the heavens at his nativity.

When superstition had thus destroyed both the intellect and the morals of mankind, the absurdities into which it led them were endless, and as any subject in order to be wondered at requires only to be incomprehensible the delusion became very general. Nor is it yet eradicated. Language contributes little to this even the well informed talk about stars and "destiny" and those who have little information believe that these words have a literal signification. The disposition which all people have to pry into the future also tends to perpetuate this superstition. The proper key to the future is induction from the past but the proper use of that supposes habits of observing and reasoning which cannot yet be regarded as general among the people of any country, so, they who cannot anticipate the future, by connecting it with the present and the past, still follow after the delusion not only of astrologers—moon and star men, but fortune-telling impostors of all sorts, and the delusion is helped to be perpetuated by those publications in which the nonsense of astrology is still retailed to the public.

These circumstances render it necessary that the phenomena of the year should be explained in the most simple and philosophic manner that the real causes of those phenomena should be made palpable to the most ordinary capacity, and that it should be plain to every one, that there is no mystery in the matter—that the revolutions of the heavenly bodies produce the appearances of the seasons, and nothing more. The motives of these have, in fact, no more influence upon the conduct and the destinies of mankind than the motion of a river towards the sea, or the fall of a stone to the ground, when it is not borne up by some thing that can support its weight, and it would be just as rational to calculate the nativity of a man from the motion of the Thames towards the sea as from the motion of the wandering planets. Nay, the revolution of a coach wheel upon the road had more to do with human destiny as the motion of the heavenly bodies; and when the revolution upon the dial, the minute hand of a clock

passes over the hour-hand, that has just as much influence upon the fate of nations or individuals as an eclipse of the sun or the moon.

With the exception of the light and heat produced by the sun, and the light of the moon, and still fainter illumination of the stars, there is no reason to infer that the celestial bodies exert any influence, other than that of gravitation, upon the earth itself; and as their influence is wholly of a physical nature, it can have no effect whatever upon the minds or conduct of men, any more than can be produced by the natural or artificial motion of any other substances. So far as the luminaries make men more or less comfortable at the time they have an influence—as the genial temperature of the day raises the spirits in the same way, and to the same extent that they are raised by a similar temperature of a common fire, or the light of the moon enables a man to find his way at night, just in the same physical way he would find it by the same degree of lamp light; but beyond these way as effects, there is, and there can be, nothing. If the luminary is at the same distance, shines for the same length of time at the same height above the horizon, it matters not in what sign of the zodiac or in what part of the heavens it may make its appearance, any more than it signifies whether the fire by which one is warmed, or the lamp by which one is lighted is one of the east or the west of St. Paul's; and it would be just as philosophical to calculate the future destiny of a man from the "house" in which he happened to be born, as from the "house" of the planets at the time of his birth. Indeed it would be much more so; for if *intelligence and good sense* happen to be *lords of the ascendant* in the house of the parent, they are very rational grounds for predicting the future welfare of the child; and so, also ignorance dissipation, and vice in the parent are far more malignant aspects for the infant that has the misfortune to be born under them, than any configuration which either the stars, or any thing else out of any family can assume.

There was a time when not the people merely but the titled and the learned, were thrown into the greatest consternation by an eclipse of the sun or moon, or the appearance of a comet or the aurora borealis. And why? Because they are of comparatively rare occurrences and when mankind do not know the rational cause of any thing, they always form to themselves a superstitious one. A candle is to the inmates of a room at night what the sun is to the inhabitants of the earth during the day; it gives them light, and, if the flame be large enough it gives them heat. If, too, there be a mirror upon the wall and the candle be so placed as that the light reflected by the mirror is thrown into a room which the candle does not illuminate, the mirror will give a sort of moonlight to any one who happens to be there. Now, if one of the family were to stand between another of the family and the candle, the candle—their sun for the time—would be just as much eclipsed to the one from whose sight it were hidden, as the sun of the world is when the moon comes between it and the earth; and so also if any one placed himself in such manner, as that his shadow fell upon the mirror, that mirror—the temporary moon of those in the dark chamber—would be just as much eclipsed, as the moon of the world is when the earth comes between it and the sun, deprives it of the light of that luminary, and prevents it from reflecting that light to the earth. Well is there any person in his senses that would say, that because one of a family had come between another and the candle, or between the candle and the looking glass, that some direful calamity would befall the family, or that they would inevitably have a brawl or a law-suit with the folks at the next cottage; and yet the consequences just mentioned are precisely of the same nature with the eclipses of the sun and moon; and from their nearness they have much more effect on the inhabitants of the cottage than the celestial ones can have upon the inhabitants of the earth. A temporary want of light is the whole effect in both cases; and as that of the celestial eclipse is never so complete as in the case of the candle and the mirror, it is, except as a matter of curiosity, or as fixing a point of time of much less consequence than the other.

With regard, again, to a comet, it is much the same as if one were to come into the room with a burning torch or taper and then go out again; an occurrence which could do no harm, unless the bearer of the torch were to run against somebody or set fire to the house. So also, if the comet be a solid substance, and if the light which it emits be of the burning kind, (for comets are so distant, and continue so short a time, that we are unable to be certain about their nature,) it

might if it came in contact with the earth, shatter it as a cannon ball shatters a house, or burn it as a red-hot shot or a shell does; but as long as we are out of its way, we are just as safe from harm as we would be if we stood on a high cliff and saw rockets let off ten miles at sea. A rocket let off in Vauxhall Gardens has just as much influence on the fate of nations and individuals, as all the comets that ever appeared; and if the stick of the rocket happened to fall upon any body, it would have a good deal more.

There was a time when the "Jack-o'-the-lantern"—inflammable air over a fen, a piece of rotten wood, or a putrid fish—both of which, in a certain state of rottenness, give out a gas which becomes luminous, was accounted as something alarming; but as every bungler in chemistry can now produce the same appearances whenever he pleases, they have ceased to be regarded with any degree of apprehension.

All these follies, with which people wasted their time, disturbed their imaginations, and made themselves uneasy, resulted from the want of a little—a very little—sober and independent thinking. Effects must be similar to their causes; and every subject which is matter cannot affect the mind in any other way than by affecting the body. The arsenic which lies buried a mile under ground, or that which is contained in the stores of the Apothecaries' Company, is just as deadly in its nature as that which has, by accident, crime, or madness, got into the human stomach. But while it remains there it poisons nobody; and though, by continually alarming himself about it, a man of weak mind might, in time, bring himself to believe that it would; and though this should injure his health, or even frighten him to death the arsenic would be quite innocent of the matter. What would even the most ignorant man now living think, if he were told, that it a pinch of gunpowder were to be stolen from the stores of the Grand Signior, brought to London, and burned according to the rules of art, it would instantly blow up all the magazines in Turkey? Well, there was a time when the belief of such an influence in powder was far more prevalent than that of the influence of the appearances of the year upon human life and fortune is now.

The sun, and moon and the planets and stars, are merely masses of matter—inanimate, and, of course, without any power of thinking and acting as whole—though they may have different classes of growing and living beings upon them, in the same way that the earth has; and it may be, that while we are frightening ourselves with the changing phases of the moon, the people on that luminary are in the same alarm at our planet. But bodies placed at so great a distance from each other, as the planets and stars are, can have no influence upon each other, saving that of gravitation, and light and heat, which will, of course, change with every change of position and distance. As, if the moon be far north in the sky, it will be longer "up," or above the horizon, to us in these northern latitudes; if it be near to the sun, on the eastern side, it will shine in the early part of the night; if it be near, on the western side, it will shine in the latter part of the night; if it be directly opposite to the sun, it will, if just as far north in the sky, rise at sunset and set at sunrise; if it be farther north, it will rise before the sun sets, and set after the sun rises;—if south of the sun, it will rise after sunset, and set before sunrise;—and if it be in the same part of the sky with respect to east and west, as the sun, it will rise and set at the same time with that luminary, and not be seen, unless it be also in the same part of the sky with regard to north and south; and in that case it will come, in whole or in part, between the earth and the sun, according as their places are exactly or only nearly the same, and occasion a total or a partial eclipse of the sun. All the changes of the moon, with regard to shape and time of appearance, take place in every lunar month, from one new moon to another. All the variations, of appearances, eclipses and other phenomena, recur in a period of about nineteen years; and any of them may be foretold by one who has a knowledge of astronomy.

There are some other particulars in the moon's appearance, upon which superstition is still apt to lay hold, and predict, if not something as to human life at least something about the weather which is a fertile subject for imposture. One of them is the position of the cusps, or points, of the new moon when first seen. These are always both at equal distances from the sun, and, of course, their standing straight, or leaning backwards, or forwards, depends upon the distance that the moon is north or south of the sun. Any one can see this by a very simple

experiment. Take an orange or an apple, or any thing round, and hold it in your left hand between you and the candle, only as far to the left as that the light will shine on a part of it in the shape of a new moon. This moon may be much narrower or broader, according as you hold it nearer or further from the line between you and the candle. If you hold it just as high as the candle, the line of the points will be upright; if you move it higher the candle, the line will lean backwards, more and more as it is raised; and if you move it down lower than the candle, the line will lean forward, more and more as it is lowered.

Two other peculiarities of the moon, that occasion a good deal of speculation among those who are ignorant of the causes are, "the harvest moon," in September; and "the hunter's moon," in March; the former of which, when near the full, rises for several nights at nearly the same hour, and the latter, at the same age, is equally remarkable for the difference between the times of its rising. The moon moves nearly to the same distance from the sun every day, but it moves in a path, the one-half of which is much nearer the north than the other; and this is the case also with the apparent annual path of the sun; that luminary appearing much nearer to the north in summer than in winter. Thus, when the moon is moving northward at the most rapid rate, it escapes from the horizon northward, and rises earlier; and when it moves southward at the most repaid rate, it approaches to the horizon, and sets earlier. The full moon can be in the former position only in September or October, and in the latter in March or April; and thus the harvest and hunter's moons are occasioned.

Such are the principal changes in the moon's appearance; they are all to be explained upon the simple facts of the motions of the moon and the earth; and, therefore, they neither have, nor can have, any of those influences which superstition, the child of ignorance, ascribes to them.

The planets being all much more remote from the earth than the moon is, and having little difference in their appearances, saving what arises from their own motions and that of the earth round the sun, have little about them that claims attention, as connected with the appearances of the year. Influence upon the earth, upon the changes of the seasons, or upon any thing that in any way affects the comfort or the ordinary pursuits of mankind, they have none whatever; and therefore, the explanations of their appearances and motions may very properly be left to the study of astronomy.

Thus, the only thing that remains in order to complete this simple notice of the phenomena of the year, is some account of the annual appearances of the sun—that grand source of light, and life, and enjoyment, to all the animal and vegetable tribes.

In order that the whole may be clearly understood by those who have not much knowledge of geography and astronomy it may not be improper to begin with the apparent revolution of the heavens, every day, as arising from the real rotation of the earth. When a round body, such as an orange, or a billiard ball, is made to whirl round in the same place upon the table, by spinning it; although there may be no mark upon it, one can easily perceive that there is one point in the middle of the upper part of it, round which all the rest turns, just as a wheel turns upon an axle; and if one could see it from below, there would be found a similar point in the middle of the under part, round which the whole would be seen to turn. These two fixed points would be the poles of the ball or orange; and if we imagine a line drawn from the one, through the centre to the other, that line would be the axis of rotation. The earth turns round from west to east every twenty-four hours, in the very same manner; only, instead of being supported upon any thing like the ball or the orange, it is kept in its place by the mutual attraction between it and the sun. If we make a little mark any where upon the ball, and imagine ourselves to be living there, the candle which stands still upon the table would appear to move in the contrary direction to that of the ball. If the candle be held just as high as the middle of the ball, the mark, wherever we place it, (say in the upper part, half way to the centre or pole,) will pass once half of its revolution through the light of the candle, and the other half not. If (the mark being still in the same place) the candle be raised higher up than the centre of the ball or (which will have just the same effect) if the ball is put lower down than the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a longer time of each rotation than it is in the dark; and if the candle be held further down than the centre of the ball, or the ball raised higher than the centre of the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a shorter time than it does through the dark.

ness on the other side. Also, the increase of light in the former case, and the decrease in the latter, will be the greater, the farther the centre of the ball is below or above the candle, and the nearer the mark is to the pole or point round which the upper part of the ball seems to turn. If we call the upper pole of the ball the *north pole* the mark (is here more than a third of the upper half from that pole) any place in the British islands, and suppose the ball to be the earth, and the candle the sun, we have before us the whole principles of the motions that produce the changes of the seasons.

We have only to imagine a level plane, or even flat surface, to pass through the centre of the sun: that the axis upon which the earth turns round is always upright to that place: that the orbit or path which the earth moves in during the year, lies, one-half of it above the plane, and the other below, and that this orbit has an inclination or *makes an angle* of about twenty three degrees and a half with the plane each way, then if we further imagine, that the north pole of the earth is uppermost and that the earth in moving round the orbit from west to east, performs as many rotations as there are days in a year, we shall have the whole means of explaining the changes of the seasons.

If we imagine that the point at which the earth is highest above the level plane passing through the centre of the sun is immediately before us and nearest to us, then the point at which it meets the level plane in descending will be the one farthest to the right of the sun, that where the earth is farthest below the level plane will be the one at the greatest distance and right before us, and that at which the earth meets the level plane in ascending towards us, will be the one most remote from the sun on our left hand.

The first of these points will be the shortest day to those in the northern hemisphere and for the quarter of a year from that to the second point, the day there, will always be less than twelve hours and the night more.

The second point will be the vernal equinox, equal day and night in the spring, and in the quarter from thence to the third point the days in the northern hemisphere will always be more than twelve hours and the nights less.

The third point will be the midsummer or longest day, in the northern hemisphere, and in the quarter from that to the fourth point, the day will be again more than twelve hours and the night less.

The fourth point will be the autumnal equinox—equal day and night autumn, and in the quarter from thence to the point at which we supposed the earth to set out the day will be, as in the quarter first noticed, less than twelve hours, and the night more.

It is evident, that on the half of the surface which is round the other, or south pole the appearances of the seasons will be quite reversed.

Thus, in the whole of the half that lies above the level plane, the day will be shorter than the night, it will decrease during the first part of that half and lengthen again, at the same rate, during the second. Also, in the whole half below the plane, the day will be longer than the night. It will lengthen during the first part, and shorten at the same rate during the second.

On the earth, the motion which causes the lengthening and shortening of the day is not seen except by all the stars that are round the heavens coming to the south in succession at midnight, and the sun being farther north at rising and setting, and higher at mid-day when the day lengthens,—and the reverse when it shortens.

The lengthening and shortening are not at the same rate at all times of the year, for it is not the absolute distance of the earth from the level plane but the change of distance between one day and another that makes the difference of their lengths. Now, if any one take two rings of hoops of any kind, and put the one across the centre of the other, a little obliquely, he will see that they recede from each other most rapidly at the two points where they cross, and that mid way between these points there is a considerable space where they are nearly at the same distance. Therefore, the days must lengthen and shorten most rapidly at the equinoxes, and be for some little time of nearly equal lengths at mid summer and mid winter.

The different duration of the day, and the different heights of the sun, are the causes of those variations of natural heat which so beautifully diversify the year.

A Perpetual Almanac.



YEARS.							MONTHS		SUNDAYS.						
A.	G	F	E	D	C	B			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1870	21	2	23		24	25			8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	27		28	29	30	31			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	32	33	34	35		36			22	23	24	25	26	27	28
37	38	39		40	41	42			29	30	31				
43		44	45	46	47	1	January	}	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
48	49	50	51		52	53	October								
54	55		56	57	58	59	May.		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
	60	61	62	63		64	August.		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
65	66	67		68	69	70	February, March	}	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
71		72	73	74	75		November								
76	77	78	79		80	81	June		L	F	G	A	B	C	D
82	83		84	85	86	87	September	}	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
	88	89	90	91		92	December								
93	94	95		96	97	98	April	}	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
99	1900	01	02	03			July								

Under the word 'years' find the year, above which is the Dominical letter for that year—then against the months find the same letter, over which are placed the days of the month for every Sunday in the month. In leap year, for January and February, use the letter above the blank space before the year, for all the rest of the months, use the letter for the year.

I find out when it is Leap Year, divide the year by 4; if there is no remainder, it is a Leap Year, and if any remainder, it is 1, 2, or 3 years after Leap Year.

RIVER DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA.

TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	Miles.
To the Old Powder Mills, or Akiah farm.....	13
Budge Budge	23
Fuliah	43
Diamond Harbour.....	63
Ledgera	90
Bunger	110
The River, where the Pilot leaves the Ship.....	146

These above distances are calculated for Ships; for Boats the distance is about one-third.

TO REDUCE BAZAR WEIGHT INTO FACTORY WEIGHT.

Add 1-10th; and, *vice versa*, deduct 1-10th.

Thus; 3,000 Bazar Maunds.

Add 1-10th 300

3,300 Factory Maunds.

To reduce Bazar weight into Cwt.; add 1-10th and deduct 1-3rd of that sum, the remainder will be Cwt.

Thus 3,000 Bazar Maunds.

Add 1-10th 300

3,300

Deduct 1-3rd 1,100

Remainder 2,200 Cwt.

To reduce Factory Maunds into Tons; divide by 30, and the quotient will be the answer

Thus, Factory Maunds $3,000 \div 30 = 100$ Tons.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF INDIGO.

If Exchange per one Sicca Rupee be	10 Rupees per 1 Maund equals Net	Factory (1 Shilling per 1 lb. equals Net per 1 Factory Maund
20 d.	3,12 d.	38,4 Sa. Rs.
21	3,28	36,57
22	3,43	34,91
23	3,59	33,49
24	3,75	32.
25	3,90	30,72
26	4,06	29,53

* That is, deducting more than 14 per cent. from the Factory maund, to meet all charges and contingencies. The Factory maund, 74 lbs. 62-100 is thus taken at 61 lbs.

The use of this Table is obvious. If Indigo sells in Calcutta at 200 Rs. per maund and Bills on London at 2s. per 1 R.—what price must be expected in London to render the purchase of Indigo or bills indifferent? by column 2d—

Rs. D. Rs. S d.
10 3 75 :: 200 : 6 3 the answer.

The third column will give the same result.

If the London price of Indigo be assumed as 7 shillings per lb. and bills on London sell here at 2s. 3d.—how much can a buyer give for a maund of Indigo without fear of loss?

From column 3d—

Sh. Rs. Sh. Rs.
1 : 33.39 :: 7 : 233½ Answer

The same result is obtainable from column 2d.

Time Table.

No. 1 — Shows the number of days from any given day in one month to the same day of any other month. It must be observed, that in Leap Year, if the end of the month of February be included in the time, one day must be added. If it be desired to find the number of days from a given day in one month to a different day in another, the difference between the dates must be added to, or subtracted from (as the case may be) the amount. For Example — To find the number of days between the 5th of January, and 12th of November—

From 5th of January to 5th of November, ... 304 Days.

From 5th to 12th of November, ... 7

311

If it be Leap Year, add..... 1

Answer, ... 312

No. 2 — Shows the decimal parts for each and all the days in the twelfth part of a year, consisting of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.

No. 1.

Number of Days from one Month to another.

Between	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
January	365	331	306	275	245	214	194	153	122	92	61	31
February	32	365	3	316	276	245	215	194	153	123	92	60
March	59	28	365	334	301	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April	90	59	31	365	335	304	271	243	212	182	151	121
May	120	89	61	30	365	334	301	273	242	212	181	151
June	151	120	92	61	40	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
July	181	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	293	273	242	217
August	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	213
September	243	212	181	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	301	274
October	274	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	331	304
November	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	41	365	335
December	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

No. 2.

Decimal Parts for Days in the Twelfth Part of a Year.

Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days	D. P.
1	.033	9	.296	17	.558	25	.821
2	.066	10	.329	18	.591	26	.854
3	.099	11	.361	19	.624	27	.887
4	.131	12	.394	20	.657	28	.92
5	.164	13	.427	21	.69	29	.953
6	.197	14	.46	22	.723	30	.986
7	.23	15	.493	23	.756		
8	.263	16	.525	24	.789		

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM 1st JANUARY TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

Days	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365

In Leap Years one day must be added after the 28th of February

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

I. To find the number of days from the end of the year to any day in any month of the year following.—*Rule*: Opposite the given day in the margin look under the given month; which will show the number of days required. Thus, from 31st December till 18th August following are 230 days, and to 30th October 303 days

1 To find the number of days from any particular day, to the end of the year.—Suppose 7th July.

take the number answering to 21th July, viz. 206

Remainder 157 days required

III. To find the number of days from any day in one month to any day in another month—suppose from 5th April to 28th November.—*Rule*. Take the difference between the numbers corresponding to those days.

28th November 332

5th April.... 99

Answer..... 233

IV. To find the number of days between any day in one year to any day in the year following.—suppose from 21st August, 1822, to 27th May, 1823.—(See Rules 1 and 2)

From 265 Days in a Year.

Take the number of 21st August 233

232 days in 1823

Add the number of 27th May 147

Total..... 379 days required

FATTING

SUN RISES.			SUN SETS.		
Jan	20	Dec	21	June	
	1 10		2 10		
Jan	9 2	Dec	12 31	June	
	15 26		18 25		
Feb.	20 21	Nov	23 20	May	
	25 16		28 15		
Feb.	1 9	Nov	5 8	Apr.	
	8 3		12 1		
Feb.	14 27	Oct	18 24	Apr.	
	18 23		23 20		
Mar.	22 19	Oct	27 15	Apr.	
	26 15		31 11		
Mar.	2 11	Sept	4 7	Mar.	
	6 7		8 3		
Mar.	10 3	Sept	12 30	Mar.	
	15 28		17 25		
Apr.	20 22	Sept	22 20	Mar.	
	25 17		28 15		
Apr.	30 12	Aug	3 10	Feb.	
	3 8		7 6		
Apr.	7 4	Aug	11 2	Feb.	
	11 31		15 26		
May	15 27	July	19 22	Jan.	
	20 23		23 18		
May	24 18	July	27 14	Jan.	
	1 12		3 8		
June	8 5	Dec	9 1	Jan.	
	15 28		16 25		
June	20 23	Dec	21 20	Jan.	
	25 18		26 15		
June	31 12	Dec	2 9	Jan.	
	10 2		10 1		
June	21	Dec	21	Jan.	

* * The Use of this Refraction, the Sun appears to be much higher than it is, the Sun is quite above the

A TABLE

Showing the increase of Compound Interest, at several rates per cent

A SUM BECOMES

Rates per cent	Times as much in about		4 times as much in about		9 times as much in about		16 times as much in about		32 times as much in about		64 times as much in about	
	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days
5		74	28	14	12	222	6	996	1	5	85	79
6	11	320 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	250	17	2114	59	173 $\frac{3}{4}$	71	185
7	10	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	174 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	348 $\frac{3}{4}$	51	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	9	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	9	45	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	8	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	453 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	601 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	7	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	192	21	388	21	19	36	115	13	211
11	6	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	96	19	386 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	192	81	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	268
12	6	40	12	80	18	120	24	110	30	200	86	240

Example: What will 1 Rupee amount to, put out to Compound Interest for 220 year at 7 per Cent per Annum?

Answer. To about 5 24 288 Rupees out at Compound Interest for 5 years, 153 days—200 years being 19 times the period of doubling, and 5 years, 153 days, over it

TO FIND THE LEAP YEAR

Divide the given year by 4, and if there be no remainder, it is Leap Year, but if 1, 2, or 3 remain, they shew it so many years after leap year

TO FIND THE EPOCH

Divide the given year by 19 multiply the remainder by 11, and the product will be the Epoch if it does not exceed 29 but if it does, then divide the product by 30, and the last remainder will be the Epoch

THE NUMBER OF THE MONTHS ARE AS FOLLOWS

	January,	Feb	March,	April,	May,	Jun ,	July,	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Common Year	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	5	7	7	9	9
Leap Year	0	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	8	10	10

● TO FIND THE MOONS' AGE

To the Epoch of the year, add the number for the month, and the day of the month the sum if it does not exceed 30, is the Moon's Age, but if it does, subtract 30 from it, and the remainder will be the Moon's Age,

COMPANY CONVERTED INTO SICCA RUPEES.

Company	Sicca			Company	Sicca			Company	Sicca		
Pies.	Annas.	P	D	Rupees.	Rupees.	A	P	Rupees.	Rupees.	1	0
1	0	0	94	25	23	7	0	79	71	0	0
2	0	1	87	26	21	6	0	80	75	15	0
3	0	2	81	27	25	5	0	81	75	14	0
4	0	3	75	28	26	4	0	82	76	13	0
5	0	4	69	29	27	3	0	83	77	12	0
6	0	5	62	30	28	2	0	84	78	11	0
7	0	6	56	31	29	1	0	85	79	10	0
8	0	7	50	32	30	0	0	86	80	9	0
9	0	8	43	33	30	15	0	87	81	8	0
10	0	9	38	34	31	11	0	88	82	7	0
11	0	10	32	35	32	13	0	89	83	6	0
				36	33	12	0	90	84	5	0
				37	34	11	0	91	85	4	0
Annas.				38	35	10	0	92	86	3	0
1	0	11	25	39	36	9	0	93	87	2	0
2	1	10	50	40	37	8	0	94	88	1	0
3	2	9	75	41	38	7	0	95	89	0	0
4	3	9	0	42	39	6	0	96	90	15	0
5	4	8	25	43	40	5	0	97	90	11	0
6	5	7	50	44	41	4	0	98	91	10	0
7	6	6	75	45	42	3	0	99	92	9	0
8	7	6	0	46	43	2	0	100	93	8	0
9	8	5	25	47	44	1	0	200	187	4	0
10	9	1	50	48	45	0	0	300	281	0	0
11	10	3	75	49	45	15	0	400	375	12	0
12	11	3	0	50	46	11	0	500	468	8	0
13	12	2	25	51	47	13	0	600	562	4	0
14	13	1	50	52	48	12	0	700	656	0	0
15	14	0	75	53	49	11	0	800	750	12	0
				54	50	10	0	900	843	8	0
Rupees.	Rs.	A	P	55	51	9	0	1000	937	0	0
1	0	15	0	56	52	8	0	2000	1875	8	0
2	1	14	0	57	53	7	0	3000	2812	0	0
3	2	13	0	58	54	6	0	4000	3750	8	0
4	3	12	0	59	55	5	0	5000	4687	0	0
5	4	11	0	60	56	4	0	6000	5625	8	0
6	5	10	0	61	57	3	0	7000	6562	0	0
7	6	9	0	62	58	2	0	8000	7500	8	0
8	7	8	0	63	59	1	0	9000	8437	0	0
9	8	7	0	64	60	0	0	10,000	9375	0	0
10	9	6	0	65	60	15	0	20,000	18,750	0	0
11	10	5	0	66	61	11	0	30,000	28,125	0	0
12	11	4	0	67	62	13	0	40,000	37,500	0	0
13	12	3	0	68	63	12	0	50,000	46,875	0	0
14	13	2	0	69	64	11	0	60,000	56,250	0	0
15	14	1	0	70	65	10	0	70,000	65,625	0	0
16	15	0	0	71	66	9	0	80,000	75,000	0	0
17	15	15	0	72	67	8	0	90,000	84,375	0	0
18	16	14	0	73	68	7	0	100,000	93,750	0	0
19	17	13	0	74	69	6	0	200,000	187,500	0	0
20	18	12	0	75	70	5	0	300,000	281,250	0	0
21	19	11	0	76	71	4	0	400,000	375,000	0	0
22	20	10	0	77	72	3	0	500,000	468,750	0	0
23	21	9	0	78	73	2	0	1,000,000	937,500	0	0
24	22	8	0								

SICCA CONVERTED INTO COMPANY RUPEES.

Sicca	Company			Sicca	Company			Sicca	Company		
Pics.	Annas.	P	D	Rupees.	Rupees.	A	P	Rupees.	Rupees.	A	P.
1	0	1	7	25	26	10	8	79	84	4	3
2	0	2	13	26	27	11	9	80	85	5	4
3	0	3	20	27	28	12	10	81	86	6	5
4	0	4	26	28	29	13	10	82	87	7	6
5	0	5	34	29	30	14	11	83	88	8	6
6	0	6	10	30	32	0	0	84	89	9	7
7	0	7	47	31	33	1	1	85	90	10	8
8	0	8	52	32	34	2	2	86	91	11	9
9	0	9	61	33	35	3	2	87	92	12	10
10	0	10	66	34	36	4	3	88	93	13	10
11	0	11	74	35	37	5	4	89	94	14	11
				36	38	6	5	90	96	0	0
				37	39	7	6	91	97	1	1
Annas.				38	40	8	6	92	98	2	2
1	1	0	80	39	41	9	7	93	99	3	2
2	2	1	60	40	42	10	8	94	100	4	3
3	3	2	40	41	43	11	9	95	101	5	4
4	4	3	20	42	44	12	10	96	102	6	5
5	5		0	43	45	13	10	97	103	7	6
6	6	1	80	44	46	14	11	98	104	8	6
7	7	5	60	45	48	0	0	99	105	9	7
8	8	6	40	46	49	1	1	100	106	10	8
9	9	7	20	47	50	2	2	200	213	5	4
10	10	8	0	48	51	3	2	300	320	0	0
11	11	8	80	49	52	4	3	400	426	10	8
12	12	9	60	50	53	5	4	500	533	5	4
13	13	10	0	51	54	6	5	600	610	0	0
14	14	11	20	52	55	7	5	700	746	10	8
15	15	0	0	53	56	8	6	800	853	5	4
				54	57	9	7	900	960	0	0
Rupees.	Rs.	A	P	55	58	10	8	1000	1066	10	8
1	1	1	1	56	59	11	9	2000	2131	5	4
2	2	2	2	57	60	12	10	3000	3206	0	0
3	3	3	2	58	61	13	10	4000	4266	10	8
4	4	4	3	59	62	14	11	5000	5333	5	4
5	5	5	4	60	64	0	0	6000	6100	0	0
6	6	6	5	61	65	1	1	7000	7466	10	8
7	7	7	6	62	66	2	2	8000	8533	5	4
8	8	8	6	63	67	3	2	9000	9600	0	0
9	9	9	7	64	68	4	3	10,000	10,666	10	8
10	10	10	8	65	69	5	4	20,000	21,333	5	4
11	11	11	9	66	70	6	5	30,000	32,000	0	0
12	12	12	10	67	71	7	6	40,000	42,666	10	8
13	13	13	10	68	72	8	6	50,000	53,333	5	4
14	14	14	11	69	73	9	7	60,000	64,000	0	0
15	15	0	0	70	74	10	8	70,000	74,666	10	8
16	16	1	1	71	75	11	9	80,000	85,333	5	4
17	17	2	2	72	76	12	10	90,000	96,000	0	0
18	18	3	2	73	77	13	10	100,000	106,666	10	8
19	19	4	3	74	78	14	11	200,000	213,333	5	4
20	20	5	4	75	80	0	0	300,000	320,000	0	0
21	21	6	5	76	81	1	1	400,000	426,666	10	8
22	22	7	6	77	82	2	2	500,000	533,333	5	4
23	23	8	6	78	83	3	2	1,000,000	1,066,666	10	8
24	24	9	7								

TABLE No. I.

Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1 to 16 Company's Rupees per Month, for a Month of 30 Days, showing the Amount per Day.

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	16	Days
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 2 1	0 2 8	0 3 2	0 3 5	0 4 3	0 4 9	0 5 4	0 6 4	0 8 6	1
2	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 1 1	2
3	0 0 1	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 12	0 0 11	0 0 12	0 0 14	0 0 15	0 0 13	0 0 9	3
4	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 13	0 0 15	0 0 14	0 0 15	0 0 18	0 0 19	0 0 16	0 0 12	4
5	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 8	0 0 12	0 0 16	0 0 20	0 0 19	0 0 20	0 0 24	0 0 25	0 0 22	0 0 18	5
6	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 14	0 0 19	0 0 24	0 0 23	0 0 24	0 0 28	0 0 29	0 0 26	0 0 22	6
7	0 0 3	0 0 7	0 0 10	0 0 16	0 0 22	0 0 28	0 0 27	0 0 28	0 0 32	0 0 33	0 0 30	0 0 26	7
8	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 11	0 0 18	0 0 25	0 0 32	0 0 31	0 0 32	0 0 36	0 0 37	0 0 34	0 0 30	8
9	0 0 4	0 0 9	0 0 12	0 0 20	0 0 28	0 0 36	0 0 35	0 0 36	0 0 40	0 0 41	0 0 38	0 0 34	9
10	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 0 13	0 0 22	0 0 31	0 0 40	0 0 39	0 0 40	0 0 44	0 0 45	0 0 42	0 0 38	10
11	0 0 5	0 0 11	0 0 14	0 0 24	0 0 34	0 0 44	0 0 43	0 0 44	0 0 48	0 0 49	0 0 46	0 0 42	11
12	0 0 6	0 0 12	0 0 15	0 0 26	0 0 37	0 0 48	0 0 47	0 0 48	0 0 52	0 0 53	0 0 50	0 0 46	12
13	0 0 6	0 0 13	0 0 16	0 0 28	0 0 40	0 0 52	0 0 51	0 0 52	0 0 56	0 0 57	0 0 54	0 0 50	13
14	0 0 7	0 0 14	0 0 17	0 0 30	0 0 43	0 0 56	0 0 55	0 0 56	0 0 60	0 0 61	0 0 58	0 0 54	14
15	0 0 8	0 0 15	0 0 18	0 0 32	0 0 46	0 0 60	0 0 59	0 0 60	0 0 64	0 0 65	0 0 62	0 0 58	15
16	0 0 8	0 0 16	0 0 19	0 0 34	0 0 49	0 0 64	0 0 63	0 0 64	0 0 68	0 0 69	0 0 66	0 0 62	16
17	0 0 9	0 0 17	0 0 20	0 0 36	0 0 52	0 0 68	0 0 67	0 0 68	0 0 72	0 0 73	0 0 70	0 0 66	17
18	0 0 9	0 0 18	0 0 21	0 0 38	0 0 55	0 0 72	0 0 71	0 0 72	0 0 76	0 0 77	0 0 74	0 0 70	18
19	0 0 10	0 0 19	0 0 22	0 0 40	0 0 58	0 0 76	0 0 75	0 0 76	0 0 80	0 0 81	0 0 78	0 0 74	19
20	0 0 10	0 0 20	0 0 23	0 0 42	0 0 61	0 0 80	0 0 79	0 0 80	0 0 84	0 0 85	0 0 82	0 0 78	20
21	0 0 11	0 0 21	0 0 24	0 0 44	0 0 64	0 0 84	0 0 83	0 0 84	0 0 88	0 0 89	0 0 86	0 0 82	21
22	0 0 11	0 0 22	0 0 25	0 0 46	0 0 67	0 0 88	0 0 87	0 0 88	0 0 92	0 0 93	0 0 90	0 0 86	22
23	0 0 12	0 0 23	0 0 26	0 0 48	0 0 70	0 0 92	0 0 91	0 0 92	0 0 96	0 0 97	0 0 94	0 0 90	23
24	0 0 12	0 0 24	0 0 27	0 0 50	0 0 73	0 0 96	0 0 95	0 0 96	0 0 100	0 0 101	0 0 98	0 0 94	24
25	0 0 13	0 0 25	0 0 28	0 0 52	0 0 76	0 0 100	0 0 99	0 0 100	0 0 104	0 0 105	0 0 102	0 0 98	25
26	0 0 13	0 0 26	0 0 29	0 0 54	0 0 79	0 0 104	0 0 103	0 0 104	0 0 108	0 0 109	0 0 106	0 0 102	26
27	0 0 14	0 0 27	0 0 30	0 0 56	0 0 82	0 0 108	0 0 107	0 0 108	0 0 112	0 0 113	0 0 110	0 0 106	27
28	0 0 14	0 0 28	0 0 31	0 0 58	0 0 85	0 0 112	0 0 111	0 0 112	0 0 116	0 0 117	0 0 114	0 0 110	28
29	0 0 15	0 0 29	0 0 32	0 0 60	0 0 88	0 0 116	0 0 115	0 0 116	0 0 120	0 0 121	0 0 118	0 0 114	29
30	0 0 15	0 0 30	0 0 33	0 0 62	0 0 91	0 0 120	0 0 119	0 0 120	0 0 124	0 0 125	0 0 122	0 0 118	30

TABLE No. II.

Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1 to 16 Company's Rupees per Month, for a Month of 31 Days, showing the Amount per Day.

[illegible]

Rupees pr month.	of 28 Days.			of 29 Days.			of 30 Days.			of 31 Days.		
1	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6
2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
3	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	7
4	0	2	9	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1
5	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	2	8	0	2	7
6	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	3	1
7	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	9	0	3	7
8	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	3	0	4	2
9	0	5	2	0	5	0	0	4	10	0	4	8
10	0	5	9	0	6	6	0	5	4	0	5	2
11	0	6	3	0	6	1	0	5	10	0	5	8
12	0	6	10	0	6	7	0	6	5	0	6	2
13	0	7	5	0	7	2	0	6	11	0	6	9
14	0	8	0	0	7	9	0	7	6	0	7	3
15	0	8	7	0	8	3	0	8	0	0	7	9
16	0	9	2	0	8	10	0	8	6	0	8	3
17	0	9	9	0	9	5	0	9	1	0	8	9
18	0	10	3	0	9	11	0	9	7	0	9	3
19	0	10	10	0	10	6	0	10	2	0	9	10
20	0	11	5	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	10	4
21	0	12	0	0	11	7	0	11	2	0	10	10
22	0	12	7	0	12	2	0	11	9	0	11	4
23	0	13	2	0	12	8	0	12	3	0	11	10
24	0	13	9	0	13	3	0	12	10	0	12	5
25	0	14	3	0	13	10	0	13	4	0	12	11
26	0	14	10	0	14	4	0	13	10	0	13	5
27	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5	0	13	11
28	1	0	0	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5
29	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6	0	15	0
30	1	1	2	1	0	7	1	0	0	1	15	6
31	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	0
32	1	2	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	0	6
33	1	2	10	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	1	0
34	1	3	5	1	2	9	1	2	2	1	1	7
35	1	4	0	1	3	4	1	2	8	1	2	1
36	1	4	7	1	3	10	1	3	4	1	2	7
37	1	5	2	1	4	5	1	3	9	1	3	1
38	1	5	9	1	5	0	1	4	3	1	3	7
39	1	6	3	1	6	6	1	4	10	1	4	2
40	1	6	10	1	6	1	1	5	4	1	4	2
41	1	7	5	1	6	7	1	5	10	1	5	8
42	1	8	0	1	7	2	1	6	5	1	5	2
43	1	8	7	1	7	9	1	6	11	1	6	8
44	1	9	2	1	8	3	1	7	6	1	6	9
45	1	9	9	1	8	10	1	8	0	1	7	3
46	1	10	3	1	9	5	1	8	6	1	7	9
47	1	10	10	1	9	11	1	9	1	1	8	3
48	1	11	5	1	10	6	1	9	7	1	8	9
49	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	10	2	1	9	3
50	1	12	7	1	11	7	1	10	8	1	9	10
51	1	13	2	1	12	2	1	11	2	1	10	4
52	1	13	9	1	12	8	1	11	9	1	10	10
53	1	14	3	1	13	3	1	12	3	1	11	4
54	1	14	10	1	13	10	1	12	10	1	11	10
55	2	15	5	1	14	4	1	13	4	1	12	5
56	2	0	0	1	14	11	1	13	10	1	12	11
57	2	0	7	1	15	5	1	14	5	1	13	5
58	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	14	11	1	13	11
59	2	1	9	2	0	7	1	15	6	1	14	5
60	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	15	0

Rupees pr. Month.	of 28 Days.	of 29 Days.	of 30 Days.	of 31 Days.
61	2 2 10	2 1 8	2 0 6	1 15
62	2 2 5	2 2 9	2 1 1	2 0
63	2 2 4	2 2 9	2 1 7	2 0
64	2 2 4	2 2 3	2 2 8	2 1
65	2 2 5	2 2 3	2 2 8	2 1
66	2 2 5	2 2 4	2 2 9	2 2
67	2 2 6	2 2 5	2 2 9	2 2
68	2 2 6	2 2 5	2 2 4	2 3
69	2 2 7	2 2 6	2 2 5	2 3
70	2 2 8	2 2 6	2 2 5	2 4
71	2 2 8	2 2 7	2 2 6	2 5
72	2 2 9	2 2 7	2 2 6	2 5
73	2 2 9	2 2 8	2 2 6	2 6
74	2 2 10	2 2 8	2 2 7	2 6
75	2 2 10	2 2 9	2 2 8	2 7
76	2 2 11	2 2 9	2 2 8	2 7
77	2 2 12	2 2 10	2 2 9	2 8
78	2 2 12	2 2 11	2 2 10	2 8
79	2 2 13	2 2 11	2 2 10	2 9
80	2 2 13	2 2 12	2 2 11	2 9
81	2 2 14	2 2 12	2 2 11	2 10
82	2 2 14	2 2 13	2 2 12	2 10
83	2 2 15	2 2 13	2 2 12	2 11
84	2 3 0	2 2 14	2 2 13	2 11
85	2 3 0	2 2 14	2 2 13	2 12
86	2 3 1	2 2 15	2 2 14	2 12
87	2 3 1	2 3 0	2 2 14	2 13
88	2 3 2	2 3 0	2 2 15	2 13
89	2 3 2	2 3 1	2 3 0	2 14
90	2 3 3	2 3 1	2 3 0	2 15
91	2 3 4	2 3 2	2 3 1	2 15
92	2 3 4	2 3 3	2 3 1	2 16
93	2 3 5	2 3 3	2 3 2	2 16
94	2 3 5	2 3 4	2 3 2	2 17
95	2 3 6	2 3 4	2 3 3	2 17
96	2 3 6	2 3 5	2 3 3	2 18
97	2 3 7	2 3 5	2 3 4	2 18
98	2 3 8	2 3 6	2 3 4	2 19
99	2 3 8	2 3 7	2 3 5	2 19
100	2 3 9	2 3 7	2 3 6	2 20
200	7 2 3	6 14 4	6 10 8	9 10 1
300	10 11 5	10 15 6	10 15 4	12 14
400	14 4 7	13 12 8	13 10 8	16 2
500	17 13 9	17 13 10	17 10 0	19 5
600	21 6 10	20 11 0	20 5 4	22 9
700	25 0 0	24 2 2	24 10 8	25 12 11
800	28 9 2	27 9 5	26 10 8	29 0 6
900	32 2 3	31 0 7	30 0 0	32 4 2
1000	35 11 5	34 7 9	33 5 4	36 8 3
2000	71 6 10	68 15 5	65 10 8	72 12 5
3000	107 2 3	103 7 2	100 0 0	129 0 6
4000	142 13 9	137 14 11	133 5 4	161 4 8
5000	178 9 2	172 6 7	166 10 8	193 8 9
6000	214 4 7	206 14 4	200 0 0	225 12 11
7000	250 0 0	241 6 1	233 5 4	258 1 0
8000	285 11 5	275 13 10	266 10 8	290 5 2
9000	321 6 10	310 5 6	300 0 0	322 9 2
10,000	357 2 3	344 13 3	333 5 4	

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

LXXIII

Compare the relative value of Exchanges between London and Calcutta, computed according to the two modes in use in Calcutta, viz. that of assigning a given quantity of Sterling Money to the Sicca Rupee, and that of adding a given ratio of Premium to the value in Sicca Rupees of English Money, calculated at the Exchange of 2s. 6d.

PART 1.				PART 2.			
Where the rate per Sa. Rs. is fixed.				Where the ratio of Premium is fixed.			
Rate per single Sicca Rupee.		Equivalent rate per cent. of premium on the par Exchange		Rate of premium on the par Exchange.		Equivalent Rate per Single Sicca Rupee.	
s.	D.	per cent.	D. P.	per cent.	s.	D.	D. P.
2	6	0	000	2	2	5	70
2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	840	1	2	5	11
2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	694	3	2	5	12
2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	564	4	2	4	84
2	5	3	448	5	2	4	7
2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	347	6	2	4	30
2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	263	7	2	4	03
2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	194	8	2	3	77
2	4	7	142	9	2	3	52
2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	109	10	2	3	27
2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	090	11	2	3	07
2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	917	12	2	2	78
2	3	11	111	13	2	2	51
2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	149	14	2	2	31
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	207	15	2	2	08
2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	285	16	2	1	88
2	2	15	384	17	2	1	64
2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	504	18	2	1	42
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	647	19	2	1	21
2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	811	20	2	1	—
2	1	20	—	21	2	0	79
2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	212	22	2	0	59
2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	418	23	2	0	39
2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	711	24	2	0	19
2	0	25	—	25	2	0	—
1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	315	26	1	11	80
1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	659	27	1	11	61
1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	032	28	1	11	43
1	11	30	434	29	1	11	25
1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	868	30	1	11	07
1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	333	31	1	10	90
1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	831	32	1	10	72
1	10	36	363	33	1	10	55
1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	931	34	1	10	38
1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	538	35	1	10	32
1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	323	36	1	10	05
1	9	42	832	37	1	9	89
1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	578	38	1	9	73
1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	381	39	1	9	58
1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	148	40	1	9	42
1	8	50	—	41	1	9	27
				42	1	9	12
				43	1	8	97
				44	1	8	83
				45	1	8	68
				46	1	8	54
				47	1	8	04
				48	1	8	27
				49	1	8	13
				50	1	8	—

The Following Table consists of Fractions, which, when multiplied by Rupees and fractional parts of a Rupee, will give the value in Sterling money, expressed decimally, at the different rates of Exchange noted in the margin, per Cwt or lb English at so many Rupees or parts of a Rupee per Maund or Seer.

Exch.	per Cwt	per Cwt	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per Cwt	per lb.
per	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Co. R.	at Ct. R.	at Ct. R.
Co. R.	per B.M.	per F.M.	per B.M.	per F.M.	per B.S.	per F.S.	per F.M.	per F.S.
s. d.								
1 10	.125	.1375	.001116	.001227	.01164	.0191	.1264	.01515
1 10½	.1278	.1406	.001141	.00155	.04565	.05022	.1293	.04618
1 11	.1306	.1437	.001166	.00283	.04667	.0531	.132	.0474
1 11½	.1335	.1468	.001192	.0031	.04768	.05245	.1351	.04823
2 —	.1363	.5	.001217	.001339	.0487	.05357	.1379	.04926
2 —½	.1392	.1531	.001242	.001367	.04971	.05468	.1408	.05028
2 1	.142	.1562	.001268	.001395	.05073	.0558	.1437	.05131
2 1½	.1449	.1593	.001295	.00143	.05174	.05692	.1465	.05234
2 2	.1477	.1625	.001318	.001451	.05276	.05803	.1494	.05336
2 2½	.1505	.1656	.001344	.001478	.05377	.0595	.1523	.05439
3 3	.1534	.1687	.001369	.001506	.05478	.06026	.1552	.05542

EXAMPLES.

Required the value per lb. of Indigo at Co. Rs. 200 per Factory Maund, Exchange at 2s. per Co. Rupee?

In the Table in a line with 2s. and under per lb. at Co. Rs. per Factory Maund is the Number .001339, which when multiplied by Co. Rs. 200, will give .2678 decimals of a £ Stg. or 5s 4½d.

Required the value per Cwt. of Sugar, at Sa. Rs. 7 8 per Bazar Maund, Exchange at 2s. 1d per Co.'s Rupee?

Opposite to 2s. 1d. and under per Cwt at Co.'s Rs. per Bazar Maund is the Number .142, which when multiplied by Co.'s Rs. 7½, will give the value in St. expressed decimally 1.065 or £ 1. 1s. 3½d.

Required the value per lb. of Quicksilver, at Current Rs 4 per Factory Seer, Exchange at 2s per Co.'s Rupee.

In a line with 2s. and under per lb. at Ct. Rs. per Factory Seer is the Number .01926 which when multiplied by Current Rupees 4, will give .07704 decimal of a £ Stg or 3s. 11½d.

BENGAL ALMANAC

Part IV.

LIST OF

Sovereigns of Europe—Native Indian States.

**GOVERNORS-GENERAL, COMMANDERS IN-CHIEF,
JUDGES, SHERIFFS, AND THEIR DEPUTIES,
TABLES OF PRECEDENCE,
&c. &c. &c.**

Sovereigns of Europe.

<i>Kingdoms, &c.</i>	<i>To whom subject.</i>	<i>When born.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Great Britain and Ireland } France*	Victoria	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
Spain.....	Isabella II	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833
Portugal.....	Maria de Gloria.	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826
Russia & Poland....	Nicholas.....	July 6, 1796	
Austria†.	Ferdinand I....	April 19, 1793	March 2, 1835
Prussia.....	Frederic Wm. IV	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar.....	July 4, 1795	
Denmark	Christian VII.	Sept. 18, 1786	Dec. 3, 1839
Netherlands.....	William II.....	Dec. 6, 1792	Oct. 1, 1840
Belgium.....	Leopold.....	Dec. 16, 1791	July 20, 1831
Turkey.....	Abdul Medhid..	April 20, 1823	July 1, 1839
Greece.....	Otho.....	June 1, 1815	Oct. 5, 1832
ITALY.			
Lombardy & Venice†	Emp. of Austria		
Sardinia.....	Charles Albert..	Oct. 2, 1798	May 1831
Naples and Sicily†.	Ferdinand II....	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830
Rome.....	Pius IX	May 13, 1792	June 16, 1846
Tuscany.....	Leopold II.....	Oct. 3, 1797	
Parma.....	Maria Louisa...	Dec. 12, 1791	
Modena.....	Francis IV.	Oct. 6, 1779	
Lucca.....	Charles Louis..	D c. 23, 1799	March 13, 1824
GERMANY.			
Bohemia.....	(Emp. of Austria)		
Brandenburgh.....	(King of Prussia)		
Saxony.....	Fred. Augustus.	May 18, 1797	
Bavaria.....	Louis Charles..	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825
Hanover	Ernest Augustus.	June 5, 1771	June 21, 1837
Wirttemburgh.....	William.....	Sept. 27, 1781	
Baden.....	Charles Leopold	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830
Hesse Cassel.....	William II.....	July 23, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821
Hesse Darmstadt....	Louis II.	Dec 26, 1777	April 6, 1830
Holstein	(King of Denmk)		
Luxembergh.....	(King of Nethds.)		
Brunswick.....	William.....	April 25, 1806	Sept. 1830
Mecklenburgh.....	George V.....	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 16, 1816
Nassau.....	Adolphus.....	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839
Saxe Weimar.....	Chas. Frederick	Feb. 2, 1783	
Saxe Cobourg Gotha.	Ernest... ..	June 21, 1818	

* France became a Republic by the Revolution of the 24th of February 1848. The President was not elected when these pages went to press.

† Form of Government unsettled by the popular movements of 1848.

Sovereigns of Europe.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

(Alexandrina) **VICTORIA**, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, born May 24, 1819. Succeeded her uncle William IV, June 20, 1837. Proclaimed June 1. Crowned June 28, 1839. Married Feb. 10, 1840, her cousin, H. R. H. Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, K. G. born Aug. 26, 1819. *Issue* :

Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, *Princess Royal* born Nov. 21, 1840.

Albert Edward, *Prince of Wales*, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Adelaide, Sister of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, born August 13, 1793. Married July 11, 1818, to his late Majesty King William IV., who died June 20, 1837.

MOTHER OF THE QUEEN.

Victoria Maria Louisa, Sister of the Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, born August 17, 1786. Married May 29, 1818, to the late Edward Duke of Kent, and had issue Alexandrina Victoria, her present Majesty. The Duke died January 23, 1820.

UNCLES AND AUNTS TO THE QUEEN.

1. Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, June 5, 1771, married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 2, 1778, died June 29, 1841. *Issue* : George Frederick, May 27, 1819.

2. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774, married May 7, 1818 to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797. *Issue* : George William, March 26, 1819 and Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822. Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

3. Mary, April 25, 1776, married July 22, 1816, to her cousin William Frederick Duke of Gloucester, who died November 30, 1834.

Austria.

FERDINAND I. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, born April 19, 1793, succeeded his father Francis March 2, 1835, married Feb. 27, 1831, Maria Anne Caroline (daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia) born September 19, 1803.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

1. Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Parma, born Dec. 12, 1791.

2. Maria Carolina, (Princess of Salerno) born March 1, 1793.

3. Francis Charles Joseph, born Dec. 7, 1802; married November 4, 1824, Princess Sophia, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria.

4. Mary Ann Frances, born June 8, 1804.

Mother-in-law of the Emperor.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria, born Feb. 8, 1792.

ARCHDUKES.—PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

John, born January 10, 1782, Reichsverweser, or Protector of the German Empire from June 29, 1848.

Renier, born Sept. 30, 1788. Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice.

Louis, born December 18, 1784

GERMAN EMPIRE.

ARCHDUKE JOHN, of Austria, Reichsverweser or Protector of the Empire.

*. The number denotes the votes each State has in the Diet.

AUSTRIA, 4.

FERDINAND I. Emperor.

PRUSSIA, 4.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV, King.

BAVARIA, 4.

LOUIS-CHARLES, King of Bavaria, born August 25, 1786, succeeded his father Maximilian, Oct. 13, 1825, married October 12, 1810, Theresa, daughter of Frederick late Duke of Saxe Altenburg, born July 8, 1792, *Issue* :—

1. Maximilian, November 29, 1811; 2. Matilda, August 30, 1813; 3. Otho, June 1, 1815, (King of Greece); 4. Leopold, March 14, 1821; 5. Adeline, March 19, 1823; 6. Hildegard, June 10, 1825; 7. Alexandrina, August 26, 1826; 8. Albert, July 19, 1828.

SAXONY, 4.

FREDERICK, King of Saxony, born May 18, 1797, married I, to the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, who died 15th May 1832. II. Maria, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria.

HANOVER, 4.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, King of Hanover, born June 5, 1771. Succeeded his brother William June 20, 1837. *See* Duke of Cumberland, Great Britain.

WIRTEMBERG, 4.

WILLIAM, King of Württemberg, K. G. born Sept. 27, 1781; married I, January 24, 1816, Catharine, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and widow of the Duke of Oldenburg; born May 21, 1788; died January 9, 1819; *Issue* :—

I. Maria Charlotte, October 30, 1816; 2. Sophia, Princess of Orange.

II. April 15, 1820, PAULINA, daughter of his uncle, Duke Lewis, born September 11 1800, *Issue* :—

3. Catherine, August 24, 1821; 4. Charles, *Prince Royal*, March 6, 1823; 5. Augusta, October 14, 1826.

BADEN, 3.

CHARLES LEOPOLD, Grand Duke of Baden, born August 29, 1790. Succeeded his brother, Louis William, March 30, 1830, married July 25, 1819, to Sophia, daughter of Gustavus IV, ex-king of Sweden, born May 21, 1801; *Issue* :—

1. Alexandrina, born Dec. 6, 1820; 2. Louis, August 15, 1824; 3. Frederick, Sept. 9, 1826; 4. William, Dec. 18, 1829; 5. Charles, March 9, 1832; 6. Maria, November 20, 1834; 7. Cecilia, Sept. 20, 1839.

HESSE CASSEL, 3.

WILLIAM II. Elector of Hesse, born July 23, 1777, succeeded his father William I, Feb. 27, 1821, married Feb. 13, 1797, Augusta daughter of William II. King of Prussia, born May, 1780 and died Feb. 19, 1841; *Issue* :—

1. Caroline, born July 20, 1799; 2. Frederick, August 20, 1822; 3. Maria, (Duchess of Saxe Meiningen) September 6, 1804.

HESSE DARMSTADT, 3.

LOUIS II. Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, born Dec. 26, 1777, succeeded his father, Louis X. April, 6, 1830, married June 19, 1804 WILHELMINA LOUISA, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden, born September 10, 1788, died Jan. 27, 1846, *Issue* —

1 Louis, born June 10, 1806, married Dec. 26, 1833, Matilda daughter of Louis Charles, King of Bavaria, 2 Charles, April 23, 1809, 3 Alexander, July 15, 1823, 4 Maria, August 8, 1824.

HOLSTEIN, 3.

In dispute

LUXEMBURG, 3.

WILLIAM, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, (King of the Netherlands)

BRUNSWICK, 3.

WILLIAM, Duke of Brunswick, and Lunenburg, born April 26, 1806 Succeeded on the expulsion of his brother Duke Charles, September, 1830 Married June 13, 1847, to Louisa, daughter of Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

MECKLENBURG, 1.

GEORGE V, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strzelitz born August 12, 1779, succeeded his father Charles, Nov. 6, 1816, married August 12, 1817, MARY WILHELMINA, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, born Jan. 21, 1796 *Issue* —

1 Frederick, October 17, 1819 mar. June 24 1843 Augusta dau of Duke of Cambridge, 2 Caroline Charlotte, January 10, 1821, 3. Ernest Adolphus, January 11, 1824

NASSAU, 2.

ADOLPHUS, Duke of Nassau born July 24, 1817, succeeded his father William George, August 29, 1839

Brother and Sisters.

1. Teresa, August 17, 1815, 2. Maurice, November 21, 1820, 3. Mary, January 29, 1825.

Half Brother and Sisters.

1. Helen, August 12, 1831, 2 Nicholas, September 20, 1832, 3 Sophia, July 9, 1836

SAXE WEIMAR, 1.

CHARLES FREDERICK Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, born Feb. 2, 1783, married August 2, 1804 to Mary, sister of the Emperor of Russia, *Issue* —

1. Mary, February 3, 1808, wife of Prince Charles of Prussia, 2. Augusta, September 30 1811, wife of Prince William Louis of Prussia, 3. Charles, June 24, 1818

SAXE COBOURG GOTHA, 1.

ERNEST II, Duke of Saxe Cobourg-Gotha born June 21, 1818, suc. his father Jan. 29, 1844, mar. May 2, 1842, Alexandrina, dau of the Grand Duke of Baden, born Dec. 6, 1820

Brother and Sister of the Duke.

1 Albert, (see Great Britain)

*. There are 18 other smaller independent principalities, which including the 4 free towns and their territories, amount in all to 38 states, of which the confederation consists

Russia.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland born July 6, 1796, married July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA, formerly CHARLOTTE, sister of the King of Prussia, born July 13, 1798, *Issue* —

1 Alexander, April 29 1818, married April 28, 1841, Maria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, 2 Mary August 18, 1819 married July 14 1839, Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg, 3 Olga September 11, 1822, marr July 7, 1846 Charles Prince Royal of Wurttemberg 4 Constantine, September 21, 1827, 5 Nicholas, August 8, 1831, 6 Michael, October 25, 1832

Princes of the Blood.

Maria, Princess of Saxe Weimar, February 16, 1786

Ann Queen of the Netherlands January 19, 1795

Michael February 9 1794 married February 20, 1824, Helen, niece of the King of Wurttemberg, born January 9 1807

Prussia.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV, King of Prussia Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, &c born October 15, 1795, succeeded his father June 7, 1840, married Nov, 19, 1823, Louisa, sister of the King of Bavaria.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

William Louis, March 22, 1797 married June 11 1820, Augusta, second daughter of Charles Frederic grand duke of Saxe Weimar, 1 Charlotte (Empress of Russia) July 13, 1794 2 Charles, June 29, 1801, married May 26, 1827, Mary, daughter of Charles Frederic, grand duke of Saxe Weimar 3 Alexandrina, February 23, 1803, married September 24, 1820, to the late Paul Eric (son), Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, 4 Louisa February 1 1804, wife of Prince Frederick of Orange, 5 Albert, October 1, 1809, married Sept 14, 1830, Princess Marianne, of Orange

Spain.

ISABELLA II Queen of Spain and the Indies, born Oct 10, 1830 Succeeded her father Ferdinand VII September 29 1833 Married Oct 10, 1846, to her cousin Francis, Duke of Calabria, eldest son of the Infant Don Francis de Paula, born May 13 1822.

Christina the Queen's mother sister of the king of Sicily, born April 27, 1806

Maria Louisa, the Queen's sister born January 30, 1832 Married Oct 10, 1846, Anthony, Duke de Montpensier, son of the king of the French

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Don Charles Isidor *Infant of Spain* born March 29 1788, married I September 29, 1816 to Maria Frances *Infanta of Portugal*, who died Sept. 4, 1831. *Issue* Charles Louis, January 31, 1818, John Charles, May 15, 1829, Ferdinand, October 13, 1824 II, October 20, 1848, Theresa, aunt of the Queen of Portugal born April 20, 1793

Don Francisco de Paula, *Infant*, born March 10, 1791, married June 12, 1810 Louisa Charlotte, eldest sister of the King of Sicily, born October 24, 1804, died 1844, *Issue* Isabella, May 18, 1821, Francis, May 13, 1822 marr to the queen; Henry, April 17, 1823, Louisa, June 19, 1824, Josephine, May 25, 1827, Ferdinand, April 11, 1832, Christiana, June 5, 1833, Amelia, Oct. 12, 1834.

Portugal.

MARIA DE GLORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, born April 4, 1819. Attained the throne by the abdication of her father, Pedro D'Alcantara, (Ex Emperor of Brazil,) son of the late King, May 2, 1826, married Jan 26, 1835, Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenburg, born Dec. 9, 1810, died March 29, 1835, II, April 9, 1836, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg, born Oct. 29, 1816, nephew of the Duchess of Kent. I, *Issue* :

1 Pedro, Prince Royal, born September 16, 1837, 2 Louis Philippe, born October 31 1788, 3 John, born March 16, 1842, 4 Mary Anne, born July 21, 1843
 Antonia, born Feb 16, 1845, Fernando, born July 13, 1816 A Prince born Nov. 11, 1847.

Sweden.

JOSEPH FRANCIS OSCAR, born July 4, 1799, succeeded his father March 8, 1844 married June 19, 1823 to Princess Josephine of Leuchtenberg born March 14, 1807, *Issue* -

Charles, Crown Prince Duke of Scania, May 4, 1826 Gustavus Duke of Uppland, June 10, 1827, Oscar Duke of Ostrobothnia January 21, 1829 Charlotte, April 24, 1830 Augustus, Duke of Dalecarlia, August 24, 1831

Denmark.

FREDERICK born October 6, 1808 married May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Holstein-Augustenburg, born June 28 1796.

Netherlands.

WILLIAM II, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg born December 6 1792 succeeded by the abdication of his father William I., October 1840, married February 21 1816 Ann sister of the Emperor of Russia *Issue* -

1 William, *Prince of Orange*, born February 19, 1817, married June 14, 1839, Sophia, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, born June 17, 1814, *Issue* William, born September 6, 1840, 2. Alexander, August 2, 1818, 3 Frederick, June 13 1820, 4. Sophia, April 8, 1824

Brother and Sister of the King

1 Frederick, born February 28, 1797, married May 21, 1821, Louisa, sister of the King of Prussia, 2 Marianna, born May 19, 1810 married Sept 14, 1830, to Prince Albert of Prussia

Belgium.

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, son of Francis, late Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld, Elected in 1831 Inaugurated July 20 1831, born December 16, 1790, married May 2, 1816 to the Princess Charlotte of Wales only child of George IV of Great Britain, who died without issue, November 6 1817 He August 9, 1832 Louise eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, born April 3 1812, *Issue*, Leopold, born April 9, 1835, Philip, born March 24, 1837 Charlotte, born June 7, 1840.

Switzerland.

(Confederation of twenty two Independent Cantons.)

His Excellency, ULRIC OLSSENBERG, President of the Diet.

Italian States.

LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

FERDINAND I, King of Lombardy and Venice, (Emperor of Austria.)

SARDINIA.

CHARLES ALBERT, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, born October 2, 1794, succeeded his uncle, Charles Felix, May 1831, married September 30, 1817, *Theresa*, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany : *Issue*

1. Victor Emmanuel, March 14, 1820 ; 2. Ferdinand, November 15, 1822.

SICILY.

FERDINAND II King of Naples and the Sicilies, born January 12, 1810, succeeded his father Francis, November 8, 1830 ; married I, Nov. 21, 1832, Christiana, daughter of Victor Emmanuel late King of Sardinia, who died, January 1836 ; *Issue*, Francis, born January 16, 1836, II Jan. 9, 1837, Theresa, daughter of Archduke Charles of Austria, born July 31, 1816. *Issue* : Louis, born August 1, 1848, Alfonso, March 28, 1841 ; Maria, March 24, 1843 ; Immaculée, April 11, 1844 ; Frederick, Jan. 12, 1846.

ROME.

PIUS IX. (John Maria Mastai Ferrati) born May 13, 1792. Bishop first of Spoleto, after wards of Imola, and Cardinal in 1836, elected Pope 16th June 1846.

TUSCANY.

LEOPOLD II Grand Duke of Tuscany (cousin of the Emperor of Austria), born October 3, 1797, married—I November 16, 1817, Maria Anne, niece of the King of Saxony ; born November 15, 1799 ; died March 22, 1832 ; *Issue* : Caroline, November 19 1822 ; Augusta, April 1, 1825 ; II, June 7, 1833. Antoinette, sister of the King of Sicily, born December 19, 1814 ; *Issue*, Isabella, born May 21, 1844. Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835. Maria Christiana, born Feb. 5, 1838, Charles, born April 30, 1839, Mary Anne, June 9, 1840.

PARMA.

The Duke of Lucca.

MODENA.

FRANCIS V. Duke of Modena, Massa, Reggio, and Mirandola, born June 1, 1819 ; succ. his father, Jan. 21, 1846 ; mar. March 30, 1842, Adeline, dau. of the King of Bavaria.

Brother and Sisters.

1. Theresa, July 14, 1817 ; 2. Ferdinand, July 20, 1821 ; 3. Maria Beatrice, February 13, 1824

LUCCA.

CHARLES LOUIS, Duke of Lucca, born December 23, 1799, succeeded his mother March 13 1824, married June 16, 1819, MARIA THERESA Princess of Sardinia ; born September 19, 1803. *Issue* :—

1. Ferdinand, Jan. 14, 1823. Marr. Nov. 10, 1845, Louise, sister of the Duke of Bordeaux.

Turkey.

ABDUL MEDSCHID Grand Signior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, born May 6, 1822, succeeded his father Mahmoud, II, July 1, 1839 ; *Issue* : Murad, born September 22, 1840, and several daughters

Greece.

OTHO, Second Son of the King of Bavaria, born June 1, 1815, elected King by the Provincial Government of the Grecian States, October 5, 1832, ascended the throne, January 1833. Married November 20, 1836, Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Oldenburg, born December 21, 1818.

America.

UNITED STATES.

President, J. K. POLK, succeeded John Tyler, 4th March 1845.

Vice-President, G. M. Dallas

Secretary of State, James Buchanan.

Secretary of the Treasury, R. I. Walker,

Secretary at War, William L. Marcy.

Secretary of the Navy, John Y. Mason.

Attorney-General, Nathan Clifford.

Native Governments.

AFGHANISTAN

DOST MAHOMMED KHAN one of the Brothers of FUTTER KHAN, the celebrated Vizier of MAHMOOD and chief of the *Harickzye* Clan the most powerful in Afghanistan had for some years ruled this country previous to the Restoration of SHAH SOOJAH OOL MOHID in 1834. On the death of this Prince DOST MAHOMMED assumed the reins of Government which he still holds.

On the base and cruel murder of FUTTER KHAN by MAHMOOD at the instigation of PRINCE KAMRAN, his brothers revolted from their allegiance under the guidance of AZEEM KHAN, the Governor of Cashmere and drove Mahmood and his son from Cabul. Azeem Khan in the first instance offered the vacant throne to Shah SOOJAH (considered the legitimate King by the British Government) but offended by some personal slight withdrew his support, and placed in his room, EYOON a Brother of SHOJA, who was content to take the trappings without the power of royalty. On AZEEM KHAN's death his Brothers dissatisfied with their position conspired against his son HUBBLE OOLIAH KHAN and seizing his person by threats of blowing him from a Gun, induced his mother to deliver up the residue of Azeem Khan's immense wealth. EYOON's son was killed in these disputes and he himself alarmed by these scenes of violence fled to Lahore. DOST MAHOMMED the most talented of the Brothers then took possession of the throne and became *de facto* King of CABUL. SHERE DIL KHAN accompanied by four Brothers carried off about half a million sterling of AZEEM KHAN's money and seated himself in CANDAHAR as an independent Chieftain. He and one of his Brothers are dead and CANDAHAR was until lately ruled by COHEN DIL KHAN, assisted by his two surviving Brothers, RUFEE DIL and YAK DIL.

THE PUNJAB.

Maharajah DRULEEP SING, a minor of the age of ten years will sit on the throne of the Punjab on coming of age—the Government of the Punjab is in the meanwhile administered by a Council of Regency which is under the control of the British Resident. When these pages went to press the continuance of the above arrangement was more than doubtful.

KINGDOM OF OUDE

The family of the princes of Oude are descended from MEER MAHOMMED AMEEN, of a noble family in Persia, who came to India in the reign of SHAHJAHAN and was received into the Imperial service, under the name of SAADUT KHAN. He was appointed to the Government of Oude in 1719 on the accession of SHAHJAHAN to the throne of Delhi. He had no son and was therefore succeeded by his nephew and son in law MUNDOOR ALIY KHAN, who took the title of SUPDER JUNG. He was succeeded by SUJA OOL DOWLA, who was again succeeded by ASOPH-UD DOWLA. On the death of ASOPH-UD DOWLA without any male issue his spurious son VIZIER ALIY, assumed the reins of government, but his illegitimacy being discovered, he was after a reign of four months deposed, and SAADUT ALIY KHAN the brother of ASOPH-UD DOWLA, ascended the *musnud* on the 21st of January, 1798. He died in 1814 and was succeeded by his son GHAZI-UD-DIN HYDER, who relinquished the title of Nawab, in 1819 and assumed that of King, he died in 1827 and was succeeded by his son SHAH ZUMAN, who assumed the titles of *Ala*

Majesty ABOO NUSSEH, KOOTAB-OD-DEEN SOLIMAN JAU, SULTAIN, AHIL NOUSHERWAN ZEMAN, NUSSEH-OD-DEEN, HYDER SHAHJAHAN BADSHA, GHASSE, KHOOLD-ODLA MOOLUK A-HOO SULTAN, NUT A-HOO." This prince died in 1837 and was succeeded by his uncle, NUSSEH-OD-DOWLA, who assumed the title of "His Majesty ABOU YUTTEH MOHEN-OD-DEEN SULTANA ZEMAN MOHAMED-ALLY SHAH BADSHA-A OUBE," who died in 1847.

KINGDOM OF AVA OR BURMAH.

The family name of the (said to be) deposed King of Burmah, or that given to him by his Grand father, is Maung Khaung, but it is not considered respectful to mention this name. Having obtained an appanage, and held until he assumed the throne, the rich District of Tharawadi, which contains the principal teak forests in the country, he was always styled Tharawadi, Meng tha, or Prince of Tharawadi. He was born on Wednesday the 6th of September 1786, and he is therefore now (1st January 1849) in his 59th year. His father was the heir apparent to the throne when Colonel Symes visited Amarapura, and whom that officer calls Eugy Tackien, more properly, Ain ye-thakhen, or Ain ye-Meng, Lord or Prince of the Eastern House. His Grand father was Colonel Symes's Minderagye, more properly Meng dara-gye, the Great King of Righteousness, one of the titles borne by the Kings of Burmah; but his subjects now refer to him as Pho-dan-gye, the great royal Grand father, or Badoun Thakhen, the Lord of Badoun, the town which he had held before he came to the throne. He died on the 6th June 1819 and was succeeded by the present King's Elder Brother once known as Tsa gau-meng tha, Prince of Tsagain, with the family name of Maung Tsen, the same who engaged in war with the British Government, and who was dethroned by the present monarch in the month of April 1837.

In June 1837 the deposed King deserted his Brother's Capital of Ava, which has now become a ruin, and proceeded sixty miles to the northward, with the ostensible object of building a new city there, but in reality for the purpose of escaping from the British resident, for on the withdrawal of that officer, the King returned, and established himself in his Grand-father's city of Amarapura, which is now again the Capital of the country.

By his principal Queen he has a grown up son and daughter, the former now styled Taung-dweng-gyaung Mengtha, Prince of Taung dweng gyaung, and the latter highly skilled in Burmese science, particularly astrology. By his numerous inferior Queens he has several other children, the principal of whom is a bold, spirited character, formerly named Tait-teng-gye but since his father's accession to the throne styled, from the town the revenues of which he enjoys, Pye Meng-tha or Prince of Promo. Besides him, and the King's Uncle, the Philosopher Prince of Mekkhara, the Lhwotau or grand council of the kingdom now consists of four Woongyees, two of whom are, Maung Shwe-za, who was Governor of Rangoon during Major Canning's mission in 1811-12 and Maung Dauk-kyee, who held the same office when Colonel Benson was deputed to the Court of Ava in 1838.

Shortly after the present king seized the throne, he put to death the late Monarch's only son, the Tsakya Meng, his principal Queen, her Brother Meng tha-gye, or the great Prince, and most of the ministers and Chief officers of the late Government. The life of the late Monarch however, has been spared and he is not ill treated excepting in being kept as a state prisoner. The country is stated to be in a very unsettled state, and there is now no Burmese officer of superior rank and authority to the southward of the Capital. Every town and almost village has its own petty governor independent of all interference excepting from the Court itself. Commercial speculations also are hazardous, particularly as the present King has endeavoured to destroy his principal Sea port town of Rangoon, where British subjects are now not sure of protection and freedom from official exactions and molestation; and it is very important that it should be generally known, that the Government of India declined to interfere when a complaint was submitted to it by a British Commander of ill usage at Rangoon. Although the

relations of the British Government with the present King continue in an unsatisfactory state and no British Officer resides in Burmah, there is no ground for supposing that he entertains the smallest idea of risking a war with us. On the contrary strong hopes may now be entertained, as two of the most violent of the war party, the King's Son Tait-tong bhyn, and the Myawade Woonpyee have been recently carried off by Cholera that the convenience and advantage of re-establishing amicable relations with the British Government will be acknowledged by the King of Burmah.

The following may be considered as a fair translation of the state and title of the King's of Burmah — "His most glorious and excellent Majesty the Lord of the Ishadian King of Elephants, Master of many White Elephants and Proprietor of Mines of Gold Silver Rubies, Amber and the Noble Serpentine Sovereign of the Empires of Thunaparanta and Tanipidipa and other great Empires and Countries and of all the Umbrella wearing Chiefs the Supporters of Religion, the Sun descended Monarch Arbiter of Life and great King of Righteousness, who bears the honorary name (in Pali) of the Illustrious in the three worlds, the King of Kings, possessor of boundless dominion and supreme wisdom, and great King of Righteousness."

His dominions consist of Burmah Proper the old kingdoms of Toungngu and Pego and the Shan States and Districts of Kale, Thannabul Khanti Mogaung Bamo Monhyen Momait Main Loun Taungbain Thainni Kaingmah Main Main Main Lan gyih Kyau Young gyih, Kyaintoun Kyau Ahyang Ihubo Thoun say Monch Avaintoung Kyaukham Nyaungjur Lègya, Mauk mo, Mobyé, Main Pin Main Pin Main Pin Main Kaing Niungmun Thierit Tabel, Youk zouk, Main Tsait Enle &c, all of which States and districts however are differently named, more or less by the Shans themselves.

KINGDOM OF SIAM

The King's usual titles are "The God Buddha who dwells over every head the Lord of life and master of the Palace" His dominions consist of Siam Proper, of the Shan States of Chhing Mai, Lamp hun, Lak hon, Moung Nan Moung Lang Lan ch hanf Luang Phansang, Chhing Sen, Chhing Rai, and others of part of the old kingdom of Cambodia, and of the Malayan States of Quenda and Patani.

The present King is the same person whom Mr Crawford saw as Prince Krom Chrit a Bangkok in the year 1822. He was the eldest son by an inferior wife of the late King whom he succeeded on the 21st July 1824 with the general consent of the Country, and he is now about 59 years of age. His successor it is supposed, will be his brother *Chao Fa* "Lord of Heaven" the eldest son of the late King by his principal Queen. The other Members of the Royal family of Siam are said to amount to nearly three thousand.

KINGDOM OF NEPAUL

Maharaja RAJ RAJENDRA VIKRAM SAN, King of Nepal, succeeded his father at the early age of two years; he is the son of GIRIVAN JUDHA VIKRAM SAN, the son of PRITHWI PAI SAN, the successor of RUM BAHADUR the son of SING PERTAUB, the son of PURTHI NARRAIN, the Gorkhali conqueror of Nepaul, who subdued it in 1768.

The death of the present Rajah's father is one of those which Princes whose caprice is the law, have met with. GIRIVAN JUDHA VIKRAM SAN having caused a pagoda, like that of Juggornath, to be erected, ordered similar obedience to be paid to it. This excited dissatisfaction amongst his people, and one of his brothers took advantage of this opportunity of revenging the death of another brother, who had been put to death by the eradication of his eyes, by order of the Rajah. He accordingly went to the Court, and pretending to remain with him on the injustice of his late order, struck him with his sabre. He was, however, unma-

diately killed by the Causy Bhimsen, who was present, and the infant prince was placed on the *Musnud*. On the night of the same day, three hundred persons, on whom any suspicion fell, were, it is supposed, put to death by the Causy's order. Nepal is tributary to China from the year 1792.

NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

His Highness Nawab Asaf Jah Muzaffar Ali Moolali Meer Firkondeh Ali Khan Bahadur Futeh Jung Nizam of Hyderabad ascended the *Musnud* on the 24th of May, 1829, is the son and successor of SEIKUNDER JAH the eldest of the eight sons of NIZAM ALI KHAN, the younger brother of SALABUT JUNG, the uncle and successor of MOZAFFER JUNG, the nephew and successor of NAZIR JUNG the second son of NIZAM ALI MOOLK who obtained the Soubadary of the Deccan in 1717 in the reign of Buxee ul Durrani.

Before the formation of a treaty of perpetual alliance with the English on the 12th October, 1800, the subdary of the Deccan had suffered continual disturbance. When Asaph Jah Nizam ul moolk returned from Delhi in 1710 he fought in 1741 his son NAZIR JUNG who had rebelled against him. Nizam ul moolk died in 1748, from which time, to the year 1763, a period of 15 years three princes had ascended the *Musnud* and were successively assassinated. Muzaffer Jung was grandson to Nizam ul moolk by his younger daughter's side. Nizam ul Moolk removed his capital from Aurungabad to Hyderabad.

RAJAH OF GWALIOR.

His Highness Maharajah All Jai Jyaje Rao Scindia, the adopted son of JANKO RAO Scindia succeeded to the Government on the 4th February 1843 on the death of his predecessor JANKO RAO who was elected by BAJA BAI the widow of DOWLER RAO Scindia, the nephew of MADHARAJ Scindia the son of RANGAR Scindia.

The family of Scindia are Sudras of the tribe of Kumbhee or cultivators. Ranojee was employed by Peishwa Bajrow as the bearer of his shippers from which situation he rose to eminence and when Bajrow having succeeded his father Biswanath Row, in the office of Peishwa in May, 1720 came into Malwa in 1731 Ranojee was a Mahatta chieftain of high rank; so that the sovereign authority of the Scindia family cannot have existed much more than one hundred years.

RAJAH OF BHURTPORE

His Highness Maharajah BALWANT SINGH Rajah of Bhurtpore succeeded his father in August, 1824 was displaced by one of his cousins DURJUN SAL in March 1825 but reinstated by the British Government, on the 19th of January 1826 is yet a minor in age the son of BULDER SINGH the second brother of NANADHAR SINGH the eldest of the four sons of RUNJEE SINGH the son of KAIRY SINGH the brother of KURTUN SINGH, the brother of JOWAHUR SINGH, the son of SOORAJ MULL, the founder of the principality killed in 1763.

The settlement of the Jauts (of which tribe the Rajah of Bhurtpore is,) in the Doab of the Ganges and Jamna, is dated in 1700 when they migrated from the banks of the Indus. During Aurongzebe's last march towards the Deccan, CHURAMIN, the Jaut, pillaged the baggage of the Army, and with part of the spoil erected the fortress of Bhurtpore. The present prince, like many of his predecessors, is not legitimately descended being the son of a female slave of the name of bahab Romar. When a Rajah has no son, he purchases females, and the boy begotten on any of them, is adopted by the Rajah and the Paut Rance.

RAJAH OF KOTAH.

His Highness, Maharaja BHEEM SINGH, Rajah of Kotah The son of KISHOR RAO, the son of Moha Rao OMID SINGH.

RAJAH OF INDOOR

His Highness Maharaja HURRY RAO Holkar the cousin and successor of MULLAH RAO the third the adopted son and successor of JESWONT RAO Holkar, the brother of CASI RAO the eldest of the four sons of TUKAJI Holkar a chief who was elected to the Government of the Holkar state by ANILIA BAI, on the death of her son MULLEE ROW

The Holkar family are of the Dhoongur or shepherd tribe. The derivation of the name Holkar, or, more properly, Halkur, is from Hull a village and Kur, an inhabitant. MULIHAR RAO, I was the first prince of the Holkar family, and the time when he obtained any local authority was in 1728, the district of Indoor was assigned to him in 1733. He had only one son Kundi Row, who died in 1754, many years previous to his father's death, and left an only son Mullee Row. He also died after a reign of nine months after the death of MULIHAR ROW. The original family being thus extinct, ANILIA BAI elected TUKAJI HOLKAR to the principality. He had four sons CASI ROW and MULIHAR ROW by his wife, and Jeswont Row and Blojee by his mistress.

RAJAH OF JOYNAGAR OR JYPOOR

His Highness the infant son of Maharaja SIWAI SINGH Rajah of Joynagar or Jypoor who is the son of JAGAT SINGH the son of PRATAI SINGH the son of MAURO SINGH the son of RAM SINGH, the son of SIWAI JYSHIN, who lived in the time of MUHAMMED SHAH. The young prince is of tender age and RAWUL BAIRI SAUL is the regent during his minority, appointed by the British government.

RAJAH OF JOUDHPUR OR MARWAR

His Highness Maharaja MALN SINGH, is Rajah of Joudhpur or Marwar. He is of the tribe of Rhatore Rajpoots.

The earliest Rajah of this country on record was Maharaja Jeswont Singh who having died near Cutch in 1581, Aurungzebe one of whose best generals the Maharaja was gave orders orally to convert his children. The family were thus compelled to take refuge in the hills and woods, and on the death of Aurungzebe regained their former possession. AJI SINGH, the grand son of Jeswont Singh, having rebelled.

RAJAH OF BOGHIKUND

His Highness Maharaja BISWANATH SINGH Rajah of Boghikund which is perhaps the most ancient Hindu dynasty now existing in India.

RAJAH OF BHOONDEE

His Highness Rao Rajah RAM SINGH Rajah of Bhoonde, is of the Hara tribe. "During the retreat of Colonel Monson, in 1804, the Bhoondee Rajah greatly assisted him in his distress, and his conduct has been uniformly friendly to the English, yet, at the peace of 1803 he was abandoned by the Government to the vengeance of the Mahrattas." *Hamilton, page 173*

RAJAH OF OUDEYPORE.

His Highness, Raj Rana JAWAN SINGH the son of Rana BHIM SINGH, Rajah of Oudeypore

The family of the princes of Oudeypore, belong to the Sesodiy tribe of Rajpoots, which is considered the most noble of all the tribes. The family is also regarded highly by the Mohammedans, in consequence of a tradition, that he is descended, in the female line, from the celebrated Noushirvan who was King of Persia at the birth of Mohamed, and thus to have in that line a common origin with the descendants of Hosein, the son of Ali.

RAJAH OF BIKANERE

His Highness, Maharaja RATEN SINGH Rajah of Bikanere, the son of SURAT SINGH

The country of Bikanere is governed by the Rhatore Rajpoots, but the cultivators are mostly Jau

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LXXVIX

Alexander Dawson,.....	18 July, 1749
William Fytche,.....	6 July, 1752
Roger Drake,.....	10 Aug. 1752
Colonel Robert Clive,.....	27 June, 1759
J. Z. Holwell,.....	28 Jan. 1761
Henry Vansittart,.....	27 July, 1760
John Spencer,.....	2 Dec. 1761
Lord Clive.....	3 May, 1765
Harry Verelst,.....	29 Jan. 1767
John Cartier.....	20 Dec. 1769
Warren Hastings,..	11 April, 1772
Sir John Macpherson,.....	1 Feb. 1795
Marquis Cornwallis, ...	12 Sept. 1786
Sir John Shore,.....	28 Oct. 1798
Sir Alfred Clarke,.....	6 April, 1798
Marquis Wellesley, ..	17 May, 1799
Marquis Cornwallis,.....	30 July, 1805
Sir George Hilary Ballow,.....	10 Oct. 1804
Earl of Minto,.....	31 July, 1807
Marquis of Hastings.....	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam	13 Jan. 1821
Lord Amherst,.....	1 Aug. 1821
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,.....	4 July, 1824
Sir Charles T Metcalfe, Bart, ...	20 March, 1835
George Lord Auckland, ...	4 March, 1836
Edward, Lord Lilenborough	28 Feb. 1842
Henry Viscount Hardinge, ...	15 July, 1848
James Andrew Lord Dalhousie.....	12 Jan. 1848

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Brigadier General Carnac, resigned, ..	1767
Colonel Richard Smith Commanding the Forces, ...	1767
Brigadier General Sir Rt Baker,.....	1760
Colonel Charles Chapman,.....	1772
Colonel Alexander Champion, ...	1779
Lieutenant-General John Clavering,.....	1774
Brigadier General Giles Stibbert, ...	1773
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K B.....	1777
Lieutenant General Giles Stibbert, (a second time,).....	1780
Lieutenant General Sir Robert Sloper, K B	1780
Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, K G.....	1785
Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie, ...	(tempy) 1796
Colonel Arthur Ahmuly, ...	(tempy) 1790
Major General Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B.	1791
Major General Sir Charles Morgan,.....	(tempy) 1791
Major General Sir A Clarke, K B	1797
Major General Sir James Craig K B to the Prov. Comd	1807
Lieutenant General Gerard Lake, (Lord Lake).....	1800
The Most Hon Charles Marquis Cornwallis, K G (2d time) .	1801
Major General W. Dowdeswell, Provincial Commander in Chief, ...	1805
Major General Sir Ewen Bailie, Kt Provincial ditto,.....	1807
Lieutenant General George Hewett,.....	1807
Major General William St Leger,.....	(tempy.) 1817
Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Bt K B	1812
General the Marquis Hastings,.....	1813
General the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget,.....	13th January, 1823
General Lord Viscount Combermere,.....	7th October, 1825
General the Earl of Dalhousie,.....	1st January, 1830
General Sir Edward Barnes,.....	10th January, 1832
General Lord W C Bentinck,.....	16th October, 1833
General Sir Henry Fane,.....	20th August, 1835
General Sir Jasper Nicholls, ...	1839
General Lord Gough.....	1843

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Sir Eliab Impey, ...	177
Sir Robert Chambers, ...	171
Sir John Austlicher, Bart., ...	171
Sir Henry Russell, Bart., ...	181
Sir Ed. Hyde East, ...	181
Sir R. H. Blisset, ...	181
Sir Christopher Fuller, ...	181
Sir Charles Edward Grey, ...	181
Sir William Oldhall Russell, ...	181
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	181
Sir Lawrence Peel, ...	181

DEPUTY JUDGE

Sir Robert Chambers, ...	177
Mr S. C. Le Manne, ...	177
Mr Hyde, ...	177
Sir William Jones, ...	179
Sir William Dunkin, ...	179
Sir James Watson, ...	179
Sir John Hoyle, ...	179
Sir Henry Russell, ...	179
Sir William Burroughs, Bart., ...	181
Sir F. Macnaghten, ...	181
Sir Antony Buller, ...	182
Sir John Franks, ...	182
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	183
Sir John Peter Grant, ...	183
Sir Benjamin H. Malkin, ...	183
Sir Henry Wilmet Sten, ...	183
Sir Arthur Buller, ...	184
Mr J. W. Colvile, ...	184

SHERIFFS OF CALCUTTA

Sheriff	Deputy.	Sheriff	Deputy.
James MacHale, Esq. Samuel Tolfrey, ...	171	John B. Birch, ...	Robt M. Thomas, 1812
Samuel Montague, ...	Samuel Tolfrey, 171	George Saunders, ...	William Scott, 1813
William Woodworth, ...	Harry Stark, 171	J. H. Ferguson, ...	James Taylor, 1814
Sir John Richardson, ...	Stephen Bagshaw, 171	Charles D'Oyley, ...	Robt M. Thomas, 1815
Sir J. H. D'Oyley, Bart. Harry Stark, ...	172	J. W. Fulton, ...	Ben. Comberbach, 1816
Alexander Vanrictell, ...	Harry Stark, 178	E. C. Macnaghten, ...	B. Turner, 1817
Hervest Harris, ...	Thomas Boulton, 178	J. Temple, ...	C. G. Strettell, 1818
John Hare, ...	Edward Brampton, 178	J. Malland, ...	W. A. Brewer, 1819
Jeremiah Church, ...	Edward Brampton, 178	H. Compton, ...	Wm H. Smoult, 1820
Robert Morse, ...	William Hickey, 178	J. Warde, ...	C. G. Strettell, 1821
Phillip Yonng, ...	William Smoult, 178	James Calder, ...	W. H. Abbott, 1822
Stephen Cassan, ...	William Smoult, 178	W. H. Macnaghten, ...	W. H. Smoult, 1823
Edmund Morris, ...	William Smoult, 178	R. Mcintosh, ...	C. G. Strettell, 1824
William Lawson, ...	William Smoult, 178	W. H. Macnaghten, ...	W. H. Smoult, 1825
John Wilton, ...	William Smoult, 178	W. Prinsep, ...	B. Waddington, 1826
William Orby Hunter, ...	William Smoult, 179	Frederic C. Plowden, ...	C. G. Strettell, 1827
Charles Fuller Martyn, ...	William Smoult, 179	Browne Roberts, ...	Charles Hogg, 1828
Anthony Lambert, ...	William Smoult, 179	James Calder, ...	Geo. Collier, 1829
William Smoult, ...	William Smoult, 179	Thomas Bracken, ...	R. Vaughan, 1830
James Dunkin, ...	John Stapleton, 179	Nathaniel Alexander, ...	P. Drumfray, 1831
Levi Ball, ...	William Hickey, 179	William Melville, ...	R. Bird, 1832
Ralph Uredale, ...	James Taylor, 179	George Money, ...	J. H. Swinhoe, 1833
Francis Macnaghten, ...	James Taylor, 179	J. Higginson, ...	T. Sanders, 1834
James Vanzaht, ...	Donald Macnabb, 179	William Hickey, ...	R. Bird, 1835
Walter Ever, ...	Edward Lloyd, 179	Richard H. Cockerell, ...	J. H. Swinhoe, 1836
James Bruce, ...	Edward Lloyd, 180	Thomas Holroyd, ...	R. Bird, 1837
Edward Thornton, ...	William Hickey, 180	James Young, ...	R. Bird, 1838
Henry Stone, ...	Edward Lloyd, 180	James Young, ...	R. Bird, 1839
Edw. Benjamin Lewin, ...	William Hickey, 180	Thomas Bracken, ...	G. Henderson, 1840
Richard Fleming, ...	James Taylor, 180	Wm C. Braddon, ...	G. Higgins, 1841
Stephen Laprimaudaye, ...	William Hickey, 180	W. H. Smoult, ...	E. B. Ryan, 1842
Henry Churchill, ...	William Hickey, 180	A. F. Smith, ...	C. Henderson, 1843
Jas. Archibald Simpson, ...	James Taylor, 180	Jas. S. Stopford, ...	F. C. Sanders, 1844
William Fairlie, ...	William Hickey, 180	John Beckwith, ...	A. Grant, 1845
Jas. Archibald Simpson, ...	Charles Whalley, 180	J. P. McKinnon, ...	R. M. Thomas, 1846
Patrick Moor, ...	Charles Whalley, 181	A. F. Smith, ...	R. T. Allan, 1847
John Dupre Alexander, ...	James Taylor, 181		

PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST-INDIES.

Under warrant dated 28th June, 1841.

The governor general, or governor general for the time being

The deputy governor of Bengal

The governor of Madras

The governor of Bombay

• The governor (or lieutenant governor) of Agra.

The chief justice of Bengal.

The bishop of Calcutta

The chief justice Madras

The bishop of Madras

The chief justice Bombay

The bishop of Bombay

The commander in chief in India when also a member of the Supreme Council

Members of the Supreme council according to their situation therein

Members of council Bengal, according to their situation therein

The commander in chief at Madras, when also a member of council

Members of council at Madras, according to their situation therein

The commander in chief at Bombay when also a member of council

Members of council at Bombay according to their situation therein

The puisne judges of the supreme court at Calcutta according to date

The puisne judges of the supreme court at Madras according to date

The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Bombay, according to date.

The recorder of Prince of Wales Island

The commander in chief in India

The commander in chief of Her Majesty's naval forces, and the commander in chief of the army at the several presidencies (not being commanders in chief in India), according to relative rank in their respective services

Naval and military officers above the rank of major general

Members of the Sudder Adawlut, according to their situation therein.

Members of the law commission according to their situation therein

Civilians with reference to their Rank and Precedence to be divided into Six Classes.

Civilians of thirty five years standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class I, and from date of entering such class to rank with

Major generals according to date of commission.

Civilians of twenty years standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class II, and from date of entering such class to rank with

Colonels, according to date of commission

Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay

Civilians of twelve years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class III, and from date of entering such class, to rank with

Lieutenant Colonels, according to date of commission

Civilians of eight years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class IV, and from date of entering such class, to rank with

Majors according to date of commission.

Civilians of four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class V, and from date of entering such class, to rank with

Captains, according to date of commission.

Civilians under four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form class VI., and to rank with

Subalterns, according to date of commission

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the governor general in council in case any question shall arise.

All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands with the exception of ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wife of the members of council at the presidencies in India.

Note—The governor general's order of the 19th of January, 1842, assigns precedence to the advocates general, who are to rank with the 1st class of civil servants, also to chaplains who are to rank with civilians of the 4th class and majors, assistant chaplains with civilians of the 5th class and captains.

RELATIVE RANK.

Admirals	With generals
Vice admirals.	With lieutenant generals
Rear admirals... ..	With major generals
Commodore and 1st capt to commander in chief.	With brigadier generals
Captains of 3 years' post	With colonels
Other post captains.....	With lieutenant colonels
Commanders.....	With majors
Lieutenants.....	With captains
Physicians general, surgeons general, and in spectors general of hospitals.....	} With brigadier generals
Superintending surgeons.....	
Senior surgeons.....	With lieutenant colonels
Surgeons... ..	With majors
Assistant surgeons	With captains
	With lieutenants

BENGAL ALMANAC

Part V.

Coins, Weights, Measures, &c.

Coins, Weights, Measures, Exchange, &c.

CALCUTTA IN BENGAL.

COINS.—Accounts are kept here in Rupees, with their subdivisions, Annas and Pie; 12 Pie make 1 Anna; 16 Annas 1 Rupee.

The standard of the Bengal money has ever been silver. Gold is occasionally coined, but the great bulk of the currency is silver.

There are various kinds of Rupees to be met with in Bengal, whose fineness and weight are different, though their denominations are the same. From this, and from the natives frequently punching holes in the Rupees, and filling up the vacancy with base metal, and their wilfully diminishing the weight of the coin after coming from the mint, the currencies of Rupees from the different provinces are of different values. This defect has introduced a custom of employing shroffs or money-changers, whose business is to set a value upon these different currencies, according to every circumstance, either in their favour, or their prejudice. When a sum of Rupees is brought to one of these shroffs, he examines them piece by piece, and arranges them according to their fineness; then by their weight; he then allows for the different legal battas upon Company's Rupees, Siccas and Sonauts; and this done, the values in gross by the Rupees current what the whole are worth; so that the Rupee current is the only thing fixed, by which coin is valued.

A Lac of Rupees is 1,00,000; and a Crore, 100 Lacs or 1,00,00,000 Rupees; and in accounts, sums are distinguished into Crores, Lacs, and single Rupees, by marks or divisions, as in the foregoing examples.

Cowries. small, white, glossy shells, are made use of for small payments in the Bazar, and are generally thus reckoned :—

4 Cowries	} equal to	1 Gunda
20 Gundas		1 Pun
4 Puns ..		1 Anna
4 Annas..		1 Cahun, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee.

But they rise and fall according to the demand there is for them, and the quantity in the market.

COINAGE.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

11th November 1840. *Proclamation.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that from and after the 11th day of November 1840, in respect to the Mint of Calcutta, and from and after the 1st day of April 1841, in respect to the Mints of Fort Saint George and Bombay, those parts of Act No. XVII of 1835, which were suspended by Act No. XXXI. of 1837, directing that certain Silver Coins issued from the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company shall bear on the Obverse the Head of the Rigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will be again in force ; and that the Device of the Silver Coins which shall be coined from and after the said dates respectively in the Mints of India, in conformity with Acts XVII. of 1835 and XXI. of 1838, will be as Act No. XVII, of 1835 requires, viz.

On the Obverse—the Head of Her Majesty Victoria, with the words

VICTORIA QUEEN.

On the Reverse—The denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the Centre, encircled by a Wreath, and around the margin the words—

EAST INDIA COMPANY,

1840.

The Coin will be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling like the Rupee now Current bearing the Head of His late Majesty William IV.

The Weight, Standard, Fineness and Value of the Company's Rupee, as defined in the Act, are here repeated.

Weight.—180 grains Troy, or one Tola.

Standard Quality.—Eleven-twelfths Silver, one twelfth alloy.

Value.—The same as the Company's Rupee of 1835, the Madras, Bombay, Patna, and Sonat Rupee, and equal to fifteen-sixteenths of the late Sica Rupee.

The other Silver Coins authorized to be issued from the Government Mints by Act No. XVI. of 1835 and Act No. XXII. of 1838, viz. double, half, and quarter rupees, and two auna pieces, will bear in all respects a due proportion to this Rupee.

The Governor General in Council hereby directs that all Magistrates, Collectors, and other Public Officers, will promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective Districts; and that a translation of it be affixed in a conspicuous place, at every Public Treasury.

Money Changers, Shroffs, Podars and others, should be required to take notice of the Provision in Act No. XVII. of 1835, against clipping, filing, punching, or otherwise defacing the legal Coin. The Silver Coins issued from the Mints of Government, under Act XVII. of 1835, if not cut, clipped, marked, or otherwise wilfully impaired, are legal tender for their full value, until by gradual wear, they have lost two per cent. of their original weight.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MONETARY SYSTEM.

The following table exhibits the scheme of the British India Monetary System.

GOLD-MOHUR.		RUPEE.	ANNA.	PYSA.	PIE.
Calcutta,	1	16	256	1024	3072
Madras and } Bombay, }	1	15	240	960	2880
		1	16	64	192
			1	4	12
				1	3

Small shells, called cowries, are also still partially made use of for fractional payments, and are reckoned as follows: but their value is subject to considerable fluctuation, and they are now nearly superseded by the copper currency.

4 Cowries make..... 1 Gunda.
20 Gundas..... 1 Pua.
5 Puns..... 1 Anna.

EXCHANGES.

EXCHANGES.

For the conversion of the rupee into the equivalent currency of other nations, it is necessary to take into consideration the fluctuating relative value of the precious metals *inter se*, from the circumstance of gold being in some, and silver in others, the legal medium of circulation.

It is also necessary to take account of the mint charge for coining at each place, which adds a fictitious value to the local coin. The *par of exchange* is, for these reasons, a somewhat ambiguous term, requiring to be distinguished under two more definite denominations. 1st, the *intrinsic par*, which represents that case in which the pure metal contained in the parallel denominations of coins is equal. 2nd, the *commercial par*, or that case in which the current value of the coin at each place (after deducting the seignorage leviable for coinage) is equal: or in other words, 'two sums of money of different countries are *commercially* at par, while they can *purchase* an equal quantity of the same kind of pure metal.*

Thus if silver be taken from India to England, it must be sold to a bullion merchant at the market price, the proprietor receiving payment in gold (or notes convertible into it). The London mint is closed against the importer of silver; which metal has not therefore a minimum value in the English market fixed by the mint price: although it has so in Calcutta, where it may always be converted into coin at a charge of 2 per cent. On the other hand, if a remittance in gold be made from this country to England, its out-turn there is known and fixed: each new Calcutta *gold mohur* being convertible into 1-66 or 1½ sovereign nearly; but the price of the *gold mohur* fluctuates as considerably in India as that of silver does in England, the natural tendency of commerce being to bring to an equilibrium the operations of exchange in the two metals.

The exchange between England and India, has therefore a two-fold expression; for silver, the price of the *sicca rupee* in shillings and pence:—for gold, the price of the sovereign in rupees. To calculate the out-turn of a bullion remittance in either metal, recourse may be had to the following

Table of English and Indian Exchanges.

The data for the calculation of these tables are:

1st. One *mun.* (or 100lbs. troy) of silver ($\frac{1}{12}$ ths alloy) is coined into 8200 Company's rupees, of which 64 and 60 respectively are taken as mint duty, being at the rate of two per cent.

2nd. 100 lbs. troy of English standard silver ($\frac{1}{10}$ ths alloy) is coined into 6600 shillings, of which 400 are taken as seignorage or mint duty, being 4s per lb. or nearly 6 per cent.; but the mint is not open to the holders of silver bullion, which is only purchased through the bank when required for coinage.

3rd. The sovereign ($\frac{1}{12}$ ths alloy,) weighs 123 25 grains troy, and no duty is charged on its coinage. 100 lbs. of pure gold yield 5,098 3 sovereigns, = 3,089 5 new *gold mohurs*, = 3041.4 old *gold mohurs*, = 3400.9 Madras and Bombay *mohurs*.

The *par of exchange* with other countries may be estimated from the intrinsic and mint produce of their coins, thus,—assuming the Spanish dollar to weigh 416 grains troy, and to be 5 dwts. worse in assay, we have for

Spain and America

100 DOL. { =281. 111 tolas in weight,
LARS. { =225. 858 Fd. rupees, } or deducting duty } 221. 341 Fd. Rs.
 { =211. 742 Sa. rupees. } of 2 per cent. } 207. 508 Sa. Rs.

The Spanish dollar forms also the currency of the Straits of Malacca and of Manilla; and it is extensively known in the colonies of England, Ceylon, the Cape, Australia, &c.

For the British colonial possessions, however, an order of Council was promulgated on the 23rd March, 1825, extending to them the circulation of British silver and copper money, and directing all public accounts to be kept therein. Where the dollar was, either by law, fact, or practice still a legal tender, it was to be accounted equivalent to 4s. 4d. and *vice versa*. For the Cape of Good Hope, where the circulation consisted of paper rix-dollars;—and Ceylon, where it consisted of silver and paper rix-dollars, as well as a variety of other coins;—it was provided that a tender and payment of 1s 6d. in British silver money should be equivalent to the rix-dollar. The Company's rupee is allowed circulation at 1s. 11d and the 5-franc-piece at 4s. These regulations are still in force in Ceylon, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, the Cape, Mauritius, and St. Helena.

France.

The French *kilogramme* of standard silver ($\frac{1}{10}$ h alloy) is coined into 200 francs and the *kilogramme* weighs 85,744 tolas; therefore

100 FRANCS { =42. 872 tolas in weight,
 { =42 00 Co.'s rs, } or deducting duty } 41. 250 Fd. Rs.
 { =39. 462 Sicca rs, } of 2 per cent. } 38. 673 Sicca Rs

The coinage duty on silver at Paris is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than in India; hence it will be found that

100 Sa Rs. realize almost precisely 250 francs at the Paris mint.

Minted gold in France is worth $15\frac{1}{2}$ its weight of minted silver, or the *kilogramme* is coined into 155 *Napoleons* or 20 franc-pieces. the seignorage on gold is only $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

1 kilogramme of pure gold yields 81,457 gold mohurs, or (deducting 2 per cent. mint duty) 79 328 ditto, therefore

100 NAPO { =55 319 tolas in weight.
LEONS. { =17 315 old gold mohurs. } or deduct { 16 369 ld gold mr.
 { =17. 757 new ditto. } ing duty { 46 802 new ditto
 { =51 313 Madras and } of 2 per { 53. 227 Madras &
 { B mbay gold rupee, } cent. } Bombay gold Rs.

NOTE.—In a coin we consider the weight and standard. By standard is meant the proportion of pure gold or silver which it contains; the rest is alloy. Thus, if we suppose a coin to contain a thousand parts of metal, of which 917 are pure gold or silver, the 83 remaining parts being alloy, the 917 represent the standard or relative purity of the coin.

Suppose we wish to know what is the value, in English money, of the Russian Imperial of 10 rubles: the weight is 13,073 gram., the standard at 917; deducting the alloy, that is, 108 gram., there remain, in pure gold, 11,968 grammes.

The English Sovereign weighs 7.9808 gram, the standard is at 917, the alloy consequently 0.662 gram., and the weight of pure gold contained in it 7.3184 gram.

Now, by the rule of three, the question will thus be resolved:

7,318 gram.: 11,968 gram.: : 20 shillings = £1 12s 9d.

Weights.

In China, almost every thing is sold by weight, not excepting even liquids and live stock. The only weights are those already given above, the principal of which are the pecul, catty, and tael divided thus:—

16 taels make a catty.

100 catties — a pecul.

At Macao, the pecul is distinguished by the Portuguese into three kinds, viz.

The pecul balanca of 100 catties = 133½ lbs avoirdupois;

The pecul seda of 111-15 do. = 118 1 5 lbs; and

The pecul chapa of 150 do. = 200 lbs.

90-Catties seda = a Canton pecul or pecul balanca.

By the first, are sold cotton and valuable articles; by the second, alum, pepper, and coarse goods, and by the third, rice.

In transactions between one Chinese and another, goods are weighed by the Chinese dolehin or balance, which is about 3 per cent. less than the English weights; the latter are always used in transactions with foreigners.

Note. At the money standard of 120 oz 16 dwts. English troy weight for 100 taels, the pecul, which contains 1600 taels, should weigh avoirdupois lbs. 132 535. The actual standard of the pecul being 133½ lbs., a slight discrepancy thus appears between the *money* tael and the *commercial* tael, at the standards assigned to each. But no such difference is recognized by the Chinese. This is noticed to account for what will otherwise appear erroneous in some of the following tables:—

Measures.—I. Long Measure.

10 fun or parts make a tsun or punt.

10 tsun or punts — a chih or covid = 14½ inches.

10 chih or covids — a chang = 4 yds. nearly.

10 chang — a yin

The above are employed in the measurement of all kinds of piece-goods, &c. as well as of every description of workmanship. The following are employed in measuring distances:

5 chih or covids make a poo or pace = 5½ ft. nearly.*

360 poo or paces — a le or Chinese mile = 950½ yards

250 le or miles — a too or degree on the Equator.

The Chih, covid, or foot is of several varying lengths; according to Milburne, that of the mathematical academy is about 13½ English inches; that of the tribunal of Public works 12.7 inches; and that employed by tailors and tradesmen, 13½ inches. None however, of these three, is the same as the ordinary covid of Canton, used both in the measurement of vessels, and by tradesmen, which is about 14½ inches. The le or mile, is likewise a very uncertain measure of length, varying in almost every part of the country. It also, like the European geographical mile, forms an integral part of a degree, whether of latitude or longitude. But the scientific division of the degree, derived from the European Missionaries, is into 60 fun, or minutes, the fun being divided into 60 meou or seconds.

* This, being according to the measure of the mathematical academy, differs from the preceding statement.

II. Land Measures.

5 chil or covide make a poo or kung;
 240 poo or kung — a mow or acre.
 100 mow or acres — a king

This is the present established land measure, which varies considerably from that formerly in use. In scientific calculations, the mow is divided into ten fun, and the fun into 24 le, and so on, through the several fractional terms which have been already given, at the commencement of the table of weights. The poo or pace, also, is divided decimally the same terms, fun, le, &c., being employed.

III. Measure of Contents.

6 suh make a kwei .
 10 kwei — a chaou .
 10 chaou — a tsuy .
 10 tsuy — a cho .
 10 cho — a ho .
 10 ho — a shing = 31½ cubic punts,
 10 shing — a tow = 316 " "
 5 tow — a hwo = 1580 " "
 2 hwo — a shih = 3160 " "

This is the scientific division, established by the reigning dynasty. The common measures are,

2 yò make a hò
 10 hò — a shing, or pint.
 10 shing — a tow.
 10 tow — a hwo.

This table is employed almost exclusively in the measurement of grain; all other articles and even liquids being sold by weight. In dealings with foreigners, however, and probably, also, in large dealings among themselves, the Chinese sell rice and other grain by the catty and pecul weight, instead of the shing, tow, &c. In the sale of paddy, two-thirds are allowed for the trouble and diminution in weight, which accompany the taking off the husk, or, which is the same thing, paddy is sold at one-third the price of the same weight of rice.

Numbers.

Though not properly included among the subjects now treated of, may be, not inappropriately, here given. The ten unites are the following:

At full length.	Common form	Contracted	Canton.	Fokien.
1,	Yih	—	yat.	yit,* chit.
2,	Urh	—	ee.	je, no.
3,	San	—	sant.	sam, sna.
4,	Sze		se.	soo, se
5,	Woo		ing.	ngoe, goe,
6,	Lew		luk	leuk, lak.
7,	Tseih		tsat,	chit chit .
8,	Pa		pat.	pat, payh
9,	Kew		kow.	kew kaou.
10,	Shih		shap.	sip, chap.

The Chinese term for expressing 100 is pih; 1000, t'ien; 10,000 wan; 1,000,000, pih wan, 'a hundred myriads;' 100,000,000, yih, &c.,—progressing decimally through the terms chaou, king, hae, to

* In the Fokien provincial dialect, characters have two pronunciations, the reading and the spoken or colloquial. The pronunciations here printed in italics are the colloquial.

Jang kon, ke-n, ching, and tsae. To express 12, 13, &c. the words are figures 10 and 2, 10 and 3 are put together; thus shih-urh, 12; shih-san, 13, &c. Also urh shih-yih, 'two tens and one,' denotes 21, &c.

In China almost every trade has a distinct system of secret numbers, that is, instead of using the proper characters for designating prices, they adopt other characters, by which they arbitrarily express their meaning, so as to be understood only by persons of the same trade.

The Chinese method of computing is by a kind of abacus, which they call a Swan-pwan, 'counting board.'

ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Agreeably to the Act of Uniformity, which took effect 1st Jan. 1826.

The term Measure is the most comprehensive of the two, and it is distinguishable into six kinds, viz :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. Length. | } $\frac{1}{2}$ } | 4. Force or Gravity, or what is commonly called Weight. |
| 2. Surface. | | 5. Angles. |
| 3. Solidity, or Capacity. | | 6. Time. |

The several denominations of these Measures have reference to certain standards, which are entirely arbitrary, and consequently vary among different nations.—In England.

The standard of	{	Length	is	a Yard
		Surface	"	a Square Yard, the $\frac{1}{48}$ of an Acre
		Solidity	"	a Cubic Yard
		Capacity	"	a Gallon
		Weight	"	a Pound

The standards of Angular Measure, and of Time, are the same in all European, and most other countries.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12 Inches = 1 Foot	|	8 Furlongs = 1 Mile
3 Feet = 1 Yard		69 $\frac{1}{16}$ Miles = 1 Degree of a
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards = 1 Rod, or Pole		Great Circle
40 Poles = 1 Furlong		of the Earth.

An Inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenth*, *hundredths*, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called *lines*, but these have properly fallen into disuse.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches	} used for measuring cloth of all kinds,
Quarter = 4 Nails	
Yard = 4 Quarters	
Ell = 5 Quarters	
Hand = 4 Inches, used for the height of horses.	} used in Land Measure, to facilitate computation of the content 10 square chains being equal to an Acre.
Fathom = 6 Feet, used in measuring depths.	
Lnk = 7 Inches, 92 hundredths.	
100 L nks.	

2 MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144 Sqr Inches = 1 Sqr Foot	40 Perches = 1 Rood
9 Sqr Feet = 1 Sqr Yard	4 Roods, or 160 Perches = 1 Acre
30½ Sqr Yards = 1 Perch or Rod	640 Acres = 1 Sqr. Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728 Cubic Inches = 1 Cubic Foot | 27 Cubic Feet = 1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY for all *liquids*, and for all dry goods, except such as are comprised in the third Division.

4 Gills = 1 Pint	= 34½ cubic inches, nearly
2 Pints = 1 Quart	= 69½ ————
4 Quarts = 1 Gallon	= 277½ ————
2 Gallons = 1 Peck	= 554½ ————
8 Gallons = 1 Bushel	= 2218 1 5th. ————
8 Bushels = 1 Quarter	= 10½ cubic feet, nearly
5 Quarters = 1 Load	= 51½ ————

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz.—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 gallons. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine and Spirits, there are, the Anker, Runlet, Tierce, Hogshead, Puncheon, Pipe, Butt, and Tun, but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported, than as expressing any definite number of gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels, and to charge them according to their actual content.

Flour is sold, nominally, by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lb. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

DIVISION III.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY, for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, fruit, and other goods, commonly sold by *heaped measure*.—

2 Gallons = 1 Peck	= 724 cubic inches, nearly
8 Gallons = 1 Bushel	= 2815½ ————
3 Bushels = 1 Sack	= 48 9 ths cubic feet, nearly
12 Sacks = 1 Chaldron	= 58½ ————

The goods are to be heaped up in the form of a cone, to a height above the rim of the measure of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of its depth. The outside diameter of Measures used for heaped goods are to be at least double the depth, consequently not less than the following dimensions:—

Bushel	19½ inches	Gallon,	9½ inches
Half-Bushel	16½ —	Half Gallon,	7½ —
Peck,	12½ —		

The Imperial Measures, described in the second and third Divisions, were established by Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. Before that time there were four different measures of capacity used in England.—1. For wine, spirits, cider, oils, milks, &c.; this was one-sixth less than the Imperial Measure.—2. For malt liquor, this was one-fifty-ninth part greater than the Imperial Measure.—3. For corn, and all other dry goods not heaped, this was one-thirty-third part less than the Imperial Measure.—4. For coals, which did not differ sensibly from the Imperial Measure.

The Imperial Gallon contains exactly 10lb. Avoirdupois of pure water; consequently the pint will hold 1½lb, and the bushel 80 lb.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½ Grains	= 1	Dram	= 27½ Grains
16 Drams	= 1	Ounce	=
16 Ounces	= 1	Pound (lb.)	= 437½ —
28 Pounds	= 1	Quarter (qr)	= 7000 —
4 Quarters	= 1	Hundred Weight (cwt.)	=
20 Hundred Weight	= 1	Ton.	=

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

Particular weights belonging to this Division:—

8 Pounds	= 1	Stone	cwt. qr. lb.	used for Meat.
14 Pounds	= 1	Stone	= 0 0 14	Used in the Wool Trade.
2 Stones	= 1	Tod	= 0 1 0	
6½ Tod	= 1	Wey	= 1 2 14	
2 Weys	= 1	Sack	= 3 1 0	
12 Sacks	= 1	Last	= 39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains	= 1	Pennyweight	= 24 grains
20 Pennyweights	= 1	Ounce	= 480 —
12 Ounces	= 1	Pound	= 5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, (except diamonds). But Troy weight is also used by apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the latter is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to 1-100ths of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois in the proportions of 14 to 17 nearly; but the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 79 to 72 nearly.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3 1 6th grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine; that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watch cases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

5. ANGULAR MEASURES;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute	90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree	360 Degrees, or	= 1 Circumference
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign	12 Signs	

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties; thus, the second was divided into 60-thirds, the third into 60-fourths, &c. At present, the second is more generally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 second = 1 minute	28 29 30 or 31 days = 1 calendar month
60 minutes = 1 hour	12 calendar months = 1 year
24 hours = 1 day	365 days = 1 common year
7 days = 1 week	366 days = 1 leap year
28 days = 1 lunar month	

In 400 years, 97 are leap-years, and 303 common. The second of time is subdivided like that of angular measure.—We shall now give a table of itinerary measures of different countries, exhibiting the number of each answering to 100 English miles; also the length of a single measure of each sort in English yards:

	No. of each = 100 Eng. Miles.	Length of a single Meas. in Eng. yds.		No. of each = 100 Eng. Miles	Length of a single Meas. in Eng. yds.
Arabia, Miles....	8193	2148	Ireland, Miles....	57,93	3038
Bohemia, "	17,36	10137	Italy, "	86,91	2025
Brabant, "	28 93	6082	Lithuania, "	18 00	9781
Burgundy, "	28,46	6183	Oldenburg, "	16,26	10820
China, Lis	279,80	629	Persia, { Parasang, }	27,33	6440
Denmark, Miles....	21,35	8244	{ r farsang }		
England, { "	100,00	1760	Poland, { Miles short }	28,97	6075
{ Geogra- }	86,01	2025	{ Do long.. }	21,72	8101
Flanders, Miles... .	25,62	6869	Portugal, Leguas ..	26,03	6700
{ Leagues }			Prussia, Miles....	20,78	8467
{ astro- }	36,21	4860	Rome, { Modern miles }	86,91	2025
France, { Do ma- }	28,97	6075	{ Ancient do }	109,18	1612
{ Do legal }	41,21	4263	Russia, Versts....	150,81	1167
{ of 2000 }			Saxony, Miles	17,76	9906
{ fathoms }			Scotland, "	88,70	1984
Germany { Miles geog. }	21,72	8101	Silesia, "	27,67	7083
{ Do. long.. }	17,38	10136	Spain, { Leguas com- }	23,75	7416
{ Do. short.. }	25,06	6859	{ mon, of 800 }		
Hamburg, Miles....	21,35	8244	{ varas }		
Hanover, "	15,33	11559	{ Do. legal, }	37,97	4635
Hesse, "	16,68	10547	{ 500 varas }		
Holland, "	27,52	9395	Suabia, Miles... .	17,38	10127
Hungary, "	19,31	9113	Sweden, "	15,04	11700
India, Cos..	60,43	2894	Switzerland "	19,23	9153
			Turkey, { Berries. .. }	96,38	1826
			{ Miles }	80,05	1409

FOOT MEASURES

OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, REDUCED TO ENGLISH FEET.

	Eng. Feet.		Eng. Feet.
Amsterdam,.....	,930	Berlin,.....	,992
Antwerp,.....	,940	Berne,.....	,962
Augsburg,.....	,972	Bologna,.....	1,244
Barcelona,.....	,992	Bremen,.....	,955
Bale,.....	,944	Breslau,.....	1,125
		Brussels,.....	,902
		China, mathem, ...	1,127
		China, imperial, ...	1,051
		Constantinople,.....	2,195

* There are 25 leagues in a degree. A French post is equal to 2 leagues or to 5,52 Eng. miles.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	<i>Eng. Feet.</i>		<i>Eng. Feet.</i>
Copenhagen,.....	1,045	Wesel,.....	,771
Cranow,.....	1,169	Zurich,.....	,979
Danzig,.....	,923	OTHER MEASURES.	
Dresden,.....	,929	REDUCED TO ENGLISH FEET.	
Florence,.....	,994	Amsterdam ell, ...	2,223
Frankfort,.....	,933	English fathom, ...	6,
Hamburg,.....	,933	French metre, ...	3,280
Leghorn, ...	,922	French toise,.....	6,396
Leipsic,.....	1,034	Venice ell,.....	2,089
Leyden,.....	1,023	Vienna ell, ...	2,557
Liege, ...	,944	ANCIENT MEASURES.	
Lisbon,.....	,952	Arabian foot, ...	1,095
Lyon,.....	1,119	Babylonian foot,.....	1,144
Madrid,.....	,915	Egyptian foot,.....	1,421
Marseilles, ...	,814	Greek foot, ...	1,007
Mentz,....	,988	Hebrew foot, ...	1,212
Moscow,....	,928	Hebrew sacred cubit, ..	2,002
Munich,.....	,947	Hebrew great cubit, ...	12 012
Nuremberg, ...	,996	Roman foot, ...	,965to970
Padua,.....	1,406	Egyptian Stadium, ...	730,8
Palermo,.....	,747	Roman mile of Pny, ..	4840,5
Paris,.....	1,066	Roman mile of Strabo, ..	4905,
Rhinland,.....	1,023	Pythian or Delphic sta-	
Prague,.....	,987	dium, ...	576,877
Rome,.....	,966	The mean, or nautical,	
Stockholm,.....	1,073	or Persian stadium,..	532,147
Strasbourg,.....	,956	Great Alexandrian, or	
Trent,.....	1,201	Egyptian stadium, ..	710,659
Turin,.....	1,676	JEWISH ITINERARY	
Tyrol,.....	1,096	MEASURES.	
Venice,.....	1,137	<i>Eng. Miles. Paces. Feet.</i>	
Verona,.....	1,117	Cubit, ...	0 0 1,824
Vicenza,.....	1,136	Stadium,.....	0 145 4,6
Vienna,.....	1,036	Sabbath day's	
Ulm,....	,826	journey, ...	0 729 3,0
Urbino,....	1,162	Eastern mile, ..	1 403 1,0
Utrecht,....	,741	Parasang, ...	4 163 3,0
Warsaw,....	1,169	A day's journey	33 172 4,0

The following comparative view of the weights and measures of England and France, was published by the royal and central society of agriculture in Paris, in their annuary for 1829 ;

MEASURES OF LENGTH.		<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>
<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>		
1 inch (1-36th of a yard)	2,539954 centimetres	1 rod (4 q. perch)	25,201030 metres
1 foot (1-3rd of a yard)	3,0479440 decimetres	1 rood (1210 yds. sq.)	10,110775 ares
1 yard imperial	0,91438348 metre	1 acre (4840 yds. sq.)	0,404671 hectares
1 fathom (2 yards)	1,82876696 metre	1 metre square	1,196038 yard sq.
1 pole, or perch (5 1-2 yard)	5,02911 metres	1 are	0,008845 rood
1 furlong (220 yds.)	201,16437 metres	1 hectare	2,478614 acres
1 mile (1760 yards)	1009,8149 metres	LIQUID AND DRY MEASURE.	
		<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>
		1 pt. (1-8th of a gal.)	0,567982 litres
		1 qt. (1-4th of a gal.)	1,135964 litres

BRITISH INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. cxv

<i>English.</i> <i>French.</i>		SQUARE MEASURE.	
1 gallon imperial	4,51345794 litres	<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>
1 peck (2 gallons)	9,0869159 litres	1 yard square ..	{ 0,836097 metre square
1 bushel (8 gallons)	36,847661 litres	1 pennyweight	{ 1,55156 grammes
1 sack (8 bushels)	1,09018 hectolitres	(1-2th of an ounce).....	
1 quart (8 bushels)	{ 2,907813 hectolitres	1 ounce (1-12th of a pound troy)	{ 31,0913 grammes
1 chaldron (12 sacks)		1 pound troy, imperial ...	
	13,08516 hectolitres		{ 0,3730956 kilo-grammes
<i>French.</i> <i>English.</i>		<i>English Avoirdupois.</i> <i>French.</i>	
1 litre.....	{ 1,760773 pints	1 drachm (1-16th of an ounce)	{ 1,7712 grammes
	{ 0,2200967 gallons	1 ounce (1-16th of a pound..)	{ 28,3384 grammes
1 decalitre.....	2,2009067 gallons	1 pound avoirdupois imperial	{ 0,4534118 kilo-grammes
1 hectolitre....	22,009667 gallons	1 hundred weight (112 pounds) ..	{ 50,78246 kilo-grammes
WEIGHTS.		1 ton (20 cwt.)	1015,649 kilogrammes
<i>English Troy.</i> <i>French.</i>		<i>French.</i> <i>English.</i>	
1 grain (1-24th of a penny-weight)	{ 0,06177 gramme	1 gramme	{ 15,438 grains troy
			{ 0,643 pennyweight
<i>French.</i> <i>English.</i>			{ 0,03216 ounces troy
1 millimetre....	0,03937 inches	1 kilogramme	{ 2,68027 pounds troy
1 centimetre....	0,393708 inches		{ 2,20544 pounds avoirdupois
1 decimetre....	3,937079 inches		
	{ 39,37079 inches		
1 metre.....	{ 3 2808992 feet		
	{ 1,0933633 yards		
1 myriametre...	6,2138 miles		

BRITISH-INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of the British Indian ponderary system* is called the *tola*†. It weighs 180 grains English Troy Weight. From it upwards, are derived the heavy weights, viz: *Chitak*, *Seer*, and *Mun* (or *Maund*);—and by its subdivision the small or jeweller's weights, called *mashas*, *ruttees*, and *dhans*.

* The advantages of this system are

1. That the maund formed from the modified weight would be precisely equal to 100 English troy pounds: and

2. That thirty-five seers would also be precisely equal to seventy-two pounds avoirdupois:—thus establishing a simple connection, void of fractions, between the two English metrical scales and that of India.

† For particulars of Madras and Bombay Weights and Measures, vide respective Directories.

The following scheme comprehends both of these in one series

MUN.	PUSSEEREE	SEER	CHITAK	TOLA	MASHA	RUTTEE	DHAN.
1	8	40	640	3200	38400	307200	1228800
	1	5	80	400	4800	38400	153600
		1	16	80	960	7680	30720
			1	5	60	480	1920
				1	12	96	384
					1	8	32
						1	4

The *Mun* (or that weight to which it closely accords in value, and to which it is legally equivalent in the new scale) has been hitherto better known among Europeans by the name of *Bazar Maund* but upon its general adoption under Regulation VII 1833, for all transactions of the British Government it should be denominated the **BRITISH MAUND**, (in Hindoe, *Ungrozes Mun*) to distinguish it at once from all other weights in use throughout the country*.

The *Passeree* is as its name denotes, a five-seer weight, and therefore should not form an integral point of the scale, but as its use is very general, it has been introduced for the convenience of reference.

The *Seer* being the commonest weight in use in the retail business of the *Bazars* in India, and being liable, according to the pernicious system hitherto prevalent, to vary in weight for every article sold as well as for every market, is generally referred to the common unit in native mercantile dealings, as, "the seer of so many *tolas*," (or *sicca*, *barees*, *takas*, &c.) The standard or *bazar seer* being always 80 *tolas*.

The *Chitak* is the lowest denomination of the gross weights, and is commonly divided into halves and quarters, (called in Bengalee, *kacha*,) thus marking the line between the two series, which are otherwise connected by the relation of the seer, &c. to the tola.

The *Tola* is chiefly used in the weighing of the precious metals and coin; all bullion at the mints is received in this denomi-

* In the same way the Madras, Bombay, and Furukhabad, rupee (when the silver rupee is established and an English device adopted,) may be called "the **BRITISH RUPEE**" and in the native languages *Ungrozes Rupya*.

nation, and the tables of bullion produce (*as seen in the foregoing pages*) are calculated per 100 tolas. It is also usual at the mints to make the subdivisions of the tola into annas (sixteenths) and pie, in lieu of mashas and ruttees.

Mashas, ruttees, and dhans, are used chiefly by native goldsmiths and jewellers. They are also employed in the native valuation by assay of the precious metals; thus 10 mashas fine, signifies 10-12ths pure, and corresponds to "10-oz. touch" of the English assay report or silver. There is a closer accordance with the English gold assay scale, inasmuch as the 96 ruttees in a tola exactly represent the 96 carat grains in the gold assay pound, and the *dhan*, the quarter grain.

British Indian Weights.	English Troy Weights.				French Weights.	
	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	grammes.	
One MAUND, ...	= 100	0 ⁰	0	0	=	37320,182
One SEER, ...	= 2	6	0	0	=	933,005
One CHITACK, ...	= .	1	17	12	=	58 310
One TOLA, ...	= .	.	7	12	=	11,662
One MASHA, ...	= .	.	.	15	=	0 972
One RUTTEE, ...	= .	.	.	1,875	=	0,122

Comparison with Troy Weights.

For the conversion of English troy weights into those of India, the following scale will suffice, since the simplicity of their relation renders a more detailed table unnecessary.

Lb. Troy.	Ounce.	Penny-weight.	Gram.	TOLAS and Decimals
1	12	240	5760	= 32,000
	1	20	480	= 2,6666 &c.
		1	24	= 0,1333 &c.
			1	= 0,0055 &c.

The accordance of the *min* weight with the 100 lbs. troy of England, affords a ready means of ascertaining its relative value in the Standards of other countries employed in weighing the precious metals, since tables of the latter are generally expressed in lbs. troy. The following are a few of those valuations for the principal weights of Europe, &c. extracted from *Kelly's Cambist*, page 222. The weights in troy grains have been converted into *tolas* by dividing them by 180.

Comparison of the Tola and Mun with the gold and silver, or Troy Weights of other countries.

<i>Place and Denomination</i>	<i>Weight of a single lb mark, &c in tolas</i>	<i>Number equal to 1 mun or 100 lbs troy.</i>
ALEPPO, ... Metical, ...	0 405	7890 410
BUSSORAH, ... Mistal, ..	0 450	8000 000
CAIRO, ... Rattolo, ...	36 965	86 561
CALICUT, ... Misool, ...	0 383	8347 826
CHINA Lile, ...	3 221	993 446
CONSTANTINOPLE, Che quee, ...	27 538	116 199
DAMASCUS, ... Ounce, ...	2 600	1252 173
DENMARK, ... Mark, ...	20 183	158 546
ENGLAND, ... Pound, ...	32 000	100 000
FRANCE, ... Kilo gramme, ...	85 745	37 320
GERMANY, ... Cologne mark, ...	20 011	159 643
HOLLAND, ... Mark, ...	21 100	151 638
ITALY, ... Florence & L ghorn lib	29 111	109 924
MOCHA, ... Vikia, ...	2 655	1205 020
PEGU, ... Tal, ...	1 318	2127 307
PERBIA D them, ...	0 839	3812 297
PORTUGAL, ... Mark, ...	19 675	162 642
PRUSSIA, ... Mark, ...	20 050	159 600
ROME, ... Libbra, ...	29 077	110 049
RUSSIA, ... Pound, ...	35 102	91 161
SPAIN, ... Mark, ...	19 725	162 230
VENICE, ... Mark	20 452	156 457
VIENNA, ... Mark	21 072	132 933

Required the equivalent of 57353 muns 35 seers 6 chitaks in avoirdupois pounds.

Taking the numbers opposite to 57, 35, and 30 respectively, and removing the decimal point,—in the first, three places to the right hand,—in the second, one place to the right;—and in the third, one place to the left, we have

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 57000 \text{ muns} & = & 4690286 \\
 350 & = & 38800. \\
 3 & = & 216 857 \\
 37 \text{ seers} & = & 76 114 \\
 6 \text{ chat} & = & .771
 \end{array}$$

lbs 47,9409.742=12 ounces nearly.

Since 35 seers are exactly equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois, the following simple and accurate rules for their mutual conversions will be found equally convenient and useful.

Rule 1.—To convert Indian weight to avoirdupois weight.

1. Multiply the weight in seers by 72, and divide by 35: the result will be the weight in lbs av.

2. Or, multiply the weight in *mun* by 36, and divide by 49: the result will be the weight in *cwt. av.*

RULE II.—To convert *avoirdupois weight* into *Indian weight*.

1. Multiply the weight in *lbs. av.* by 35, and divide by 72: the result will be the weight in *seers*.

2. Or multiply the weight in *cwt.* by 49, and divide by 36: the result will be the weight in *muns*, or *maunds*.*

One ton = 27,222 *muns*, or $27\frac{1}{4}$ *mun* nearly.

One *mun* = $82\frac{1}{4}$ *lbs. avoird.* exactly.

For converting *Avoirdupois weights* into *British India weights*.

Tons.	Muns or Bazar Maunds	Cwts.	Muns or Bazar Maunds.	Lbs.	Muns or Bazar Maunds
	mds. sr. chit		mds. sr. chit.		mds. sr. chit.
100	2722 10 10	19	25 34 $7\frac{3}{8}$	100	1 8 $9\frac{3}{4}$
90	2450 1 9	18	24 20 $0\frac{1}{4}$	90	1 3 $12\frac{1}{2}$
80	2177 32 8	17	23 5 $9\frac{1}{8}$	80	0 38 $14\frac{1}{2}$
70	1905 23 7	16	21 31 2	70	0 34 0
60	1633 14 6	15	20 16 $10\frac{7}{8}$	60	0 29 $2\frac{1}{2}$
50	1361 5 5	14	19 2 $3\frac{1}{4}$	50	0 24 $4\frac{1}{4}$
40	1088 36 4	13	17 27 $12\frac{5}{8}$	40	0 19 7
30	816 27 3	12	16 13 $5\frac{1}{2}$	30	0 14 $9\frac{1}{4}$
20	544 18 2	11	14 38 $14\frac{3}{8}$	20	0 9 $11\frac{1}{2}$
10	272 9 1	10	13 24 $7\frac{1}{4}$	10	0 4 $13\frac{3}{4}$
9	245 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	9	12 10 $0\frac{1}{8}$	9	0 4 6
8	217 31 4	8	10 35 9	8	0 3 $14\frac{3}{4}$
7	190 22 $5\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 21 $1\frac{7}{8}$	7	0 3 $6\frac{1}{2}$
6	163 13 7	6	8 6 $10\frac{3}{4}$	6	0 2 $14\frac{1}{2}$
5	136 4 $8\frac{1}{2}$	5	6 32 $3\frac{5}{8}$	5	0 2 7
4	108 35 10	4	5 17 $12\frac{1}{2}$	4	0 1 $15\frac{1}{4}$
3	81 26 $11\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 3 $5\frac{3}{8}$	3	0 1 $7\frac{1}{2}$
2	54 17 13	2	2 28 $14\frac{1}{4}$	2	0 0 $15\frac{1}{2}$
1	27 8 14	1	1 14 $7\frac{1}{8}$	1	0 0 $7\frac{1}{4}$

The salt maund, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. heavier than the bazar maund, having 82 *tolas* to the *seer*.

* For facility of recollection, this rule may be expressed in *arithmetical poetry* thus

Of one hundred weights should you incline

A sum in *India muns* to fix;—

First multiply by forty-nine,

And then divide by thirty-six.

cxvi BRITISH INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

For the mutual Conversion of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Maunds.

Bengal maunds.	Madras maunds	Bombay maunds.	Madras maunds.	Bengal maunds.	Bombay maunds.	Bengal maunds.
1000	3291.128	2938.775	1000	803.820	1000	340.278
100	320.143	293.877	100	80.382	100	34.028
90	296.229	261.492	90	27.314	90	30.625
80	263.315	235.101	80	24.306	80	27.222
70	230.401	205.716	70	21.268	70	23.810
60	197.187	176.328	60	18.230	60	20.416
5	164.571	116.038	50	15.191	50	17.014
40	131.656	117.522	40	12.152	40	13.612
30	98.742	88.164	30	9.114	30	10.209
20	65.828	58.775	20	6.076	20	6.806
10	32.914	29.388	10	3.038	10	3.403
1	3.291	2.399	1	0.304	1	0.340
seers, 30	2.169	2.203	seers, 30	0.228	seers, 30	0.255
20	1.616	1.469	20	0.152	20	0.170
10	0.823	0.734	10	0.076	10	0.085
5	0.411	0.367	5	0.038	5	0.042
4	0.329	0.291	4	0.030	4	0.034
3	0.216	0.220	3	0.022	3	0.025
2	0.164	0.147	2	0.015	2	0.017
1	0.082	0.073	1	0.008	1	0.008

The word *mun*, of Arabic or Hebrew origin,* is used throughout Persia and Northern India; but, as might be expected, it represents very different values in different places: thus the *mun* of Tabriz is only 6½ lbs. avoird. while that of Palloda, in Ahmednuggur, is 163½ lbs.

It is probable that the seer or *sér*, a Hindu weight (*setak*), was more uniform than the maund, since it was founded upon the tola (*tolaka*), which, with its subdivision, the *wassa*, must in very ancient times have been extensively known throughout commercial Asia: there can be little doubt that the *tale* and *mace* of the Chinese are identical in origin.

It may be generally assumed that the maund system follows the common scale, viz.

16 chitaks = 1 seer

40 seers = 1 maund.

20 maunds = 1 candy or maunee.

The use of a five-seer weight also universally prevails under the name of *pursée*, *dhuree*, or *vis*. The *dhuree*, from its name, however, seems to be properly a measure, and accordingly, while in Malwa it is equal to 5 seers, in other places it is found of 4, 4½, 5½, 10, 11, and 12 seers. The terms *adhola adholee*, (half,) *pao, powah*, (quarter,) *adh-pao*, (half-quarter,) frequently occur: they explain themselves.

* The Hebrew *manah* was equal to 13, 110 grs. tr. or 72, 83 tolas. The Greek *int.* 6 214 grs. or 31.57 tolas.

NOTICE.

The publishers believing that it would be a convenience to the Mercantile Community of Bengal and Agra, to have correct return of the varying systems of weights and measures prevailing in the interior districts, have obtained through the kindness of the authorities the following detailed returns. Much additional matter and several corrections are given in the present edition.

The subdivisions of the ponderary systems, throughout the whole of British India, generally agree in name, though they differ in value. Thus in every case

(Variable)	Dhan, ...	= 1 Ruttee.
8	Ruttee, ..	= 1 Masha.
12	Masha, ..	= 1 Tolah.
(Variable)	Tolah, ...	= 1 Chitak.
16	Chitaks, ..	= 1 Seer.
40	Seers, ...	= 1 Maund.

The number of Dhans in a Ruttee, and the number of Tolahs in a Chitak are arbitrary. The annexed Tables shew all the varieties that have been brought to notice. To save needless repetition we shall refer to them as may be necessary, and give in detail only the peculiar systems of each districts.

TABLE I.

or {	Dhans, ..	= 1 Ruttee.
8	Ruttee, ..	= 1 Masha.
12	Masha, ..	= 1 Tolah.

TABLE II.

Number of Tolas in a Seer.	Corresponding number of Tolas in a Chitak.			Equivalent of Mun in Standard Muns.			
	Tolas.	Annas.	Pies.	Mun.	Seer.	Chit.	Tolas.
44	2	12	0	0	22	0	0
45	2	13	0	0	22	8	0
48	3	0	0	0	24	0	0
50	3	2	0	0	25	0	0
52	3	4	0	0	26	0	0
58	3	10	0	0	29	0	0
58½	3	10	7½	0	29	5	0
58¾	3	10	8	0	29	5	1¾
60	3	12	0	0	30	0	0
62	3	14	0	0	31	0	0
64	4	0	0	0	32	0	0
67	4	3	0	0	33	8	0
70	4	6	0	0	35	0	0
72	4	8	0	0	36	0	0
75	4	11	0	0	37	8	0
76	4	12	0	0	38	0	0
80	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
80½	5	0	7½	1	0	5	0
82	5	2	0	1	1	0	0
84	5	4	0	1	2	0	0
84½	5	4	7½	1	2	5	0
87½	5	7	6	1	3	12	0
88	5	8	0	1	4	0	0
90	5	10	0	1	5	0	0
91	5	11	0	1	5	8	0
92	5	12	0	1	6	0	0
94	5	14	0	1	7	0	0
95	5	15	0	1	7	2	0
96	6	0	0	1	8	0	0
96¼	6	0	1¾	1	8	1	1¾
98	6	2	0	5	9	0	0
100	6	4	0	1	10	0	0
101	6	5	0	1	10	8	0
104	6	8	0	1	12	0	0
105	6	9	0	1	12	8	0
106	6	10	0	1	13	0	0
107½	6	11	6	1	13	12	0
108	6	12	0	1	14	0	0
111	6	15	0	1	15	8	0
112	7	0	0	1	16	0	0
112½	7	0	9	1	16	6	0
120	7	8	0	1	20	0	0
140	8	12	0	1	30	0	0

The linear measures of India generally are based on the following system :—

5 Ungooles or finger's breadth = 1 mooshtika or palm.

6 Mooshtika- = 1 hustu, or hath, or cubit.

ALSO.

14 Jussos, or lengths of the first joint of the thumb	} = 1 bath or cubit.
20 Jussos	= 1 guj or clothier's yard.
24 Jussos	= 1 guj or architect's yard.
42 Ungooles	= 1 Mahomedan guj or yard.

From the very careful investigations of Major Jervis, as given in his work on Indian Metrology, it appears that :

1 Cubit or bath of 14 } = 19 5489 inches.
Jussos or 24 ungoolee. }

1 Guj of 20 Jussos = 27 9271 "

1 Guj of 24 Jussos = 33 5125 "

1 Guj of 42 ungoolee = 31 2106 "

The standard or Ilahce guj used in the land settlement of the North Western Provinces has been fixed at 33 inches, whence

33 inches = 1 Ilahce guj.

3 Gujes = 1 Bana or measuring rod.

20 × 20 = 400 Sq Bana = 1 Beegah = 3025 Sq. yards.

In Bengal the bath or cubit has been assumed to be 18 inches in length, and thus generally

4 Square Hathas = 1 Square Cowrie or Kurra.

4 " Cowrie = 1 " Gunda.

20 " Gundas = 1 " Kutta.

20 " Kuttas = 1 Beegah = 1600 Square yards.

These are the beegahs most in use, and are the only values referrible to fixed standards. The bath may be said to vary between 15 and 30 inches, and the beegah between 1500 and 3000 square yards. The data at present before us are not sufficiently precise, and we have consequently not affected an accuracy which in truth we could not attain.

ALLAHABAD.

Weights.—Seer of 107 × old Allahabad rupees.

Ditto of 100 ditto.

ALLYGHUR

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas. *Measures.*—Yard of 36 inches.

ASSAM.

(Dibrooghur Muttock.)

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas. *Land measure.*—As in Zillah Durrung.

DURRUNG.

Weights.

6 Grains rice = 1 Ruttee.

6 Ruttees = 1 Anna.

4 Annas = 1 Maha.

4 Mahas = 1 Tola.

Seer of 80 tolas. Its peculiar subdivisions are

5 Seecees = 1½ Tola = 1 Kutchas.

4 Kutchas = 1 Chittack.

Grain Measures

6	Mottee or handfull	=	1	Cittah.
2	Cuttas	=	1	Scer.
5	Seers	=	1	Dhoon.
3	Dhoons	=	1	Poorah.
In kamroop	4 Dhoons	=	1	Poorah.

Land Measures.

1	Cubits or bath.	}	= 1	Jar or Rod.
+ 7	Span or bist.			
+ 4	Ungoollee or finger.			
1	(Square ?) Jar	=	1	Lacha.
20	" Lachas	=	1	Cottah.
5	" Cottahs	=	1	Dhoon.
4	" Dhoons	=	1	Poorah (= 1.19146 Eng Acres)

Nowgong.

The weights and measures are similar to those in Durrung.—The Jar or land measuring rod is stated to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ cubits = $11\frac{1}{2}$ English feet.

1 Poorah = 6133 Square Yards = 1.26715 English Acres.

AZIMGURH

Weights.—Seer of 80 Sa. Wt for Metal, Cotton, and Spice.
 95 ditto for Ghee and Salt
 98 ditto for retail of Corn, Sugar, Tobacco, &c.
 100 ditto }
 108 ditto } for wholesale dealings

Land Measure

The Duncanee yard used by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, in the perpetual settlement, = 2 ft. 9 in.

The Ilahce Guz or yard, = 2 ft. 9 in.

BACKERGUNGHE.

The measures (excepting of land,) and weights, are similar to those used in Calcutta.

BALASORE.

Weights.—Ruttee of 4 Dhans, Seer of 72 tolas for gold, &c.
 " 80 Ordinary use.

Grain Measure (peculiar).

5 to 12 Seers = 1 Goon.
 20 Goons, = 1 Pottee.
 4 Pottees, = 1 Bhurrun.

BANCOORAH (WEST BURDWAN).

Weights.—Seer of 98 Sa. Wt. for Grain, Goor, &c.

80 Tolas Government standard.

62 ditto used in ordinary retail dealing.

Measures (peculiar).

Grain Measure.
 20 Pae = 1 Selee, } The Pae is a wooden cup, containing about
 8 Selees = 1 Mass, } a ster. It is a heaped measure.

Land Measure (peculiar).

4 Konl = 1 Dune.
 50 Onne = 1 Ari.

4 Ari = 1 Onon = 30 Beegah

The beegah is the ordinary Bengal beegah = 1600 square yards.

BARASPT.

Weights—Seer of 60 Sa. Wt. (disused.)
 „ 80 Tolas, standard and in general use
 BEERBHOOM.

Weights.—Ruttee of 4 Dhans, Seer of $58\frac{1}{2}$ and 60 Sa. wt.
 These are used in ordinary Bazar transactions.
 Brass and Copper are sold by a peculiar weight viz.

1 Gorukpore Pie	= 1 Tola	} Thus in the return. But 7½ Pul appear to be 72 Sa Wt. vide a similar table in the Bograh district.
2 Tolas	= 1 Dhepo	
5 Dhepos	= 1 pul	
7½ Pul	= Seer of $58\frac{1}{2}$ Sa. Wt.	

Land Measure.

Hath or cubit of $18\frac{1}{2}$ inch, which is the collector's standard. In the Mofussil a hath of $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches is used. Vide table

In some parts of this zillah, the two persons who carry the measuring rope, fasten the ends to their shoulders. One precedes, and when he has gone the whole length of the rope he places a stick in the ground, as a mark which the other removes as he comes up to it. The mechanical impossibility of pulling the rope straight, renders this mode of measuring incorrect, and the error is roughly compensated by a deduction of 2 cubits in each rope, or 4 cubits in each beegah, this is termed 'Hattah' and 'Kandah.'

BEHAR

Weights—Seer of 14, 48, 52, 72, 76, and 80 tolas.

Land Measure.—Standard Gaj of 33 inches. Beegah of 3025 square yards.

BHAUGULPORE

Weights—Seer of 64, 67, 80, 88, 101, and 101 tolas.

BIJNOUR

Weights—Ruttee of 8 Dhans. Seer of 48 and 96 Furruckhabad rupees.

BOGORAH

Weights.—Ruttee of 1 Dhans—Seer of 60 Tolas

The following are peculiar, and used in selling Brass, and Copper.—

2 Tolas	= 1 Dhepo	} Vide a similar table in zillah Beerbhoom.
5 Dhepos	= 1 Pul	
$5\frac{1}{16}$ Puls	= 1 Seer of 58 Sa. Wt.	

Dry Measures (peculiar for Paddy).

1 Seer of 60 Tolas	= 1 Kuttah
5 Kuttas	= 1 Dhan
20 Dhans	= 1 Bis
16 Bises	= 1 Ponteah

3 Maunds.

Land Measures (peculiar).

75 Hathas × 4 Hathas and $16\frac{1}{2}$ Ungooles	= 1 Pun
16 Pun	= 1 Woun or Beegah.

13 Hathas and 13 Ungooles	= 1 Null or measuring rod
$6 \times 5 = 30$ Sq. Miles	= 1 Paky
16 Paky	= 1 Khadah.
Hence 75×75 hathas	= 1 Woun = $1106\frac{1}{2}$ Sqr. Yards.
Also $(296\ 679)2 = 88018\frac{1}{2}$ Hathas	= 1 Khoda = $2206\frac{1}{2}$ Sq. Yard.
	nearly = 15464 English acres, the hath being assumed = 18 inches.

INDIAN LOCAL

CHITTAGONG.

Weights — Standard Seer of 80 Tola, and a Seer of 82½ Tola, used in selling grain, sugar, tobacco, &c.

CULPRA.

Weights — Seer or 100½ Balasore rupees = about 75½ Tolas used in weighing Cotton. Seer of 60 Tolas used for weighing grain in wholesale dealings. The standard Seer of 80 Tolas is used in retail sales

CUTTACK.

Weights — The weights in ordinary use appear to be a Seer of 105 Bhuree = 87½ Tolas, and a Seer of 150 Tolas. There are also Seers of 26, 40, 52½ and 65 Tolas.

Dry Grain Measures

4 Kursee	= 1 Pul	} These are inserted merely to shew that such measures exist their value has not been ascertained, and is probably indeterminate. The Goon varies from 3 to 16 Seers.
20 Puls	= 1 Beesa.	
80 Beesas	= 1 Chula	
20 Goons	= 1 Powtee.	
2 Powtees	= 1 Doolee.	
2 Doolees	= 1 Bhurrun.	

Land Measure

* Dust	or Pa'm,	= 1 Puddika.
4 Square	Puddikas	= 1 Biswab.
16 „	Biswabs	= 1 Goont
25 „	Goonts	= 1 Maun or Beegah.
20 „	Mauns	= 1 Battee

DACC A

Weights — Seer of 60 70 and 82 Su. Wt Goods are always sold by weights, and not by measure.

DELHI.

Weights — Ruttee of 8 Dhan. The tola weighs about 180½ grains Ivory, Seer of 60 and 80 tolas,

Land Measure. — Standard guj of 33 inches Beegah of 3025 Square yards.

Cloth Measure

Guj of 33½ inches.

DINAGORPORA.

Weights — Seer of 60 80 and 96 Siccas.

* The linear Puddika varies from 12 to 24 Dusts. It is assumed that 24 × 24 = 288 Square Puddikas = 1 Acre. Taking a mean of 18 Dusts to the linear Puddika, the linear Dust = 0.74751 inches, and the linear Puddika = 8.69626 Kds.

FEROZEPORE.

Weights.—Standard Seer of 80 Tolas.

The weights in use in neighbouring places are subjoined.

3 Jugraon,	}	Seer = 90	{	Old Kuldor or Furruckabad rupees, or new Nanukshahes rupees, which are reckoned as of the same weight.
2 Furreedkote,				
4 Kunoor,	}	Seer = 96		
1 Amritser,				
Mumdote,	}	Seer = 102		
Lahore,				
Peshawur.				

The tola used in weighing gold and silver exceeds the Company's tola by $\frac{1}{2}$ a Masha, or $\frac{1}{16}$,

Land Measure.

8 Barley Corns	= 1 Pice.	{ Probably about 5 feet.—
27 Pices	= 1 Hat.	
3 Hat	= 1 Double Pace.	
3 Double Paces	= 1 Kaub.	
1 Square Kaub	= 1 Mundlah.	
20 „ Mundlahs	= 1 Kunnal.	
4 „ Kunnals	= 1 Beegah.	
2 „ Beegahs	= 1 Goomow.	
1,360 Double Paces	= 1 Coss (Punjabee).	

FURRUCKABAD

Weights.—Seer of 80, 82, 90, 96, and 112 Sicca Weights.

Cloth Measure.

1½ Inches	= 1 Jussop.
1½ Jussops	= 1 Girih.
15 } Girihs	= 1 Guj or Yard.
16 } or 17 }	

The tailor's yard is of 15 Girihs. Gotahs or tissues are sold by this measure. Cloths of all descriptions are sold by the Guj of 16 Girihs, and coloured Silks by that of 17 Girihs.

GHAZEEPORE

Dealers in selling and buying use the large weights for heavy articles and corn, viz:

The Maund	= 4,200 Benares Rupees.
The Seer	= 105 "
The Chittack	= 6 " 5 Mashas and 5 Ruttees.

In Retail they use

The Maund	= 3,840 Benares Rupees.
The Seer	= 96 "
The Chittack	= 6 "

Gold and Silver Weights.

3 Jows	= 1 Ruttee.
8 Ruttee.	= 1 Masha.
12 Mashas	= 1 Tola.

Cloth Measure.

4 Fingers	= 1 Girra.
8 Girras	= 1 Hauth or cubit.
2 Hauths	= 1 Yard.

Land Measure.

10 Nucks	= 1 Bulam.
10 Radams	= 1 Roah.
10 Roahs	= 1 Dhoor.
20 Dhoors	= 1 Bisowas.
20 Bisowas	= 1 Begah.
31½ Inches	= 1 Guj or Yard.
3 Gujs	= 1 Ghunta.
20 Ghuntas	= 1 Jurreeb = 52½ British yards.
And 1 Square Jurreeb	= 3000 Sq Guj, = 1 Standard beegah.
Consequently the Beegah	= 2755½ Square Yards British.

GOORGAON — See Delhi.

GORUCKHPORE.

Weights — Seer of 120 and 140 Tolas.

HANSI

Weights — Seer of 80 tolas, and of 84 Sonat Rupees.

In the South Western parts of the district grain is sold by the Seer of 48 Tolas.

Cloth Measure.

In the city 44 } finger's breadth = 1 Guj of 16 Giris
In villages 32 }

Land Measure.

55 British Yards = 1 Jurreeb or Chain.
1 Square Jurreeb = 1 Begah = 3025 Sq Yards.

HOGHLY

Weights. — Seer of 80 and 82 Sa Wt.

The following are peculiar in the southern parts of the district:

Seer of 82 Sa. Wt. = 1 Pully.

20 Pullys = 1 Selee.

16 Selees = 1 Kahun = 64 Maunds.

In the northern parts of, 5 Ser = 1 Pully.

In the central parts.

1 Seer = 1 Arry.

20 Arrys = 1 Bis.

16 Bis = 1 Kahun = 32 Maunds.

In the south western parts:

4 Seers = 1 Maun.

4 Mauns = 1 Koorry.

16 Koorries = 1 Arrah = 6 Maunds 16 Seers.

Salt and Indigo are sold by factory weight.

Land Measure.

Hath of 18, and 19½ inches.

Beegah of 1,600 Square Yards, or 3,600 Square Hath

HOSHUNGAHAD

Weights — Seer of 80 Tolas, 81, and 80 Tolas.

Dry Measure.

Measure contains 1 Seer = 1 Pylee.

8 pylees = 1 Kooroo.

24 Kooroes = 1 Mance.

Land Measure.

10 Garih = 1 Guj = 41 8 Inches.

9 Square Gaj = 1 Biswa.
400 Square Biswa = 1 Beegah = 4865½ q. Yards, or
[ute acre

5 Beegahs = 1 Maneb.

100 Manehs = 1 Munega.

This measurement has been introduced on the part of Government, and has superseded the old measure, according to which the beegah was equal to about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre.

HUMERFORE. •

Weights.—Seer of 80, 91, and 91½ tolas.

The peculiar sub denominations are:

4 Chittacks = 1 Chowree.

1 Chowrees = 1 Koorroa or Seer.

4 Koorooas = 1 Pyle.

4 Pylas = 1 Maunee.

16 Maunees = 1 Pauth = Mds. 16 Seerg.

JOANPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80, 96, and 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sa. Wt., this last is used in wholesale dealings.

Linear Measures.

Clothier's Yarn = 3 ft. 4 inches.

Carpenter's = 2 " 8½ "

Tailor's = 2 " 10 "

MALDA

Weights—Seer of 50, 58, 60, 72, 75, 76, 80, 80½, 91, 92, 94, 100, 100½, and 105 Sa. Wt.

MANBHOM.

This district includes the late Zillah of Jungle Mehals.

Weights —Seer of 60 and 80 Pals.

Dry or grain measure, (peculiar).

2 Powas = 1 Sera.

9 Seras = I Pae.

$$2 \text{ Paes} = 1 \text{ Pyla.}$$

10 Plas = 1 Sele.

2 Seelees = 1 Kbundee.

2 Khundees = 1 Kat or Mun.

4 Kats = 1 Mass.

8 P_{HEB} = 1 Koorree.

16 Koorees = 1 Ara.

The Pyla is a wooden cup. The average weight of cleaned rice is about 68 Tolas.

The Pae of cleaned rice weighs about 110 Sa. Wt. This measure is used in the Orissa portion of the district.

Land Measure.

Beega of 3600 Square Hathbs. There is also a beegah termed Dara Beegab, much used in Pachete.

6 to 7 Hath = 1 Linear Dar.

$20 \div 20 = 400$ Square Dar = 1 Beegab.

MONGHYR.

Weights.—Seer of 84 Sa. Wt.

4 Chowtees = 1 Kunwa.

4 Kunwas = 1 Powah.

4 Powahs = 1 Seer.

INDIAN LOCAL

MYMENSINGH.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas.

MYNPOORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 102 Tolas.

Cloth Measure.

Guj of 34, and English yard of 36 Inches.

Land Measure, as at Hansce.

The village Kutchha Beegah = $20 \times 20 = 400$ Square Kudum or paces.

NUDDA.

Weights.—Seer of 60, 80, and $82\frac{7}{8}$ Seer Weight.

Land Measure.

Beegah of 6400 Square Hath.

Also 1 Hath	= 56 inches	} This is used under sanction of G. vt. in measuring estates which formerly belonged to the Rajah of Nuddea.
55 + 55 Sq. Hath	= 1 Beegah.	

PANIPUT.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas.

PATNA.—See Behar.

PUBNA.

Weights.—Seer of 58, 60, and 80 tolas.

Land Measure.

204	} Square Hath = 1 Cottah	} The Hath varies from 17 to 30 inches, and as the number of Square Hath in a cottah also varies, the value of the Beegah is indeterminate.
220		
or 324		
20 Cottas	= 1 Beegah	} The Null varies from 10 to 20 Hath, and, as in the preceding Table the Hath is variable.
1 Sq. Null	= 1 Kannee	
30 Kannees	= 1 Pakee	
16 Pakees	= 1 Khasa	

RAJSHAYE.

Weights.—As in Zillah Nuddea.

RUNGPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 58, 80 $84\frac{1}{2}$, 90, and 106 Tolas.

Land Measure.

16 Kally	= 1 Doon	} The value of these measures is not assignable.
20 Doons	= 1 Beesee	
16 Beesees	= 1 Gung (or village)	

SAHARUNPORE.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 90 Tolas.

Land Measure.

Beegah of 824 b. 2756, 2317.4, and 2450.23 Square Yards.

SARUN.

Weight.—Seer of 45, 48, and 80 Tolas.

Land Measure.

84 Inches	= 1 Hath.	} The Standard Beegah is probably of 3,025 Square Yards.
54 to 104 Hath	= 1 Suggee.	
20 x 20 = 400 Square Suggee.	= 1 Beegah.	

SAUGOR.

Weights.—Seer of 80 Tolas.

10 Seers	= 1 Pyla.	} Used in Government transactions, and generally in cantonments and the town of Saugor.
2 Pylas	= 1 Sei.	
20 Seis	= 1 Manee.	
100 Manees	= 1 Manesa.	
100 Balashabee rupees	= 1 Chouthya.	} This is used in Saugor Khas In the villages the Chouthya is but 62½ Balashabee rupees.
8 Chouthyas	= 1 Pyla.	
100 to 105 Kumulshabee rupees	= 1 Seer.	} This is used in Scindia's country.
5½ Seers	= 1 Kooroo.	
2 Kooros	= 1 Sei.	
. &c. &c. as above.		

SHAHABAD.

Weights—Seer of 58 and 80 Tolas.*Land Measure.*

Beegah of 3025 Square Yards.

SHAHJEHANPUR.

Weights.

'Raze,' or retail Seer	= 111 Tolas	} Sugar is sold by a Seer of 90 and 101 Tolas.
'Dhurra,' or wholesale Seer	= 106 Tolas.	

Measures.

Tailors or 'Keetae' yard	of 31 to 36	Inches.
Cloth, or 'Buzazee' yard	of 35 to 41	"
'Guzzee' yard	of 45 to 49	"
'Feer' yard	of 28½ to 30½	"

Land Measure.

54 to 60 Yards	= 1 Jurreeb.	} The contents of the Beegah vary from 2,016 to 3,600 Square Yards.
1 Square Jurreeb	= 1 Beegah.	

SUHUWAN.

Weights.—Seer of 90 Sicca Weights.*Land Measure.*

Beegah of 3025 Square Yards.

The Bazar Yard is 37½ Inches (English).

SYLHET.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 90 Sicca Weight.

TIPPERAH.

Weights.—Seer of 80 and 83 Tolas.*Measures.*—Hath of 18 Inches.*Land Measure.*

16 Hathis	= 1 Null	} The Hath being variable, the contents of a Droon in English acres is not exactly determinable.
6×5=30 Square Nulls	= 1 Cannee	
16 Cannees	= 1 Droon	

TIGHONT.

Weights.—Seer of 48, 52, 76, 80, and 88 Tolas.

Land Measure.

There are six descriptions of measure in, Rods or Luggees, viz :—

	Hatha.	Feet.	Inches.	Corresponding area of Beegah.
1st, ...	7	= 10	6	= 4000 Square Yards.
2nd, ...	8½	= 20	10½	= 4519 Ditto (nearly.)
3rd, ...	6½	= 9	9	= 4225 Ditto
4th, ...	6½	= 8	11½	= 3567 Ditto (nearly.)
5th, ...	6	= 9	0	= 3600 Ditto
6th, ...	5½	= 8	3	= 3025 Ditto

BIRMAH.

Measures of Distance.

The Birmanese make use of two measures of distance ; one they call ' the poor man's measure,' and the other, the ' chief, or great man's measure.' This last is the Royal or standard measure, but the other is in most common use, except in matters where the Government is concerned.

Miles. Fur. Yds. Ft. Inches.

10 Taha kyee (hair-breadth)	= 1 Nhon (Sesamumseed)			
6 Nhone	= 1 Moyau (a small grain)			
4 Moyaus	= 1 Theet (finger breadth)		nearly 1	
8 Theets	= 1 Maik (hand-breadth)			6
12 Theets	= 1 Twa (span)			9
2 Twas or 3 Maik	= 1 Toung (cubit)		1	6
4 Toungs	= 1 Lan (fathom)			6
7 Toungs	= 1 Ta (Bamboo-measure)		3	1 6
20 Tas	= 1 Ok liaba		70	
20 Ok liabas	= 1 Kau ha		6	80 0 0
4 Kauthas	= 1 Gawot		3	1 100 0 0
40 Gawots	= 1 Yoodzana		12	5 180 0 0
100 Tas	= 1 Duing	}	1	7 200 0 0
7000 Toungs			2	nearly.

The equivalents given above are for ' the poor man's measure,' Theet Maik, Twa, Toung, Ta and Duing are the Measures in most frequent use. The Royal cubic, Thantoung, which is the Government standard upon being carefully compared was found to measure exactly 10½ English inches. According to this, the finger-breadth (Theet) which is that of the fore-finger taken at the middle point is $\frac{99}{100}$ of an inch; the fathom (Lan) $70\frac{1}{10}$ inches; the D bamboo (Ta) $133\frac{2}{10}$; and the Duing 2 miles, 193 yards 2 feet 8 inches.

In the Tenasserim Provinces, however, the English foot measure is coming into use, and will soon supersede those above given.

Measures of Capacity.

These measures are so rude in construction, that it is useless to come nearer than the following in their equivalents :—

Cubic Inches. Avor. Ws. nearly. Weight of distilled water in English measure nearly.

2 Lamyets	= 1 Lamey			
2 Lameys	= 1 Tsalay	34½	1½ say	1 Pint.
2 Tsalays	= 1 Pyee	145½	5	½ Gallon.
2 Pyees	= 1 Tsarwot			
2 Tsarwots	= 1 Tseit	564½	20	2 Gallons.
2 Tseits	= 1 Khway			
2 Khways	= 1 Teng*	contains 4193½ equal to 160 equal to 2 Bushels		

* Known among Foreign Merchants by the term Basket.

Weights.

2 Small Yowes.....	1 Large Yowe.
4 Large Yowes.....	1 Be.
2 B ^{us}	1 Moo.
2 Moos.....	1 Mat.
4 Mats.....	1 Kyat (Tical)
100 Kyats.....	1 Picktha (Viss.)

The term a Khwet is substituted for Picktha, in connection with any capital number as a Khwet ta Ishay (Akhwet ten) is 10 Picktha or Viss, Akhwetta Ishay (Akhwet forty) is 40 Picktha or Viss.

The average weight of a Kyat (tical) is 252 grains Troy, or exactly 1 Cubic Inch of distilled water at the temperature of 60, and 100 Kyat or 1 Picktha (1 Viss) is 140 Tolas exactly.

The Burman balance is capable of shewing a couple of grains

CONVERSION OF BRITISH EUROPEAN WEIGHTS INTO BRITISH INDIAN WEIGHTS, AND VICE VERSA.

By Regulation VII 1833, a new British Indian system of weights has been ordered; but the change not being enforced by any penal enactment, the new weight has been adopted by a very few European houses, while it is the only one in use at the several Government offices of Calcutta,—the Custom house, the Mint, the Treasury, the Bank, and the Police.

The difference however between the new and the old system is extremely small; viz. the unit or tolah was the old Moorshedabad rupee, and weighed 179.666 Troy grains. By the said Regulation the tolah is of 180 grains Troy, and therefore exceeds the old one by *one-third* of a grain, which difference makes the new bazar or Indian maund heavier than the old one by about one chittak and a quarter, or 2.22 ounces Troy.

The following tables have been calculated on the old elements of Indian weights, as being still of a more general use. If it was necessary to convert old bazar maunds into new ones, the operation would consist simply in the following rule:—

A (The old Weight): Y (The new Weight):: 179 666: 180,000.

Conversion of British weight into Indian weights.

British Weight.	Bazar Weight.			Factory Weight.		
Cwt.	Mds.	S.	Ch.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
2500	3409	3	10 2 11	3750	0	0
2000	2727	10	14 6 11	3000	0	0
1500	2045	18	2 10 11	2250	0	0
1000	1363	25	7 3 11	1500	0	0
975	1329	21	13 1 11	1462	20	0
950	1295	18	2 10 11	1425	0	0
925	1261	14	8 8 11	1387	20	0
900	1227	10	14 6 11	1350	0	0
875	1193	7	4 4 11	1312	20	0
850	1159	3	10 2 11	1275	0	0
825	1125	0	0 0	1237	20	0
800	1090	36	5 9 11	1200	0	0
775	1056	32	11 7 11	1162	20	0
750	1022	29	1 5 11	1125	0	0
725	988	26	7 3 11	1087	20	0
700	954	21	13 1 11	1050	0	0
675	920	18	2 10 11	1012	20	0
650	886	14	8 8 11	975	0	0
625	852	10	14 6 11	937	20	0

INDIAN LOCAL

British Weight.	Bazar Weight.				Factory Weight.			
Cwt.	Mds.	S.	Ch.		Mds.	S.	Ch.	
600	818	7	4	4 11	900	0	0	
575	784	3	10	2 11	862	20	0	
550	750	0	0	0	825	0	0	
525	715	36	5	9 11	787	20	0	
500	681	32	11	7-11	750	0	0	
475	647	29	1	5 11	712	20	0	
450	613	25	7	3 11	675	0	0	
425	579	21	13	1 11	637	20	0	
400	545	18	2	10 11	600	0	0	
375	511	14	8	8-11	562	20	0	
350	477	10	14	6 11	525	0	0	
325	443	7	4	4-11	487	20	0	
300	409	3	10	2 11	450	0	0	
275	375	0	0	0	412	20	0	
250	340	36	5	9 11	375	0	0	
225	306	32	11	7-11	337	20	0	
200	272	29	1	5-11	300	0	0	
175	238	25	7	3 11	262	20	0	
150	204	21	13	1-11	225	0	0	
125	170	18	2	10 11	187	20	0	
100	136	14	8	8 11	150	0	0	
90	122	29	1	6 11	135	0	0	
80	109	3	10	2-11	120	0	0	
75	102	10	14	6 11	112	20	0	
70	95	18	2	10-11	105	0	0	
60	81	32	11	7-11	90	0	0	
50	68	7	4	4-11	75	0	0	
40	54	21	13	1-11	60	0	0	
30	40	36	5	9-11	45	0	0	
25	34	3	10	2-11	37	20	0	
20	27	10	14	6-11	30	0	0	
10	13	25	7	3-11	15	0	0	
9	12	10	14	6-11	13	20	0	
8	10	36	5	9 11	12	0	0	
7	9	21	13	1-11	10	20	0	
6	8	7	4	4 11	9	0	0	
5	6	32	11	7 11	7	20	0	
4	5	18	2	10-11	6	0	0	
3	4	3	10	2 11	4	20	0	
2	2	29	1	5-11	3	0	0	
1	1	14	8	8-11	1	20	0	
Quarters								
3	1	0	14	6-11	1	5	0	
2	0	27	4	4-11	0	30	0	
1	0	13	10	2-11	0	15	0	
Pounds								
27	0	13	2	30 77	0	14	7	3-7
26	0	12	10	46 77	0	13	14	6-7
25	0	12	2	62-77	0	13	6	2-7
24	0	11	11	1-77	0	12	13	5-7
23	0	11	3	17-77	0	12	5	1 7
22	0	10	11	33-77	0	11	12	4 7
21	0	10	3	49-77	0	11	4	0
20	0	9	11	65-77	0	10	11	3-7
19	0	9	4	4-77	0	10	2	6-7

<i>British Weight.</i>	<i>Bazar Weight.</i>				<i>Factory Weight.</i>			
Pounds.	Mds.	S	Ch.		Mds.	S.	Ch.	
18	0	8	12	20 77	0	9	10	2 7
17	0	8	4	36 77	0	9	1	5 7
16	0	7	12	52 77	0	8	9	1 7
15	0	7	4	68 77	0	8	0	4 7
14	0	6	13	7 77	0	7	8	0
13	0	6	5	23 77	0	6	15	3 7
12	0	5	13	39 77	0	6	6	6 7
11	0	5	5	55 77	0	5	14	2 7
10	0	4	13	71 77	0	5	5	5 7
9	0	4	6	10 77	0	4	13	1 7
8	0	3	11	26 77	0	4	4	4 7
7	0	3	6	42 77	0	3	12	0
6	0	2	14	58 77	0	3	3	3 7
5	0	2	6	74 77	0	2	10	6 7
4	0	1	15	13 77	0	2	2	2 7
3	0	1	7	29 77	0	1	9	5 7
2	0	0	15	45 77	0	1	1	1 7
1	0	0	7	61 77	0	0	8	4 7
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5	65 77	0	0	6	3 7
$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	3	69 77	0	0	4	2 7
$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	1	73 77	0	0	2	1 7

Conversion of Bazar weights (Calcutta.)

<i>Bazar Weight.</i>	<i>Avourdupois Weight.</i>				<i>Factory Weight.</i>			
Chittacks.	Cwt.	qs.	lbs.	oz.	Mds.	S.	Ch.	
4	0	0	0	8 16 77	0	0	4	2-5
8	0	0	1	0 32 75	0	0	8	4-5
12	0	0	1	8 48 72	0	0	13	1 5
Sers								
1	0	0	2	0 64 74	0	1	1	3-5
2	0	0	4	1 53 75	0	2	3	1 5
3	0	0	6	2 42 75	0	3	4	4 5
4	0	0	8	3 31-75	0	4	6	2 5
5	0	0	10	4 20 75	0	5	8	0
6	0	0	12	5 9 75	0	6	9	3 5
7	0	0	14	5 73-75	0	7	11	1-5
8	0	0	16	6 62 75	0	8	12	4 5
9	0	0	18	7 51 75	0	9	14	2 5
10	0	0	20	8 40 75	0	11	0	
20	0	1	13	1 1 15	0	22	0	
30	0	2	5	9 9-15	0	33	0	
Maunds								
1	0	2	26	2 2 15	1	4	0	
2	1	1	24	4 4 15	2	8	0	
3	2	0	22	6 6 15	3	12	0	
4	2	3	20	8 8 15	4	16	0	
5	3	2	18	10 10 15	5	20	0	
6	4	1	16	12 12 15	6	24	0	

<i>Bazar Weight.</i>	<i>British Weight</i>				<i>Factory Weight</i>		
<i>Mounds.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Qrs</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>Oz.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Ch.</i>
7	5	0	14	14	7	28	0
8	5	3	13	1	8	32	0
9	6	2	11	3	9	36	0
10	7	1	9	5	11	0	0
20	14	2	18	10	22	0	0
30	22	0	0	0	33	0	0
40	29	1	9	5	44	0	0
50	36	2	18	10	55	0	0
60	44	0	0	0	66	0	0
70	51	1	9	5	77	0	0
80	58	2	18	10	88	0	0
90	66	0	0	0	99	0	0
100	73	1	9	5	110	0	0
200	146	2	18	10	220	0	0
300	220	0	0	0	330	0	0
400	293	1	9	5	440	0	0
500	366	2	18	10	550	0	0
600	440	0	0	0	660	0	0
700	513	1	9	5	770	0	0
800	586	2	18	10	880	0	0
900	660	0	0	0	990	0	0
1000	733	1	9	5	1100	0	0
2000	1466	2	18	10	2200	0	0
3000	2200	0	0	0	3300	0	0

Conversion of factory weight.

<i>Factory Weight</i>	<i>Avordupois Weight.</i>				<i>Bazar Weight.</i>		
<i>Chitta ks.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>
4	0	0	0	7 7-15	0	0	3 7 11
8	0	0	0	14 14 15	0	0	7 3-11
12	0	0	1	6 6 15	0	0	10 10-11
<i>Seers</i>							
1	0	0	1	13 13-15	0	0	14 6 11
2	0	0	3	11 11 15	0	1	13 1-11
3	0	0	5	9 9 15	0	2	11 7 11
4	0	0	7	7 7 15	0	3	10 2-11
5	0	0	9	5 5 15	0	4	8 8 11
6	0	0	11	3 3 15	0	5	7 3 11
7	0	0	13	1 1 15	0	6	5 9 11
8	0	0	14	14 14 15	0	7	4 4-11
9	0	0	16	12 12 15	0	8	2 10-11
10	0	0	18	10 10 15	0	9	1 5-11
20	0	1	9	5 5 15	0	18	2 10 11
30	0	2	0	0 0	0	27	4 4 11
<i>Mounds</i>							
1	0	2	18	10 10 15	0	36	5 9 11
2	1	1	9	5 5 15	1	32	11 7 11
3	2	0	0	0 0	2	29	1 5 11
4	2	2	18	10 10 15	3	25	7 3 11
5	3	1	9	5 5 15	4	21	13 1-11
6	4	0	0	0 0	5	18	2 10-11

WEIGHT, &c. AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE CXXXIII

Factory Weight	British Avondupons					Bazar Weights			
Maunds.	Owt.	Qrs.	D	Or.		Mds	S.	Ch.	
7	4	2	18	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	14	8	8-11
8	5	1	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	10	14	6 11
9	6	0	0	0	0	8	7	4	4 11
10	6	2	18	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	10	2 11
20	13	1	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	18	7	4	4-11
30	20	0	0	0	0	27	10	14	6-11
40	26	2	18	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	36	14	8	8 11
50	33	1	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	45	18	2	10 11
60	40	0	0	0	0	54	21	13	1-11
70	46	2	18	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	63	25	7	3 11
80	53	1	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	72	29	1	5 11
90	60	0	0	0	0	81	32	11	7-11
100	66	2	18	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	90	36	5	9-11
200	133	1	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	181	32	11	7-11
300	200	0	0	0	0	272	20	1	5 11
400	266	2	18	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	363	25	7	3-11
500	333	1	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	454	21	13	1-11
600	400	0	0	0	0	545			10-11
700	466	2	18	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	636			8-11
800	533	1	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	727	10	14	6-11
900	600	0	0	0	0	818	7	4	4 11
1000	666	2	18	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	909	3	10	2-11
2000	1333	1	9	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1818	7	4	4-11
3000	2000	0	0	0	0	2727	10	14	6-11

LONDON BILLS OF EXCHANGE

£100	Sold or Purchased	Will produce or cost in Company's Rs			Profit or Loss per cent	
	S d 0	Rs	As	P	Per Cent.	
	1 8 0	1200	0	0	20	0
	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1170	11	8	17	07
	1 9 0	1142	13	9	14	28
	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1120	5	9	12	93
	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1116	4	6	11	62
	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1103	7	3	10	34
	1 10 0	1090	14	6	9	09
	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1078	10	6	"	89
	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1066	10	9	6	66
	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1054	15	1	5	49
	1 11 0	1043	7	9	4	35
	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1032	4	1	3	22
	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1021	4	6	2	22
	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1010	8	6	1	05
	2 shillings.	1000	0	0	Par conventional.	
	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	980	11	1	1	04
	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	970	9	5	2	03
	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	960	11	2	3	04
	2 1 0	960	0	0	4	0
	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	950	7	10	4	06
	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	941	2	10	5	89
	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	932	0	8	6	80
	2 2 0	923	1	3	7	70
	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	914	4	0	8	57
	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	905	10	8	9	44
	2 3 0	897	3	2	10	28
	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	888	14	5	11	12
	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	880	11	9	11	02
	2 4 0	872	11	8	12	72
		864	13	10	13	53
		857	2	2	14	29

BENGAL ALMANAC.

PART VI.

A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND & INDIA.

A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND & INDIA.

- 1526,* &c : Attempts made by England to reach India by the North-East and North-West Passages.
- 1579† Sir Francis Drake landed at Ternate (Molucca Islands), and traded with the King of the country. Landed subsequently in Java.
- 1589 Levant Company made a Land Expedition to India, much information obtained which proved highly useful in the subsequent establishment of Indian commerce.
- 1595‡ A society of 101 adventurers petitioned Queen Elizabeth for a trading Charter to India.
John Mildenhall sent on an Embassy to the Mogul.
- 1600 December 31 : First Charter granted for fifteen years to a company of adventurers, called the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies."
Conducted by a chairman and twenty-four directors, to be chosen annually.
- 1601§ May 2 : First English fleet sailed from Torbay; landed at Acheen in Sumatra, and at Bantam in Java, in both which places they left factors; returned to England September, 1603.
- 1609 Second Charter granted to the East India Company constituting them a corporate body for ever, but reserving to Government the power of dissolving them on three years' notice.
- 1613 January 11 : A Firman granted by the Mogul, allowing the English to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambaye, and Goga.
- 1614 The Company became a Joint Stock Company.
English established a factory at Firando in Japan.
The Portuguese, who were at war with the Mogul, defeated by the English on the Bombay coast; the English in consequence obtained a firman, granting them perpetual licence of trading.
- 1617 The Danes formed a settlement at Tranquebar.
- 1618 Disputes between the Dutch and English companies for exclusive trade with the Spice Islands.
- 1619 July 17 : Treaty between English and Dutch, by which the English were allowed to share in the pepper trade of Java, and in that of Pulicat, and to hold a third of the Molucca and Banda trade.
- 1622 April 22 : English assisted the Persians in expelling the Portuguese from Ormus, for which service various commercial privileges in the Persian Gulf were granted them.
- 1623 February : English tortured and put to death by the Dutch at Amboyna on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations resided in pursuance of the treaty of 1619.
- 1624 The Company allowed to exercise martial law in India.
- 1635 Treaty with Portugal, by which the English were allowed access to the Portuguese ports in India.
- 1636 A licence granted to Sir William Courten to trade to India for five years, in violation of the Company's Charter.
- 1641 Fort St. George built at Madraspatnam on the Coromandel Coast.

* India governed by the Mogul Baber, whose empire was founded in 1526.

† Portuguese factories established on Malabar Coast and in Bengal.

‡ Dutch begin to establish themselves in India.

§ India is now divided into fifteen subahs, each under a Subahdar or Viceroy.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CONNEXION

- 1653 The Company obtain considerable privileges in Bengal through the influence of some skilful English surgeons, who perform extraordinary cures at the court of the Mogul.
- 1654 Fort St. George (Madras) made a Presidency.
- 1657 The trade to India thrown open for three years.
- 1657 New Charter granted for seven years, upon petition, alleging that evils had resulted from the open trade.
- 1658 The forts on the Malabar coast made subordinate to Surat, Bengal and the Coromandel coast placed under Madras.
- 1661 April 3: a new Charter granted to the Company, confirming former privileges, allowing the right of making peace and war, of exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and of sending unlicensed persons to England.
- 1664 French East India Company established.
- 1661* Surat defended by the English against Sivagee, the Mahratta chieftain; new privileges granted to the Company by the Mogul in recompence.
- 1668 The Island of Bombay, which had been ceded by Portugal to Charles II. as part of the marriage portion of the Princess Catherine, granted to the East India Company, "in free and common usage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l*."
- 1673 December 16. St. Helena granted by Royal Charter to the East India Company.
- 1683 English driven out of Bantam. Benocoolen fortified.
December 27: Garrison of Bombay, under command of Captain Keigwin, declare themselves King's subjects, and independent of the Company. The island remained in a state of insubordination until the receipt of orders from England to deliver up the place.
- 1687 Bombay erected into a regency, and made supreme over all the Company's establishments in India.
After several quarrels with the officers of Aurungzebe (the Mogul Emperor), vessels and troops arrived in the Ganges; English forced to abandon Hoogly.
September: English permitted to return to Hoogly.
Pondicherry established by the French.
- 1689 Company resolve on obtaining territory in India. Tegnapatam purchased and Fort St. David built.
- 1693 Company's Charter forfeited, in consequence of failing in the payment of 5 per cent. levied on all Joint Stock Companies.
October 1: New Charter granted by the king: the right of the king to grant a Charter denied by parliament.
- 1698 September 3 A new Company incorporated by the name of the "English Company"
The old Company, called the "London Company" ordered to cease trading in three years.
Calcutta purchased by the old Company as a Zemindary, and Fort William built.
- 1700 The old Company obtained an Act, authorizing them to trade under the Charter of the new Company.
- 1702 July 22: Act for the union of the two Companies passed under the Great Seal; the factors of each Company to manage separately the stocks previously sent out, being allowed seven years to wind up their affairs, when the Companies should be finally and completely united.
- 1707 Calcutta, which had been hitherto subordinate to Madras, now made a separate presidency.
- 1708 Complete union between the Companies effected.
- 1711 No person to be a Director of the East India Company and Bank of England at the same time. (9 Anne, c. 7.)
- 1712 Exclusive trade extended to Lady-day, 1736. (10 Anne, c. 28.)
- 1713 Jaffer Khan, subahdar of Bengal; this subah is now become virtually independent of the Emperor.
- 1715 July. a deputation from the Company arrives at Delhi to solicit security from the oppression of the Mogul officers; a firman granted 6th January, 1717, exempting their trade from duties, and allowing them to possess land around their factories.

* Rise of the Mahratta Power.

- 1717 An East India Company formed at Ostend, and several ships dispatched for India
- 1718 An Act of Parliament obtained to punish British merchants trading to India under foreign commissions
- 1720 Company authorized to borrow money to the extent of the sums lent by them to the Government, if not exceeding 5,000 000*l*
Dividend reduced from 5 to 4 per cent
- 1723 August a Charter granted by the Emperor of Germany to the Ostend Company, under which a very successful trade was carried on, until political reasons induced the Emperor to destroy it.
- 1726 A Charter granted enabling the Company to establish a Mayor's Court at each of the three presidencies, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and to hold Courts of Quarter Session to determine all penal causes but those of High Treason
- 1730 Charter renewed, and privileges extended to Lady day, 1769. Company agreed to accept an interest of 4 instead of 5 per cent on loan to Government of 3,000,000*l*, and paid a premium of 200,000*l* Restricted from holding lands and tenements in Britain above the value of 10,000*l*. per annum (3 Geo 11 c 14)
- 1731 Swedish India Company formed
Dividend due Christmas 1732, reduced from 8 to 7 per cent
- 1739 Invasion of India and massacre of Delhi by Nadir Shah of Persia.
The Mogul Power declines rapidly, and many of the subahdars or viceroys become independent The Mahrattas obtain great power, and the Rohillas form a separate state
- 1744 Exclusive privileges continued to Lady day, 1783, in consideration of a loan to Government of 1 000 000*l*. (13 Geo 11 c 17)
- 1746 War being declared between England and France, a French fleet was dispatched to attack Madras
September 14 Fleet anchored about twelve miles south of Madras, and landed 600 men commanded by Labourdonnais Madras capitulated after a bombardment of five days, treaty signed by Labourdonnais who covenanted to restore the town on payment of a moderate ransom. Dupleix the Governor of Pondicherry* violated the capitulation.
- 1747 December 19 Dupleix failed in an attack upon Fort St. David.
- 1748 English besieged Pondicherry without success
- 1749 August, Madras restored to the English, in pursuance of the peace of Aix-la Chapelle (1748)
A deposed Rajah of Tanjore obtains the aid of the English by a promise of the territory of Devicottah The English take Tanjore, but abandon the cause of the deposed [N B This was the beginning of the English military power in India].
War in the Carnatic† for the succession to the Nabobship of the province occasioned by the death of the Subahdar of the Deccan French and English engaged on different sides
October, French received the sovereignty of eighty-one villages in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry
- 1751 French party triumphant The protégé of the English, Muhammed Ali, takes refuge in Trichinopoly, where he is besieged by the French and defended by the English
Captain (live (afterwards Lord Clive) besieges Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, reduces it, and defends it with success against very superior forces
- 1752 Hostilities continue, the advantage being generally on the English side
- 1754 August 2 Commissioners arrive from France and England to put an end to the war. Dupleix superseded
October 11 Truce for three months agreed to
December 26, treaty of peace signed at Pondicherry Both nations to withdraw from interference in the affairs of the native Princes.

* Pondicherry, the seat of Government of the French in India.

† Carnatic, a grand division of the Subah of the Deccan.

- 1755 Save ndroog and Bancote * taken by Commodore James from Angria, a Mahratta pirate, who had successfully rebelled against his country, and disturbed for many years the commerce of the coast.
- 1756 February 11 Angria taken prisoner, and his principal state destroyed by the combined forces of the Mahrattas and English under Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive.
- June 14 Calcutta attacked by Suraj Dowla, the Subahdar of Bengal, who was displeased at the erection of fortifications by the English. The Governor and other principal persons escape from the fort, take with them all means of defence, and leave their countrymen to their fate without an effort to save them. Calcutta taken by the Subahdar and 150 persons put for security into the English prison (the Black Hole), where 12 perished from suffocation.
- Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Bajee Row, the Peishwa of the Mahrattas, excluding the Dutch from the Mahratta dominions, and giving to the English Fort Vittoria, Bancote, and Hematgur, in exchange for Cherrab.
- December 11 Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrive with a fleet in the Ganges.
- 1757 January 2 Calcutta retaken.
- January 11 Hoogly retaken.
- February 3 the Subahdar surrounds Calcutta but on the 9th concludes a peace with the English, and permits them to fortify the place.
- March 12 English take possession of Chandanagore, a French settlement. The English determine to depose the Subahdar, and to put Meer Jaffer an officer of high rank, in his place.
- June 23 Battle of Plassey, in which Colonel Clive, with about 3000 men, vanquished the Subahdar at the head of nearly 70,000, and laid the foundation of the British power in India.
- War renewed in the Carnatic with various success. French take Vengalpatam, Chittipet, and other forts. English take Madurai. Influence of Bussy very great in the Peninsula, he obtains from the Subahdar a grant of the Nizam's Carnat.
- 1758 April 23 French fleet arrives at Port St. David from Europe under the command of Comte d'Ally.
- April 29 English fleet arrives. A severe combat between the two fleets.
- June 1 d'Ally takes Port St. David and begins the fortifications.
- October 4 d'Ally takes Arcot capital of the Carnatic. Bussy recalled from the Deccan by d'Ally.
- December 11, commences the siege of Madurai.
- December 13 Pluck town captured. The siege continued until the arrival of a British fleet under Admiral Pocock (February 19 1759), when d'Ally flies.
- June 11 a Commission arrives at England from the Court of Directors, recommending that the Government should appoint a Council of 12, and four Governors nominated, to preside over the three provinces. Clive was not included in the nomination. The whole body unanimously invite Clive to be the Governor of the whole.
- September an Expedition detached from Bengal by Clive to drive the French out of the Carnatic.
- 1759 March 4, Offensive treaty with the Nabob of Surat against one of the chiefs called the Mirdas who had possessed himself of the castle and fleet belonging to Surat. He is given up on the same day.
- April 6, English take Masulipatam, and conclude a treaty with the Subahdar of the Deccan by which that Prince ceded much territory and engaged to suffer no French settlement in his dominions. The French forts fall successively in the power of the English:—November 19; Wandewash, December 10, Changanoli, February 9, 1760, Arcot falls, January 14, 761 Pondicherry surrenders, and by the middle of April, not a vestige of the power of the French remains in the Peninsula.

* On the Malabar coast.
The Peishwa was originally chief of a council of eight Bramins, by whose advice affairs of state were regulated. The office of Peishwa had, by degrees, become hereditary, and the Peishwa was superior to that of the sovereign.
Madrass, Blore, Itajahmudry, Chitacole, North of Madras.

- A confederacy between the Nabobs of Oude and Allahabad to seize on Bengal; they invite the eldest son of the Emperor Alum Gir to join them enterprising Patna attacked, but the confederacy dissolved by the treachery of the Nabob of Oude, who seizes on Allahabad. Attack on Patna consequently withdrawn. The Mogul Prince, left powerless, receives a gratuity in money from Clive, and retires.
- 1760 February, Colonel Clive sails for England. The Mogul Prince again invades Bahar, and on his march receives intelligence of his father's death. He assumes the title of Shah Alum II.
- February 11, Shah Alum defeated by Colliard, and the Bengal troops under Meeran, son of Mir Jaffer.
- March; the Emperor avoids the enemy and boldly enters Bengal leaving them behind him. After many vicissitudes the Emperor is finally defeated (January 1761) by Major Carnac, and concludes a treaty with the English by which he confirms their Subahdar in his dignity, and agrees to receive 24 lacks per annum as revenue (about 240,000/).
- July. Mr. Vansittart succeeds Clive as Governor of Bengal. Mir Casim, son in law of Mir Jaffer, receives the power of the Subahdarship, Jaffer still retaining the title.
- September 27 Treaty with Mir Casim, by which the revenues of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong are assigned to the Company.
- Mir Jaffer resigns the Subahdarship.
- Almost all Hindustan at this time in possession of the Mahrattas, joined by the other Hindu states or of the Mahometans headed by Ahmed Abdalli, the Afghan Prince of Eastern Persia. The supremacy of the Abdalli Afghans decided and the Mahratta power broken by the great battle of Paniput (January 1761), in which the latter were routed with horrible slaughter. The Afghans recognise Shah Alum as the Great Mogul.
- 1761 January. Shah Alum defeated at Patna by Major Carnac. Treaty with Shah Alum, the Emperor to acknowledge Mir Casim as Subahdar, who engages to pay him 24 lacks per annum.
- 1763 February 10, Treaty of Paris, by which the French recover Pondicherry and the other for which they possessed in 1749.
- Company's servants determine on war with the Subahdar to support a claim made by them to exemption from internal duties on their own private trade, the Subahdar having abolished all internal duties in order to protect the native merchants from ruin, in consequence of this claim, which had been oppressively enforced.
- June 25, Mr. Ellis surprised and took Patna, but while his soldiers were engaged in plunder they were attacked by the Subahdar's troops, and made prisoners. Subahdar takes Cassimbazar.
- July. English treat with Mir Jaffer, agreeing to restore him on condition of his exempting them alone from internal duties.
- August 2, Mir Casim defeated, flies to Patna.
- September 5, Pass of Godwa forced.
- October, Mongyr taken. Casim murders his English prisoners.
- November 6 Patna taken. Mir Casim seeks protection of the Nabob of Oude.
- February 11; a serious mutiny broke out in the English army; quelled by the severity of Major Munro, who arrived from Bombay in May.
- 1764 October 23; Battle of Buxar, in which the Allies were defeated, the power of the Nabob of Oude was broken, and the Emperor thrown on the protection of the English. Emperor established in the dominions of the Subahdar of Oude. English receive Ghazepore.
- 1765 January; Death of Mir Jaffer at Calcutta, his son, Nujeeb ud Dowla, made Subahdar, the military affairs of the country taken by the English into their own hands.
- May 3; Lord Clive arrives at Calcutta, with the titles of Governor and Commander-in-Chief;—Orders from Court of Directors that no servant of the Company should receive presents above the amount of 1000 rupees, without the consent of Council, and that all presents exceeding in amount 4000 rupees should be paid over to the Company.
- May 19, Nabob of Oude (Suja Dowla) throws himself on the generosity of the English, who restore him to his dominions, except Gorah and Allahabad, and which are reserved to the Emperor.

- August 12. Imperial grant issued, constituting the Company Dewannee (or Receivers of Revenue) of Bengal and Orissa.
 [N.B. This grant gave the Company the virtual sovereignty of these extensive countries.]
- 1766 January 1: Double Batta* abolished; a serious mutiny arises in consequence; subdued by the firmness of Clive, many officers cashiered.
 May 8. Death of Nujeeb ad Dowla, nominal Subahdar of Bengal, succeeded by his brother, Syeffad Dowla
 November 12. Treaty with Nizam Ali, the Subahdar of the Deccan by which the Northern Circars were granted to the English for an annual payment of 5 lacks, the English to assist the Subahdar with troops. The Subahdar procures the aid of the English against Hyder Ali, who, from a subordinate rank in the service of the Rajah of Mysore, had raised himself to the throne about 1761.
- 1767 January. Lord Clive sails for England, Mr. Verelst succeeds as President. May 6, General Court of Proprietors vote a dividend of 1½ per cent which is reannounced (June 24) by an Act of Parliament, directing that future dividends should be fixed by a ballot, in a court called for the purpose.
 September. the English troops, who supposed themselves in alliance with the Nizam, suddenly attacked by him and Hyder Ali, a treaty having been surreptitiously concluded between them against the English.
 December. Allies beaten by the English near Vellore
- 1768 February. the Nizam concludes a treaty with the English, giving up Carnatic Belaghaut, and reducing the annual tribute for the Circars. English attack Hyder Ali and take some important places.
 September. Hyder Ali offers peace, refused by the English. Hyder retrieves all his losses and
- 1769 January—enters the Carnatic, lays waste Madura and Tinnevely, and plunders the whole country.
 April 4. Hyder marches to Madras and forces the English to conclude a treaty of alliance with him, stipulating a restitution of conquests
 April: Act passed (9 Geo III c 44), allowing the Company to hold the territorial revenues of India for five years, and to pay 400,000l. per annum into the Exchequer, appointing Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Scrafton, and Col. Ford, to proceed to India as Supervisors, with the power of Government. Supervisors sail for India. Ship lost, and never heard of after.
 December 24. Mr. Verelst resigns the Presidentship. Succeeded by Mr. Cartier
- 1770 A terrible famine in Bengal; one third of the inhabitants supposed to have perished
 March 10. Death of Subahdar of Bengal, Syeffad Dowla Succeeded by his brother, Mubarek ad Dowla, a minor.
 July. arrival at Madras of Sir John Lindsay, with full powers to treat with native Sovereigns, independent of the Company. Sir John favours the pretensions of the Nabob of Arcot against the Company
- 1771 War between Hyder Ali and the Mahrattas, both parties solicit the aid of the English, who resolve on remaining neuter. Nabob of Arcot joins the Mahrattas. Lindsay endeavours to urge the English to join the Mahrattas against Hyder Ali.
 September 2. Lindsay succeeded by Sir Robert Harland, who also endeavours to urge the Presidency to war against Hyder.
 October 27; Peace signed with the Rajah of Tanjore, on whom war had been made to gratify the Nabob of Arcot
 December 27. Shah Alum the Great Mogul who had been residing under British protection at Allahabad, enters Delhi as Emperor under a Mahratta escort, he is compelled to join them against the Rohillas, whom they defeat
- 1772 January: Sir Robert Harland and the Nabob, finding the Presidency resolved on maintaining a strict neutrality, prevail on the Mahrattas to retire by large payments of money.

* An allowance to Officers in the field

† This prince is usually called by the English the Nizam of the Deccan, or simply the Nizam.

- April 13: Warren Hastings succeeds Mr. Cartier as Governor of Bengal. The Company who had held the Dewannee for seven years, but exercising the functions in the name of the Subahdar, now declare themselves the Receivers of Revenues.
- July: Mahrattas make peace with Hyder Ali. Company's Funds deranged.
- July 8: A deficiency of above 1,000,000*l.* declared.
- July 15: A Loan from the Bank of 400,000*l.*
- July 29: An additional Loan of 400,000*l.*
- August 10: State of the Company's affairs laid before Government, representing the necessity of a loan of 1,000,000*l.* at least.
- December 22: Mahrattas enter Delhi, and force the Emperor to cede to them Allahabad and Corah, which states were, however delivered by his deputy into the hands of the English.
- 1773 Rohilkund ravaged by the Mahrattas, and defended by the English and the Nabob of Oude.
- September: Nabob of Oude agrees with Mr. Hastings to pay forty lacks, and a monthly allowance for the English troops, on condition of receiving aid to exterminate the Rohillas and to annex their territories to his. Allahabad and Corah sold to the Nabob of Oude for fifty lacks, Payment of his pension of twenty six lacks withheld from Shah Alum, in consequence of his being under Mahratta protection.
- War declared again with Tanjore, at the request of the Nabob of Arcot. Tanjore taken and the Rajah dethroned. Dutch expelled from Nagapetnam, which was then a by purchase from the Rajah of Tanjore.
- Two Acts of Parliament were passed in June, one lending the Company 1,400,000*l.* at 4 per cent restricting the dividend to 6 per cent foregoing the annual payment of 400,000*l.* until the debt be discharged, and continuing the retention of territorial possessions until the expiration of the Charter.
- By the other Act the Constitution of the Company was entirely changed, and fixed mainly as at present. By the former Constitution every proprietor of Stock had the right of voting in General Courts; this Act disqualified all persons whose Stock was below 500*l.* made no change in the right of holders of Stock from 500*l.* to 100*l.*, gave an additional vote to proprietors of from 1000*l.* to 3000*l.*; two additional from 3000*l.* to 6000*l.*, and three from 6000*l.* to 10,000*l.* instead of re electing the whole number of Directors every year, six only went out by rotation, in lieu of whom others were elected.
- A Governor General was appointed to reside in Bengal and the other Presidencies were made subordinate to Bengal. The first Governor-General (Mr. Hastings) was nominated by the Act to preside for five years. The nomination was to be subsequently in the Directors, subject to the approbation of the Government. A Supreme Court of Judicature was instituted at Calcutta, with Judges appointed by the Crown. All territorial correspondence to be laid before the Ministry.
- 1774 April 23: the English, in execution of the bargain with the Nabob of Oude, attack and defeat the Rohilla army. The Nabob, who had kept out of the battle, plundered their camp, and butchered all who could be found, the country laid waste, villages burned, and people massacred, for three days without effectual opposition from the English.
- December 12: A force left Bombay, with the intention of taking possession of Salsette and Bassein, which was effected on the 28th.
- 1775 March 6: Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Ragoba, a deposed Peishwa of the Mahrattas, by which Ragoba agreed to cede Salsette and Bassein, and the Mahratta share in the Revenues of Broach and other places, the English agreed to aid Ragoba in the recovery of his authority.
- May: An army sent to aid Ragoba, which gains considerable advantages, Supreme Government (at Bengal) disapprove the negotiation with Ragoba, and order the treaty to be cancelled. Ragoba abandoned, retreats almost alone to Surat. The Supreme Government endeavour to make the same stipulation at Poona (the Mahratta capital), which they had concluded at Bombay, but after a long interval (3d June, 1776), succeed in obtaining Salsette only. At the same time letters were received from the Court, commanding the Supreme Government

- to co operate with the Government of Bombay, and applauding the treaty with Ragoba.
- May 21. Treaty with the new Subahdar of Oude. Asaf ud Dowla (son of Sujah Dowla, who died in January) guaranteeing to him the possession of Corah and Allahabad, the Subahdar gives up the territory of Benares to the Company.
- May 30. Warren Hastings accused of receiving large bribes, among others, one from Munny Begum, a concubine of the late Mir Jaffer, who had been appointed guardian to Mubarekud Dowla, in preference to others whose claims were more forcible. The guardianship taken from the Begum.
- December 11. Lord Pigot takes the office of Governor of Madras.
- 1776 March 11. Warren Hastings accused by Rajah Nundcomar, the Foujdar of Hoogly, of receiving bribes to a vast amount. Nundcomar prosecuted by Hastings and Mr Vansittart for a conspiracy to force a native to write a petition against them, the conspiracy was not proved. A few days after, Nundcomar was accused of forgery, condemned, and (August 7) hanged, amidst the tears and shrieks of his countrymen, forgery not being a capital offence by the laws of India.
- April 11. Restoration of the Rajah of Tanjore proclaimed at Madras.
- August 22. Lord Pigot suspends two Members of Council, in consequence of violent disputes as to the person to whom the charge of restoring the Rajah should be entrusted.
- August 23. The suspended Members with some others, declare themselves the Government, and protest against the Acts of Lord Pigot. Lord Pigot suspends all those who signed the protest.
- August 24. The suspended Members arrest Lord Pigot, and commit him to prison, where he died (April 17th, 1777).
- 1777 Mr Hastings, by an authorized agent, tenders his resignation of the Government. The Court of Directors accept his resignation, and choose Mr Wheler to succeed him.
- June 19. Intelligence of Hastings's resignation reaches Calcutta, where great confusion arises from Hastings disavowal of his resignation. Supreme Court support Hastings in his resolution to retain the Government.
- November. In consequence of great complaints from Bengal, of the encroachments of the Supreme Court, who endeavoured to extend their jurisdiction over all classes of natives, though legally restricted to the servants of the Company, the Directors appeal to the Ministers for relief.
- 1778 Hastings procures the re-appointment of Munny Begum to the guardianship of Mubarek ud Dowla which was, however, again rescinded by order of Court, the following February.
- July. In consequence of intelligence reaching India of the war between France and England, Chandernagore, Masulipatam, and Carical were taken from the French.
- August 8. Preparations made to attack Pondicherry by land and sea.
- August 10. Combat between French and English fleets, in which the former were defeated, and compelled (August 21) to leave to coast.
- October. Pondicherry surrendered, and the fortifications demolished.
- 1779 January 4. A body of English march towards Poonah in pursuance of a treaty (November 1771) with Ragoba with the intention of supporting Ragoba. The expedition put under the command of a civil committee, who were soon circumvented by the Mahrattas, and forced to sign a treaty, by which they agreed to deliver up Ragoba, and to relinquish all the acquisitions made since 1756.
- January 30. An English detachment from Bengal, under General Goddard arrives at Burhampoor: after a journey of nearly ten months leaves Burhampoor, on the 6th February, and arrives at Surat on the thirtieth. Goddard in vain endeavours to negotiate with the Mahratta Government.
- The Government of Bengal notify to the Zemindars, &c. that they are not subject the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- 1780 January 2. Goddard crosses the Tapti and takes Dobby (January 20), and Ahmedabad (February 15), the capital of Guzerat.

- April 3: Goddard defeats Scindiah, the Mahratta Chief, and takes possession of a great part of the country.
- June. Intelligence received at Madras, of the warlike preparations of Hyder Ali, who exasperated at the demolition of Mahe (a post in possession of the French, within his dominions, taken March 19, 1779), had made an alliance with the Mahrattas, and assembled a large army, officered by Frenchmen, and provided with arms from Europe.
- August 2. English army, under Sir Hector Munro, march from Madras to oppose Hyder Ali.
- 1781 September 10: A detachment, under the command of Colonel Baillie, attacked and taken prisoners by Hyder.
- September 11: The English retreat, and arrive at Madras on the thirteenth.
- October 31: Hyder Ali takes Arcot.
- November 5. Sir Eyre Coote, with a detachment of infantry and artillery, arrives at Madras.
- January 17: Army march under Sir Eyre Coote. After several months' inactivity he defeats Hyder Ali near Porto Novo (July 1), and returns to Madras in November.
- February 20. Establishment of the Board of Revenue.
- June 22. Lord Macartney arrives as Governor at Madras. Sadras, Pulicat and Negapatnam taken from the Dutch.
- July 7. Warren Hastings sets out on a tour to the Northern Provinces.
- August 11: Hastings arrives at Benares, where he puts Rajah Chyeta Sing under arrest, for alleged delay in the payment of large and irregular demands made upon him by Hastings. The Rajah is defended by his subjects, a skirmish ensues, and the Rajah escapes.
- Chyeta Sing formally deposed his nephew, a minor, placed on the musnud, and the administration of the country taken into the hands of the English.
- September 19. Treaty of Chunar signed between the Subahdar of Oude and Governor Hastings, by which the Nabob was relieved of all his debts to the Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the grandmother, and delivering it up to the Eng-

the Nabob made a present to SIR HASTINGS OF 100,000 R.

- October 24: Office of Judge of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut (Court of Appeal) offered by Hastings to the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court Sir Elizabeth Impey), with a salary of 60,000 rupees per annum. After this we hear of no more disputes between the Supreme Court and the Company's Government. The House of Commons recall Sir E. Impey in May following:
- November 9. Bidgegur, where the family of the Rajah of Benares resided, taken by capitulation; the capitulation violated by the English and the Princesses of the Rajah's family ill treated.
- December 2: The Revenues of the Nabob of the Carnatic assigned to the Company for five years with the reserve of a sixth for his private expenses. The Company to recognise his independence as Nabob, and to aid him in recovering a portion of his territories in the possession of Hyder Ali.
- The Charter was renewed this year by Act 21. Geo. III. c. 65, to continue until March, 1794. The Company to pay down 400,000*l.*, and to be allowed a dividend of 8 per cent; three-fourths of any surplus to be paid to the Government. All political dispatches to be first communicated to Ministers; who are to decide in all questions relative to peace and war.
- 1782 January 7: Major Abington, besieged at Tellicherry by a very superior number of Hyder's army, makes a sally and drives away the besiegers.
- January 12: Nabob of Oude, after much reluctance, with the aid of English troops, takes possession of the Begum's palace. Two old domestics of the Begums tortured, to induce the Begums to part with their money. Above 500,000*l.* paid, but the ill treatment continued, with the hope of eliciting more money, until December, when it being found unavailing, the servants were set at liberty.

1782 February 11: An English fleet, under the command of Admiral Hughes, arrives at Madras, after taking Trincomalee, is followed by a French fleet under Admiral Suffren, with whom he has a short conflict on the 17th.

February 12. Calicut taken

February 16 and 18. Colonel Braithwaite, with an army of less than 2000 men, of whom 100 only were English, attacked on the Coleroon, by Tippoo, at the head of 20,000 men, aided by Lally with 4000 Europeans. Braithwaite defeated. Tippoo treats his prisoners with great humanity.

February 19. French fleet lands 2000 men for the assistance of Tippoo, who takes Cuddalore, 3d April.

April 12. A severe but indecisive combat between the two fleets.

May 17: Treaty between the Supreme Government and the Mahrattas, by which Bassein, Ahmedabad, and the other acquisitions were ceded to the Mahrattas, who agreed to allow no nation but the English to have intercourse with them.

May 23: A Report received from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Petitions from Bengal against the pretensions of the Supreme Court,* had been referred, in pursuance of which a Bill passed the House, exempting the Governor and Council, as well as the Zemindars, and all revenue matters, from its jurisdiction.

August 31. Trincomalee taken by the French fleet.

September 8. Conflict between the fleets, the English have the advantage.

September 28. Sir Lyre Coote takes offence at the conduct of the Madras Government, and leaves the army.

October 15. Admiral Hughes notwithstanding necessity for his aid leaves the coast, abandoning Madras to famine. Twelve hundred persons weekly died at Madras, for several weeks.

December. Death of Hyder Ali. Tippoo Saib establishes himself on the throne of Mysore evicts Arcot, and retires from the Carnatic to settle the affairs of his kingdom, and to resist an invasion of the Malabar coast by General Matthews.

1783 General Matthews takes Bednore, Annapore, Onore, and Mangalore, with a vast treasure, which he refused to divide, notwithstanding the distress of the army from want of pay. Bombay Government supersedes General Matthews, and appoint Colonel Macleod commander.

January 13. Supreme Government, who had approved of the assignment of Carnatic revenues made by the Nabob to the Madras Government in December 1781 now order the assignment to be returned previous to the receipt of the order at Madras, letters arrive from the Court of Directors approving of the assignment and commanding the Supreme Government to aid the Madras government. Hastings disobeys the orders of Court, and repeats his commands to restore the assignment to the Nabob, Lord Macartney refuses to obey the order.

February 13. Letter from Court of Directors received, directing an inquiry into the conduct of the Begums, and commanding that their estates be restored, in the event of nothing being proved against them. Hastings opposes the inquiry.

March: Bussy, at the head of a French detachment, lands at Cuddalore (on the Coromandel coast). General Stuart, who succeeded Sir Lyre Coote as commander, being ordered to march to Cuddalore (200 miles), refuses to obey until the 21st of April, when he sets out at the rate of two miles and a half per day. He arrives at Cuddalore about the beginning of June, attacks the place on the 13th, and is repulsed by the French with very great loss. The Madras government soon after arrest General Stuart for repeated acts of disobedience, and send him to England.

April 9. Tippoo finds the English army under Macleod in a state of great disorder, all parties disputing on the division of spoil taken.

April 30. Tippoo takes Bednore by capitulation, which he violates, and imprisons the garrison like felons.

* To prevent confusion, it may be useful to observe, that by "Supreme Government" is meant the Governor and Council in Bengal, subject to the Court of Directors, and by "Supreme Court" the court of judicature in Calcutta, judging according to the laws of England, independent of the Company.

In pursuance of the treaty of Versailles, Pondicherry and Caricall, with the former possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Trincomalee at the same time restored to the Dutch.

Mr. Fox's Bill for abolishing the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, and for giving to the Government the power of choosing seven Commissioners, who should be invested with full powers to govern India, and to appoint to all offices, whether in India or England, with power of removal passed the Commons with a great majority, but was rejected by the Lords.

1784 January 24 The garrison of Mangalore, which had been invested by Tippoo since May 23, 1783, capitulates after a gallant defence, and marches out with all the honours of war.

February 17 Hastings sets out on his second Tour, from which he returns the following November.

March 11 Treaty of peace signed with Tippoo stipulating a restitution of conquests on both sides.

June The Commutation Act passed, by which the duties on teas were reduced from 50 to 12½ per cent, and an additional window tax laid on.

August 13 Mr Pitt's Bill* passed by which was established a Board of Control composed of six Privy Counsellors, to be selected by the King, their duties were to superintend the territorial concerns of the Company, to inspect all letters to and from India, with the exception of such as were purely commercial to alter and amend such despatches to India as they might think proper and even, in urgent cases, to transmit its orders to India without the inspection of the Directors. The Court of Proprietors not to have the power of affecting by act of the Court of Directors, which might be approved by the Board, the fortunes acquired in India, to be ascertained on the return of each Company's servant from India.† A special tribunal to be established for the punishment of delinquencies incurred in India—the Governor General, the President and the Members of Council to be named by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the King. The Commander in Chief to be chosen by the King exclusively.

1785 February 8 Warren Hastings leaves the government and returns to England.

The Board of Control orders debts of the Nabob of Arcot to be paid without any interest, and the assignment of his revenues to be restored to him.

Lord Macartney appointed Commander General. He declines the office, and returns to England 9th January, 1786.

1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General, takes possession of his government in September.

Four Acts of Parliament passed, the first (26 Geo III c. 16) giving to the Governor-General the power of acting in opposition to the will of his Council. The second (26 Geo III. c. 27) granting to the King the power of recalling the Governor General. The third (26 Geo III. c. 57) repealing the clause in the late Act which compelled the servants of the Company returning from India to produce a statement of their fortunes. The fourth (26 Geo III c. 62) enabling the Company to sell 1,207,500*l.* of their loan to Government of 4,200,000*l.*, and allowing them to add 800,000*l.* to their capital.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings for cruelty and tyranny determined on.

1788 February 13. Trial of Hastings commenced. His trial lasted above seven years; the defence began 2d June, 1791, and Hastings was acquitted 23d April, 1795. The Court of Directors granted him an annuity of 4000*l.* for twenty eight years and a half, to date from the 24th June, 1785.

September: The Nizam of the Deccan cedes Guntoor to the English. Engagements entered into with the Nizam to aid him with troops, by a liberal construction of the treaty of February, 1768.

English sent troops to the assistance of their ally, the Rajah of Travancore, who is threatened by Tippoo.

* 24 Geo III c. 25

† This clause was repealed by 26 Geo III 57

- 1789 The decennial settlement of the lands commenced towards the end of the year in Bengal, in the following, the same regulation was begun in Behar, the whole was completed in 1793, when, in pursuance of instructions from England, the settlement was declared perpetual.
- By this settlement, which produced such an important change in that large portion of India the Zemindars, who were in fact the revenue agents of the Mogul Government usually hereditary and possessed of much power and influence, but not owners of the land which they could neither sell nor alienate were declared the actual landowners and from them the principal revenue of India was to be derived in the shape of landtax. The ryots or peasants who though often grievously oppressed were after the Sovereign the real owners of the soil of which they could not be dispossessed, while they paid the assessments levied upon it were declared the tenants of the Zemindars. The effects of this financial measure were disastrous. The Zemindars, obliged to go through the legal formalities to collect their rents from the ryots were unable to pay their taxes to the Government, whose proceedings were summary. Their lands were gradually sold for arrears of taxes, and passed into the hands of absentee landlords. In a few years almost all the Zemindars disappeared. No improvement took place among the ryots, who were perhaps more oppressed by the middlemen immediately above them, than they had been by the Zemindars.
- 1790 December 24 Tippoo attacks the lines of Travancore, but is repulsed with considerable slaughter.
- March 6 Tippoo again attacks the lines of Travancore.
- May 7 Tippoo assaults the wall enters, ravages a part of the country, and returns to his capital on the 24th.
- June A triple alliance made with the Nizam and the Mahrattas against Tippoo, in which it was agreed to divide equally all conquests made from him, signed by the Mahrattas 1st June by the Nizam 4th July.
- July 17 General Meadows commences the campaign, he advances to Coimbatore, taking several places on his route.
- June 21 The Supreme Government see it necessary to resume the revenues of the Nabob of Arcot, which had been restored by command of the Board of Control.
- September Tippoo retakes some strong places.
- December The English under General Abercrombie become masters of all the country on the Malabar coast.
- December 12 Lord Cornwallis arrives at Madras.
- 1791 February 7 Lord Cornwallis marches to Vellore, traverses the Moollee pass, and reaches Bangalore, March 5.
- March 6 Siege of Bangalore.
- March 21 Bangalore taken.
- May 15 Battle of Arkera, nine miles from Seringapatam. Tippoo defeated.
- May 26, English army much weakened by disease, begin to retreat, and fall in with the Mahrattas their allies.
- May 27, 28, 29 Unsuccessful negotiations with Tippoo for peace.
- July, Allies return to Bangalore.
- July 16 Ossoor taken 22 Rayacottah taken.
- December 13 Sayindroog taken.
- 1792 February 5 Allies arrive in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam.
- February 6 Storm the redoubts.
- February 15 Tippoo liberates two English prisoners, whom he sends to Cornwallis with proposals of peace.
- February 24 Preliminaries of peace. Tippoo agrees to cede one-half of Mysore, and to pay 35,000,000 rupees*, and to give up two of his eldest sons as hostages.
- March 19 Definitive treaty signed.
- August 1, Sir Charles Oakey succeeds General Meadows in the government of Madras.
- 1793 February. In consequence of an application from the Rajah of Nepal for assistance against the troops of the Emperor of China a mediatory

deputation was sent to Khatmandu, the capital, conducted by Colonel Kirkpatrick peace had, however, been concluded before his arrival. Great alterations in judicial affairs in Bengal Zillah (or district) Courts for civil causes instituted Provincial Courts of appeal established at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Moorsbedabad. A Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut (or last Appeal) set up at Calcutta. Judges fees abolished. Criminal courts erected and circuits appointed. Assizes to be held at the four Provincial Courts monthly, and at the Zillahs twice a year. A High Criminal Court of Appeal, called the Nizamut Adawlut, formed at Calcutta.

Pondicherry and other French settlements taken for the third time, in consequence of the war between England and France

August Lord Cornwallis sailed for England succeeded in the government by Sir John Shore (Lord Leighton)

September 28: Uzeer ud Dowla proclaimed Subahdar, at the death of his father Mubalrek ud Dowla

A New Charter granted for twenty years The regulations of this Act were chiefly as before salaries to be allowed to the commissioners of the Board of Control to be paid by the Company Commissioners no longer to be taken exclusively from the Privy Council. Company obliged to provide annually 500 tons of shipping for the use of private traders.

1794 March 29. Sons of Tippoo restored to him

September 7 Lord Hobart succeeds to the government of Madras. Death of Fyzoolia Khan at Rampore His brother Ghulam Mahomed puts the heir to death and usurps the sovereignty Attacked and defeated at Bittawrah by the British, under Sir Robert Abercromby.

1795 March A war broke out between the Mahrattas and the Nizam in consequence of a demand made by the Mahrattas for arrears of chout.* The English refuse to aid the Nizam who is defeated, and compelled to cede a portion of his territory and revenue

October 13 Mahomed Ali, Nabob of Arcot, dies His son Omdut ul Omrah succeeds

October 27 Death of Madhoo Bahadur, Peishwa of the Mahrattas

Dutch settlements in Ceylon, Banda Amboyna, Malacca, and Cape of Good Hope taken Cochin surrenders after a brave resistance.

1797 Death of Asoph ud Dowla, Subahdar of Oude His eldest son, Mirza Ali, succeeds

1798 January 21, Saadat Ali, brother of Asoph ud Dowla, put on the throne of Oude, in consequence of the alleged illegitimacy of Mirza Ali, Allahabad given over to the English

Sir John Shore sailed for England

May 17 The Earl of Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley) arrives at Calcutta as Governor General.

June Tippoo having sent ambassadors to the French authorities at the Mauritius, soliciting aid against the English, Governor General resolves on war against him

August 21 Lord Clive succeeds Lord Hobart in the government of Madras.

September 1. New treaty with the Nizam who agrees to disband a body of French soldiers which he had in his service, and to receive four battalions of English

November 8 Governor General sends a letter to Tippoo, in which he warns him against connection with the French, and proposes to send him a British officer, to adjust a course of conduct for him and his allies.

December 31 Governor General arrives at Madras, where he finds a letter from Tippoo, in which expresses himself desirous of cultivating peace

1799 January Tippoo prepares to send an embassy to France.

January 14 The deposed Nabob of Oude, with his attendants, assassinate Mr Cherry, the British resident at Benares and other gentlemen, he then makes his escape into the woods, where he collects a predatory band, taken in December following, and imprisoned at Calcutta.

* A sort of black mail paid to the Mahrattas as the price of their forbearance and of protection from the robberies of other predatory states.

- February 3: Lord Mornington orders the army to enter Mysore
 February 21. Bombay army under General Stuart march from Cannanore
 March 5: General Stuart defeats Tippoo near Seedaseie. Tippoo retreats to Seringapatam on the 14th
 March 5: General Harris enters Mysore at the head of the Madras army and the troops of the Nizam
 April 3: Madras army arrives at Seringapatam.
 April 14: Bombay army joins.
 April 20. Tippoo sends a letter to General Harris soliciting negotiation
 April 22: Draught of a treaty sent to Tippoo.
 April 28. after some attempts on the part of Tippoo to evade the terms of the treaty, it was determined to begin the assault of Seringapatam.
 1799 May 4. Seringapatam stormed by Major General Baird. Tippoo killed
 June 22. Partition treaty of Mysore, between the Nizam and the English. Mysore divided. The English take the southern portion, and the city of Seringapatam, by which accession their territory reaches from sea to sea. The Nizam takes an equal portion on the north east. Some districts on the north-west, equal in value to more than half of each of their own portions, offered by the Allies to the Mahrattas*, and the remainder was given to Kistna Raj Oudawar, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, under whom it formed a little kingdom, dependent on the English
 July 8. Subsidiary treaty of Mysore, settling the arrangements between the new state of Mysore and the British Government
 October 23. treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore, who yields all his power to the English, receiving a pension of one lack of pagodas (about 40,000*l*) one fifth of the net revenues.
 December 29. Sir John Malcolm leaves Bombay as ambassador to Persia, makes a treaty of alliance with the Shah, and induces him to attack Zeman, the Shah of the Afghans in order to withdraw Zeman from his hostile designs against India. The Persians also agree to allow no Frenchmen to remain in Persia
 1800 May 13. the Nabob of Surat compelled to sign a treaty, by which he resigns his government to the English, and receives a lack of rupees (10,000*l*) per annum.
 October 12: Subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, who cedes all his Mysorean territories to the English, and receives their aid and protection in every case.
 1801 July 15. on the death of the Nabob of Arcot the English resolve to take the functions of government into their own hands. Ali Hoossain, the next heir, refuses to comply
 The English, in consequence, raise Azim ad Dowla, the nephew of the deceased Nabob, to the nominal throne, on condition of his renouncing the powers of government in their favour.
 August 15. Governor General sets out on a tour through the northern provinces.
 October 14. Battle of Indore, between Jeswant Rao Holkar and Dowlut Rao Scindia, two powerful Mahratta chiefs; Holkar defeated.
 November 12. after very long negotiations, a treaty made with the Subahdar of Oude, by which he relinquishes Rohilound and the Doonab to the Company, Pondicherry restored in pursuance of the treaty of Amiens.
 1802 June 4: the Nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territory to the English on receipt of a pension of 1,08,000 rupees.
 October 25. Holkar defeats Scindia near Poona, the capital. The Peshwa flies to Bancopte, and afterwards to Bassein, leaving in the hands of the British resident at Poona an engagement to receive and subsidize a body of English troops. The Governor-General immediately ratifies the engagement, and prepares to evacuate the Peshwa.
 December 31: Treaty of Bassein, in the terms of the above-mentioned engagement
 The Peshwa assigns a portion of territory, and agrees to have no intercourse with any other than the British Government.

* The Mahrattas refused their portion, and it was divided between the Nizam and the English.

- 1803 January 11, Fort of Sweeney taken from a Zemindar in the ceded districts, who resisted the things of government
 February 27, Ridgeghur taken from the same Zemindar.
 March 12 Cuttack taken from another Zemindar
 March the Madras army, under General Arthur Wellesley, march for Poona Holkar leaves Poona early in April, Wellesley reaches Poona 20th of April.
 May 1, The Peshwa arrives at Poona conducted by British troops
 August 5, after many fruitless negotiations with Dowlut Rao Scindia the British resident quits Scindia's camp, and war commences against him, and his ally, the Rajah of Berar
 The army, under General Lake, enter the Mahratta territories on the north, take the fort of Alliphar by storm on the 30th of August, defeat the Mahrattas near Delhi, September 12, and enter Delhi, where they take possession of the Emperor and his family, take Agra 17th of October and gain a decisive victory over the Mahrattas at Laswaree after a brave resistance, 1st of November.
 The army under General Arthur Wellesley enter the Mahratta states on the south, take the fort of Ahmednuggur, Aug 12 Defeat Scindia and the Rajah of Berar at Assye, on the river Karina, Sept. 23 Boorhanpore taken on the 15th of October, and Asseerghur on the 21st, Scindia again defeated at Argum the 28th of November
 Gawilghur taken December 15
 Bombay army, under Lieutenant Colonel Woodington, take Baroach on the 29th of August, and Powanghur on the 17th of September.
 Madras army under Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, take Manickpatam, September 14th and Cuttack, October 14
 December 17 Treaty of peace with the Rajah of Berar, who cedes Cuttack, and agrees to admit no Europeans but the English within his dominions
 December 29 Treaty of peace with Scindia, who agrees to give up Baroach, Ahmednuggur, and his forts in the Deoab, and to exclude all Europeans except the British
 Treaties of alliance made with the Rajahs of Bhurtpore, and other petty chiefs near the Jumna
 Pondicherry taken again
 1804 February 27 Treaty of Boorhanpore signed with Scindia, who agrees to receive a British auxiliary force within his dominions.
 April 16. War declared against Holkar
 July 1. Hingluisghur in Bundelkund taken by the English under Monson, who is soon after obliged to retreat, abandons his guns on the 10th of July, is attacked on the 24th of August in crossing the Bannag, when his retreat becomes a flight, Monson reaches Agra by the end of August.
 August 24. Colonel Murray, with the Guzerat army, takes Indore, Holkar's capital in Milwa.
 October 8 Holkar attacks Delhi unexpectedly, after a siege of nine days he is repulsed by the efforts of Lieutenant Colonels Burn and Ochterlony.
 October 8: Lasaulgaum taken, 12th, Chundore taken, 14th, Dhoosb taken, 21th, Gains taken, which completes the reduction of all Holkar's territories in the Deccan
 November 13. Battle of Deig gained by General Frazer over Holkar, General Frazer mortally wounded
 December 4. Fort of Deig taken, this fort belonged to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who assisted Holkar.
 1805 January 3, the siege of Bhurtpore commenced, and continued for several weeks without success.
 April 2. Holkar beaten by General Lake near Bhurtpore.
 April 10, the Rajah of Bhurtpore agrees to sign a treaty, by which he pays twenty lacks of rupees, and cedes the territories granted to him by a former treaty, delivering up his son as hostage.
 April 15, Holkar joins Scindia
 July 30, Marquis Wellesley resigns the government; Marquis Cornwallis succeeds, he commences by preparing to change most of the measures of his predecessor, and, October 5, dies on a visit to the Upper Provinces.
 September: Holkar ravages the British territories; the Commander-in-Chief proceeds against him, and puts him to flight.

- October : Sir George Barlow assumes the government.
 November 23 : a new treaty with Scindia, altering certain provisions in the former treaty, as to boundaries and allowances.
 December 24 : Treaty with Holkar, by which he renounces all right to the territory, north of the Chumbul, and all claims on Bundelcund; and agrees to exclude all Europeans, except the English, from his territories. English restore the forts taken on the south of the Taptee and Godavery.
- 1806 Death of Shah Alum, the Great Mogul, who is succeeded by his son, Ukbar Shah.
- 1807 January 31 : a serious mutiny broke out among the English troops at Vellore, about ninety miles from Madras; suppressed by the execution of 800 Sepoys.
 July 3 : Lord Minto takes the office of Governor General.
 War with Travancore, occasioned by a misunderstanding between the British resident and the Dewan of the Rajah. Troops sent from Trichinopoly.
- 1808 December 30 : British troops, under Colonel Chalmers, repulse a body of Travancore troops.
 December 3 : Travancore army beaten at Anjuricha by Colonel Hamilton.
- 1809 January 15 : Travancore army sustain a severe defeat.
 February 10 : Storming the lines of Travancore, followed by the capture of Papana viram on the 17th, and of the whole of the lines on the 21st, which puts an end to the war.
 February 13 : Adjeghur, in Bundelcund, stormed.
 August 5 : Governor General sails from Madras, to quell a mutiny which arose there in consequence of some offensive regulations.
 August 6 : Troops at Chittledroog seize the military treasure, and march to join the mutinous body at Seringapatam who had seized the garrison.
 August 23 : the mutineers at Seringapatam, surrender at discretion.
 August 29 : Reduction of the fort of Bhowanie, in Hurrianah (between the Jumba and Settledge), the chief of which had plundered a British settlement.
 September 19 : Lord Minto arrives at Madras, and publishes an amnesty on the 25th.
 October : Assistance given to the Rajah of Berar against the exactions of Ameer Khan, a Mahomedan chief, connected with Holkar. Ameer Khan expelled from Berar.
- 1810 February 17 : Island of Amboyna surrenders to the British, which capture is followed by that of several others.
 July 7 : Troops land at the island of Bourbon, which is taken on the 9th.
 August 9 : Banda taken: 29th, Turnate taken.
 December 9 : the Mauritius taken.
- 1812 The Pindarries rise to independence about this time: these were bodies of freebooters, who had occasionally been attached to the Mahratta chieftains, to whom they paid a sort of turbulent obedience.
 A large party of Pindarries plunder the province of Mirzapore.
 Subsidiary alliance with Annund Row Guikwar, Rajah of Baroda.
- 1813 June 4 : Governor-General sends a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, demanding redress for the repeated depredations of the Nepaulese.
 July 21 : Act (58 Geo. III. c. 155) passed, renewing the privileges of the East India Company for twenty years: by this Act the trade to India was thrown open, that to China alone remaining exclusively in the Company's hands. The territorial and commercial branches of the Company's affairs were separated, and all accounts to be distinct on those points. The King was empowered to create a Bishop of India, and three Archdeacons, to be paid by the Company.
- October 4 : Marquis of Hastings takes possession of the Government.
- 1814 May 29 : Nepaulese attack the police station at Bootwall, and murder in cold blood the Darogah, or chief officer, who had surrendered himself.
 July 11 : Death of Saad Ali, Vizier of Oude; his eldest son, Ghazeeuddeen, succeeds.
 November 1 : War declared against Nepaul.
- 1815 April : after repeated failures the British arms are successful in all quarters, and the Rajah of Nepaul sues for peace.
 April 27 : convention signed at Almora, by which the whole of Kumaon was put into the hands of the British.

- May 15 Capitulation of Malown
 December 2 Treaty of Sugaullee finally signed by the Rajah of Nepal after having been before signed and rejected by him. By this treaty a portion of territory at the foot of the hills was ceded to the British and a resident admitted at Khatmandu. Treaty ratified 4th of March 1816
- 1816 March 22 Death of the Rajah of Nagpore. A subsidiary treaty made with his successor, Ajpuh Sahib
 April 15 an affray with loss of lives at Bareilly in consequence of an accidental wound inflicted on a woman by a brutal tax gatherer in levying an obnoxious tax
 April 15 a desperate engagement with the mob at Bareilly, who were repulsed with the loss of 200 persons
 November 6 Death of the Rajah of Nepal
- 1817 February 23 Reduction of Hattiesse a fort belonging to a rebellious chieftain. Attack on Malwa by the Pindarries
 June 13 Treaty with Bajee Row the last Peshwah of the Mahratta; by this treaty the Mahratta confederacy was dissolved and the Peshwah's claims were limited to his own possessions, Ahmednuggur and other places were ceded to the English
 Governor General determines on active war against the Pindarries, whose periodical incursions had become intolerable. The Deccan army under Sir Thomas Hislop and a body from Guzerat, under Sir W. Keir advance to the north troops from Bengal dispatched to various points
 October 16, Governor General takes the field in person
 November 5 Scindia compelled to sign a treaty engaging himself to aid in destroying the Pindarries
 November 6 Treaty with the Rajah of Broda making some interchanges of territories. Ahmedabad the capital of Guzerat, ceded to the English
 November 23 while the principal part of the British troops were absent, Bajee Row, the Peshwah of the Mahrattas endeavours to destroy the small remaining English forces but without success
 November 26 British troops in the neighbourhood of Nagpore attacked by an immense body of the Rajah of Nagpore's troops during peace. After eighteen hours hard fighting the English repulsed their assailants and took possession of the town
 December 21 Battle of Mahudjore, in which Holkar was beaten by Sir T. Hislop
- 1818 January 6 Peace with Holkar
 February 14 Bhown, the chief of Jownd, submits to the English 15th submission of Kerim Khan a Pindarrie chief
 During April and May the several chiefs of the Pindarries are successively brought to submission, and many of them to habits of peace; termination of the Pindarrie war
 June 5 Bajee Row, the Peshwah surrenders himself to the English, agreeing to abdicate the throne and abandon the Deccan, he retires to Benares and receives a pension of eight lacks per annum
 June 14 Mileegion taken
 November 30 Unmung taken the last remaining place in the dominions of Bajee Row
- 1819 The Vizier of Oude renounces his nominal allegiance to the Mogul, and assumes the title of Padishah (emperor or king) of Oude
- 1822 December 12 Treaty with the Nizam, principally comprising arrangements and exchanges of territory
- 1823 January 9, Marquis of Hastings resigns the government
 August 1 Lord Amherst, Governor General, arrives
- 1824 Breaking out of war with the Burman empire, in consequence of long repeated incursions by the Burmese on the British territories and of protection afforded by British authorities to refugees from Burmese cruelty
 April 12 17 Bengal army embark for Rangoon
 May 1 the army anchor before Rangoon and take possession of the place on the following day
 June 11 Stockade at Kemmendine destroyed.
 August Surrender of Mergui, Tavoy, and Tenasserim.
 October Martaban and Yel taken
 November 1 Mutiny at Luckpore troops refuse to march to the Larnee territory in consequence of the deficiency of draught cattle

- November 2 many sepoys killed in suppressing the mutiny.
 December 26 the Burmese are defeated at Kokeen and retreat to Doo-hoo-w.
- 1825 February 25 a rebellion at Bhurtpore, consequent on the death of the Rajah. The English determine to assist the heir.
 British troops occupy Prome where they remain all the summer.
 December 1-5 Burmese duly defeated in the neighbourhood of Prome.
 December 9 British march for Ava, the capital.
- 1826 January 18 Bhurtpore taken by the British and subsequently dismantled.
 January 25 after signing a treaty of peace at Mellowne, which the King refused to ratify, the English march again for Ava.
 February 9 large Burmese army defeated near Paghla mew.
 February 12 British troops advance to Yandaboo, forty five miles from the capital.
 February 24 treaty of Yandaboo finally signed, the British to retain Assam in Lavo, Mergui and Tennasserim, the Burmese to pay one crore of rupees.
- 1828 April 3 Troops march from Bombay to seize a portion of Guickwar's territory in liquidation of a debt.
 July 4 Lord William Bentinck arrives at Calcutta as Governor General.
- 1829 February on a petition from the Merchants of Calcutta, Europeans allowed to hold lands in their own names on lease of sixty years.
 March 1 The Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies brought into operation.
 December Decree issued for the abolition of Suttees, or the burning of Hindoo widows.
- 1830 The House of Messrs Palmer and Co of Calcutta failed, 5th January, being the first of a series of failures of the leading houses to the extent of many millions sterling.
- 1831 Ram Mohun Roy a Brahmin arrived at Liverpool from India, April 8th.
 Lord William Bentinck met Runjeet Sing at Koopur, October 25th.
- 1832 Parsee riots at Bombay June 7th Fire at the Arsenal of Fort William, July 1st. An intended mutiny discovered at Bangalore, October 2th.
- 1833 The East India question debated in Parliament, and leave given to bring in a bill for the renewal of the Charter, with some modifications in March. The Bill was subsequently passed August 18th. Its leading new provisions are as follows. The British Indian Territories to remain under the Company till the 30th April 1874. Trade to cease from April 1874. All debts and liabilities made chargeable on Territorial Revenue. A dividend payable in Great Britain half yearly on East India Stock, at the rate of £10 10s per cent redeemable after 1874 at £200 for every £100 stock. The Company to pay over to Commissioners for the reduction of national debt 2 millions to increase at interest till it shall reach 12 millions, as a Security Fund of the East India Company. The Presidency of Fort William to be divided into two Presidencies (since modified). The superintendence and control in India, civil and military vested in a Governor General and Counsellors to be styled 'the Governor General of India in Council'. To have three ordinary members of Council, servants of the Company (a military servant eligible) and a fourth member, not a servant of the Company. The Governor General in Council empowered to legislate for India, and his laws and regulations to have the force of Acts of Parliament subject however to disallowance by the home authorities. The Council may assemble in any part of India. A Law Commission appointed to inquire into existing laws, the Court of Justice Police, &c. Governors of other Presidencies to have same powers and immunities as heretofore, but not to make laws or grant money. British subjects allowed to reside without licence in India with certain exceptions only, allowed to purchase land. Persons of all colours, religion or country admissible to any office or employment under the Company. His Majesty empowered to make Bishops for Madras and Bombay. Four candidates for students to be entered at Haileybury for each vacancy in the Civil Service. St Helena to be transferred to the Crown, &c. &c. Lord Napier appointed H. M.'s Chief Commissioner at Canton, November, after the ceasing of the Company's Factory. A dreadful gale, &c.

- 1834 War declared against the Rajah of Coorg, April 2nd. British troops march into the country, Mercara, capital of Coorg, surrendered April 6th, and the Rajah on the 10th. The China trade stopped in consequence of disputes with the Commissioner September 2nd. H. M. Ships *Imogene* and *Andromache* force the passage of the Bogue. Trade re-opened, September 23rd. Lord Napier died October 11.
- 1835 Lord Heytesbury sworn in as Governor General in London, January 28th. Corporal Punishment in the Native Army abolished by Lord William Bentinck, February 20th. Lord William Bentinck quits Calcutta for Europe, March 20th. Sir Charles Metcalfe assumes the Government, March 21st. Lord Heytesbury's appointment as Governor General revoked by a new Ministry May 4th. Lord Auckland appointed at home Governor General, August 12th.
- A serious commotion occurs in the city of Jeypore on the occasion of a visit to the Palace by the British Resident and suite—the Resident Major Alves is attacked and seriously wounded, and Mr. Blake, a Bengal civilian, murdered, June 4—The instructions of the Supreme Government are conveyed to the Law Commissioners for framing a complete criminal code for all British India and all classes of people, June 15—Haley's comet makes its first appearance, August 27—A serious disturbance takes place at Indore, which after a desperate conflict attended with a loss of 400 lives, is put down by the Rajah's troops September 8—The new Press Law passes the Legislative Council and comes into operation, September 15—Shumsodeen Khan, the Nawab of Ferozepore, is executed at Delhi, for having instigated the murder of Mr. Fraser, British Commissioner Oct. 8—The Rajah of Coomsur, refuses to pay his tribute, and hostile operations are consequently taken against him October 12.
- January. The Mahratta opened. An Ambassador arrived from Nepal, attended by a large body of Goorkhas. The Begum Sumroo died. A terrible hurricane off Bourbon.
- March 6th, Lord Auckland assumed the Government of India. Sir Charles Metcalfe appointed Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces and invested with the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. The Public Library opened. The Transit Duties abolished. The Medical College opened.
- Introduction of a new silver and copper currency.
- April. A claimant to the Baidwan musnud appears in the person of a young man, who pretends that he is the Rajah Pertabchunder, who had been supposed to have died many years ago.
- May. An Act passed by the Legislative Council repealing a former Act which gave to suitors in the Mofussil, power to appeal to the Supreme Court at the Presidency. This act acquired the name of "THE LACK" alleged injurious effect upon the liberties and privileges of Europeans.
- June. An entire new scale of customs duties took effect.
- A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta took place at the Town Hall on the subject of the "Black Act," when it was resolved to depute an agent to England to prevent the confirmation of the act by the home authorities. Mr. Tuiton, the barrister, was selected.
- July. The captain and mate of the *Dumatra* killed by the gunner, who brings the ship into port and details the cause.
- August. A college opened at Hooghly. Fifteen hundred young natives immediately enrol their names as alumni.
- Jotha Ram, the Prime Minister of Jeypore, and his accomplices in the murder of Mr. Blake, tried at Jeypore. Jotha Ram and his brother Hookhem Chund were convicted.
- September. An infectious disease resembling the common plague broke out in Pallee, in Marwar, and destroyed many hundreds of persons.
- November. A Bonded Warehouse Scheme proposed, and adopted.
- December. Unpleasant news received from Persia. British influence declines, and the Shah, at the supposed instigation of Russia, meditates the invasion of Herat and Kundahar.
- 1837 January. The Portuguese troops at Demauu revolted.
- A great action fought between the Afghans, and Sikhs, the former gaining dear a victory.

- April 22 The "Order of British India" and "Order of Merit" announced in the *Gazette*
- June 27 News from Moulemein that Thirawaddie had deposed his brother and seated himself on the throne
- 1838 February 3 Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore bestowed a donation of *one lac* of rupees to the District Charitable Society.
- June 6 The Inhabitants received a refusal to their Petition, praying for the establishment of trial by jury in civil cases
- September 8 The Persians raised the siege of Herat
- November 12 Shā Sooja marched out of Loodiana
- December 13 New Criminal Act published
- 1839 February 11 The Ameers of Scinde refuse to allow a free passage to the British troops through their territories to Afghanistan
- 14 Major General Nott crossed the Indus with the Infantry division of the Army
- 15 News received of an engagement between the Bombay troops and the Ameers of Scinde at Hyderabad
- March 18 Proclamation of Lin, the Imperial Commissioner of China, demanding the surrender of all the Opium belonging to foreigners
- 25 The foreign merchants pledge themselves not to introduce any more Opium into China
- 28 Stoppage of China Trade announced
- 30 The Bolan Pass crossed by the army in 5 divisions
- April 9 Abolition of the Persian and substitution of the Vernacular in Judicial language and Revenue Proceedings
- May 8 Installation of Shāh Sooja
- July 15 Kurruck Sing, Runjeet's eldest son, ascended the throne of the Punjab
- August 7 Triumphant entry into Cabul
- November 11 War actually commenced in China.
- 19 The Rajah of Sattarah placed on the Gudea
- November 4 Surrender of Dost Mahomed to our Envoy and Minister in Cabool, after having defeated the 2d Bengal Cavalry, by a desperate charge
- 1840 12 Dost Mahomed marched from Cabool escorted by our troops
- 17 Intelligence received of the Forts at Amoy having been demolished by our ships of war
- Death of Kurruck Sing, King of Lahore
- December 19 Foundation stone of the Metcalfe Building laid
- 1841 Jan 1 The Mendicity Act came into operation in Calcutta.
- The Chinese negotiations terminate in the cessant, by Keshen pending a reference to the Emperor, of the island of Hong-kong to the British and the Chinese to pay six millions of dollars for the seized opium
- On the 26th January, the British flag was hoisted at Hong kong and the island taken possession of by the British authorities Chusan to be restored to the Chinese
- April News from China Hostilities renewed On the 26th two of the Bogue forts were taken without loss on our side, but severe loss to the Chinese
- The *Queen* Steamer, arrives from Canton, stating, that all the Bogue forts had been taken by the British and our troops had got possession of the factories on the 29th March The trade was opened pending a reference to the capital, and Keshen sent a captive to Peking.
- May *23 Dost Mahomed and his son arrive in Calcutta.
- Aug. 7 Intelligence from China to the 30th of May Canton had been attacked on the 27th, 28th and 29th of May, and after a stubborn resistance, carried by our troops, Capt. Elliot agrees to ransom the city for six millions of dollars, on condition that the Tartar troops evacuate it.
- 27 Statements reach Calcutta, that Sir Alexander Burnes and his brother Charles Burnes, had been murdered by the insurgents at Cabul, and that the city was besieged
- News from China to the 11th October says, that Chusan is captured by our forces on the 1st of October and Ningpo on the 7th,

1842.

- Jan. 2. Letters from Candahar of the 3d December, 1841, mention that Colonel MacClaren's brigade was forced to fall back on Candahar.
10. Departure of Dwarkanauth Tagore for England.
22. Distressing news from Affghanistan is received up to the 25th December. Sir W H Macnaghten is shot by Akhbar Khan, Dost Mahomed's eldest son; and Captain Trevor of the 3d cavalry, and four other officers, cut down by the Affghan sowars.
- Feb. 1. The Government issue a proclamation to carry on the war in Affghanistan with the utmost rigor.
10. A detailed account reaches Calcutta of the destruction of the Cabul force by the Affghans.
15. Letters from Major Pottinger and Captain G. P. Lawrence, announced their own safety, and that of Ladies Sale and Macnaghten, and several general officers and subalterns at the fort of Badeeabad. They described themselves as being well treated under the care of Mahomed Akhbar Khan.
28. Lord Ellenborough arrives on the *Cambrian*.
- April 4. Ghuznee evacuated by Lieut.-Colonel Palmer.
22. The Khyber Pass forced by General Pollock on the 5th April, the Affghanees completely routed and afraid to plunder even our baggage; nine men killed on our side, and twenty wounded. Our troops force their way to Ali Musjeed.
22. Lawrence Peel, Esq, took his seat as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
27. Suspension of the Honorable Mr. Erskine, by the Governor-General, for writing in the papers, in vindication of Sir W H Macnaghten.
28. News received of the total defeat of the Affghans under Mahomed Akhbar Khan, by the garrison of Jullalabad.
- May 2. Shah Shoojah killed by his nephew, a son of Zeman Shah.
6. Junction of the forces under Generals Pollock and Sale at Jullalabad.
16. Captain Colin Mackenzie arrives from Jullalabad.
- Intelligence of the death on the 17th May, of His Majesty Mahomed Ali Shah, King of Oude. Prince Swoorga Jah, eldest son of the late King, ascended the throne on the 17th May.
6. Dreadful Storm prevailed in Calcutta on the 3d and 4th, by which every ship, boat, and house, was more or less injured.
25. General Nott defeats the Affghans near Candahar, under Atta Mahomed, Ukhbar Khan and other renowned Chiefs, and completely disperses them.
- July 8. The Rev. Mr. Street is dismissed from his office as Secretary to the High School, on account of entertaining Puseyitish doctrines.
10. Loss of a great portion of the right wing of H. M. 62d regiment by a storm, which capsized the boats in which they were, near Bhaugulpore.
- General Pollock signally defeats the Affghans at Mammoo Khail.
- Oct. 1. General Nott's occupation of Guznee on 2d October, after having a second time defeated Shumshodeen and his host.
- Dreadful loss of life in the Old China Bazar from an explosion of gunpowder; 35 lives lost.
- Important news of Peace having been concluded with China on the 30th August, after our troops had taken the forts of Ching-keang-foo up the Yang-tze-keang river, and anchored off Nankin.
4. General Pollock defeats the Affghans in the Jugdalluck Pass in gallant style.
12. Authentic accounts of the fall of Cabul and Guznee to the forces under Generals Pollock and Nott—flight of Akhbar Khan to Kohistan.
17. Proclamation of Lord Ellenborough, by which he directs the withdrawal of the troops from Affghanistan.
10. Publication of the order directing the liberation of Dost Mahomed and the other Affghan prisoners.
28. Her Majesty's Government have bestowed a pension of £1,000 per annum, on Major General Sir Robert Sale, G. C. B., for the lives of himself, Lady Sale, and Mrs. Sturt, for his gallantry in the Affghan tarmois.

- Oct. 30. Order by the Governor-General restoring the gates of the Temple Somnauth of the Hindoos, captured from the Affghans at Guznee.

1843.

- Jan. 17. Account of the atrocious conduct of the local authorities of Formosa, in putting to death the shipwrecked crew of the unfortunate vessels the *Ann* and the *Nerbudda*, amounting to more than 150 persons, reached Calcutta.
18. Sir Henry Pottinger issues a Proclamation, demanding from his Celestial Majesty the heads of the local officers at the island of Formosa, and the confiscation of their property, for the benefit of their murdered victims' families.
- Mar. 1. Opening of Seal's college.
8. Intelligence from Kurrachee, to the 21st February, reaches Calcutta, of a splendid victory near Hyderabad, and surrender of the city to the troops under the command of Sir Charles Napier.
23. Annexation of Scinde to the British Empire, by an order from the Governor General. Sir Charles Napier appointed Governor.
- Ceremony of the investiture of General Pollock and Sale, with the Grand Crosses of the Bath, on the 13th March, at Agra.
- April 15. News reaches Calcutta, of the engagement on the 24th March near Hyderabad,—the enemy's force, 20,000 strong, after a severe action were broken and completely dispersed by the force under the command of Sir C. Napier. The whole of their guns, eleven in number, were captured and four thousand men and upwards were killed and wounded. Our loss amounted to 39 killed and 228 wounded.
- Mr. Blundell is removed a second time by Lord Ellenborough, who appoints Colonel Butterworth to fill his situation in the government of the Straits Settlements.
- Aug. 8. Sir Hugh Gough assumed the office of Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's forces in India.
12. The Marine Board abolished, by an order of the Government.
- Loss of the *Memnon*, steam frigate, off Cape Guardafui, on the night of the 1st August, about 450 miles from Aden. Crew and passengers all saved, but the whole of the July mails lost.
- Sept. Murder of Shere Sing Pertab Sing and Dhyani Sing by Ajeet Singh and Lena Sing Scindawall. Dhyani Sing a bar of Proclaimed Meharajah.
- Ratification of the Supplementary Treaty between their Majesties, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of China.

1844.

- Jan. 6. News of an engagement and victory gained by our forces near Gwalior, and death of Colonel Sanders, Deputy Military Secretary with the Governor General.
8. Loodianah. The 64th N. I. sent a round-robin to Genl. Lumley expressive of their disinclination to go to Scinde.
- Feb. 17. The largest flight of locusts ever known passed over Subagur, in Upper Assam, on the 27th, 28th and 29th January last.
26. The 34th and 64th regiments N. I. have refused to proceed to Scinde without service batta.
29. Arrival of the Governor General in Calcutta.
- March 2. *Bombay*. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and his lady have given £40,000 sterling at once in charities.
- April 3. The 34th regiment N. I. disbanded at Meerut, with ignominy, for mutinous disobedience of orders.
12. Letters from Lahore to the 31st March mention that Sealcot had fallen before the troops of Haera Singh, after 24 hours' hard fighting, and that the Sikhs had lost about 200 killed and wounded.
15. A letter from Lahore mentions that no less than 95 females of the family of Rajah Suchest Singh sacrificed themselves at Lamba on hearing of the death of the Chief.
24. The Ameers of Scinde arrive in Calcutta, on the *Tenasserim*, from Bombay.

- May 10. The 64th regiment N. I. had again mutinied on their arrival at Sakkur.
 11. Anniversary of number Review.
 The *Union Steam Tug Company* announced by Messrs. Apcar and Co.
 22. From Lagdour the news is that the Depôt Hospital was reduced to ashes by fire, and that Dr. Murray had actually carried most of the patients on his back to his house for shelter.
 28. A New Steam Tug Company announced by Messrs. Allan, Deffell & Co. in connexion with Mr. Richard Green of London.
- June 5. *The Eastern Steam Company*, for traffic with the Straits and China, formed this day.
 15. Mr. W. W. Bird takes his seat as Acting Governor General under the usual salute.
 Sir George Pollock has been appointed Member of the Supreme Council; Mr. T. H. Muddock has been knighted.
 Mr. C. B. Greenlaw dies on this eventful day, just as news comes that a bi-monthly Mail is to run between England and India.
 29. A Meeting of Military men at the Town Hall, to carry out the proposal of an entertainment to the Ex-Governor General as Friend of the Army.
 30. Accounts reach Calcutta of the great meeting between Sir Charles Napier, and the Chiefs of Scinde at Hyderabad, on the Queen's birth day.
- July 3. The barque *Cannalen* from Liverpool, with a cargo worth £60,000, totally lost while at anchor off Kedgeres.
 9. The *Hurkaru* quotes a Cabool news-letter, which states that the son of Shah Kamsan had defeated and put to death Yar Mahomed of Herat.
 12. News of another mutiny of the 64th N. I. promulgated in Calcutta.
 16. Tharawaddie has purchased the Steamer *Windsor Castle*.
 23. The new Governor General of India, Sir Henry Hardinge, arrives at Calcutta, per the Steamer *Hindustan*.
 Farewell dinner of the Military to Lord Ellenborough at the Town Hall. Lord Ellenborough the sole guest on the occasion.
- Aug. 1. Lord Ellenborough, the Ex-Governor General, embarks on the *Tenasserim* Steamer en route to England via Suez.
 5. The Governor General holds his first Durbar.
 13. Foundation Stone of a Church for the seceders from the Scottish Establishment laid near Welleley Square.
- Sept. 5. Major Wood, principal A. D. C. to the Governor General, fired at by European footpads, while returning from his evening ride across the Baplanade. The ruffians on their capture turned out to be deserters from the Artillery.
 11. The Government Gazette announces the offer from Baboo Mutty Loll Seal of a piece of ground for a Fever Hospital.
 13. The news from Loodiana is that the Suddezye Princes there have determined to march on Cabul.
 The Jesuits cease to be connected with Seal's College.
 24. A letter from the *Hurkaru's* Cabool News-writer mentions a great victory obtained by three sons of Dost Mahomed over the Tartars.
 24. A Correspondent of the *Hurkaru* charges Rajah Kistnath Roy of Berhampore with barbarous and revolting cruelty to a dependant.
- Oct. 4. It is announced that the Mullick Family intend to celebrate the Doorga Poojah by releasing all the Petty Court Debtors confined in the gaol. The gaol crowded in consequence.
 7. Extracts from Bombay papers announce that an insurrection or a rebellion of the Sebundies, a corps in the service of the Rajah of Kolapore, in Belgaum, had called for the despatch of a British force to that quarter.
 12. The Gazette of this evening contains a notification from the Governor General that henceforth, in selecting the employees of Government, a preference will be given to those who have taken advantage of the opportunities of instruction afforded them by the educational establishments of the country.
 31. Rajah Kistnath Roy of Berhampore, lying under the imputation of atrocious cruelty leading to the death of one of his servants, shoots himself dead on hearing that he was to be apprehended to take his trial.
- Nov. 4. News received in Calcutta of the murder, near Mynpoorie, of Captain Aleck, of the Quarter Master General's Department, a victim to a gang of dacoits.

- Nov. 6. The coroner's inquest on the late Rajah Kistnath Roy, after an investigation lasting several days, bring in a verdict of *felo de se*.
 14. The Chaplain of Midnapore, publishes in the *Englishman* his excommunication of the Church Committee of that station.
 19. Formation of the *Ganges Steam Navigation Company* announced in Calcutta.
 30. It is announced in Calcutta that Colonel Ovans, Commissioner-elect in the Kolapore district, had been seized by the insurgents there and confined in a strong fort.
- Dec. 1. News received in Calcutta, that the people of Sawunt Warree have joined the insurgents of Kolapore.
 12. News arrives of the release of Colonel Ovans, by the Kolapore people; and of the capture of their forts Poonulla and Bomanghur. Lieut. Col. Hicks killed by a cannon-ball at the storming of the former.
 14. An address, signed by upwards of 500 natives, presented to the Governor General, thanking him for the Educational Notification.
 An exhibition of Gas-light at the establishment of Messrs. Hollway and Tulloch in Durrumtollah.
 Lieut.-Col. Moseley, late in command of the mutinous 64th Regt. N. I. has been cashiered.
 31. A Fancy Ball at the Town Hall, in aid of the fund raising for Wm. Thom, the weaver-poet of Inverary.

1845.

- Jan. 1. The first Stone of St. Stephen's Church at Kidderpore laid by Sir Henry Hardinge.
 3. A revolution in the Punjaub, the Minister Heerah Singh, Pundit Jullah and others murdered.
 9. A Meeting held at the *Hurkaru Office* for considering the formation of a Gas Company for Calcutta.
 14. A Native Meeting has been held to do honor to the memory of the late Sir W. H. Macnaghten, when it was determined to erect a Bathing Ghaut for women, to be called the Macnaghten Ghaut.
 18. The Bombay papers bring news of disturbances in the Northren Concan, where one Ragojee Bangria is acting the part of an Oriental Rob Roy.
 29. The Draft of a *Lex Loci*, or Act for the defining the substantive Law of the Country, published in the Gazette.
- Feb. 21. The Portraits of Her Majesty and Prince Albert presented to Calcutta through Dwarkanath Tagore, have been put up in the Town Hall.
 — The Government has accepted Dwarkanath Tagore's munificent offer to take to England two medical students to complete their professional education. It will bear the expenses of a third, and allows Dr. Good-eve to accompany them as superintendant.
 The Governor of Ceylon, by a minute, has intimated to the Civilians of the Island that they will no longer be allowed to engage in agricultural pursuits.
 Serampore has at length been sold to the Company for 12½ lacks of rupees, the treaty or deed of sale was signed on the 22d.
- March 5. The Ceylon papers announce the formation of an "Asiatic Society" in that Island.
 6. A piston for the *Præcursor* 6½ feet in diameter and 6 tons in weight has been cast by Messrs. Jessop and Co of Calcutta.
 Dr. Griffiths, famous as a botanist, died at Malacca on the 8th February.
 9. John Edwardes Lyall, Esq, Advocate General of Bengal, died of cholera.
 18. The Steamer *India* has been sold to the Peninsular and Oriental company for £45,000.
- April 8. The Mahin Causeway at Bombay, constructed at the expense of Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jeejeebboy, opened with due ceremonial this day.
 24. At a meeting of military officers, it is determined to establish at Calcutta a *Bengal Military Club*.

- May 2 It is reported that Lord Ellenborough has presented the Maharajpore Medal in gold to his Khansamah and Jemadar Chuprassie.
The premises of Messrs. Macvicar, Smith and Co. on the Strand utterly consumed by fire. Those of Messrs. Sawyers and Co. and Messrs. Kilby and Co. damaged by the same conflagration.
16. The Ceylon government has announced that it no longer countenances Buddhism.
17. An Act for amending the Schedule of import duties is passed. It materially increases the duties on most articles of import.
23. The order has been issued for an addition to the number of Artillery officers in the Indian Army.
25. A meeting of Hindoo gentlemen determines to establish a Free School to counteract the labours of the missionaries.
30. Matabhur Sing, the prime minister at Katmandoo, has been murdered, and the old king has resumed the government.
- June 2 Seal's College opened for the gratuitous education of Hindoo boys.
12. The new suspension bridge at Hali Khal broke down.
The prospectus of the *Bengal General Pension Fund* for persons not in the company's service published.
17. The widow of the late Rajah Kistanauth delivered of a daughter, in consequence of which the bulk of his property will go to found a College.
- The Madras papers announce that Mr. Minchin, the master in equity, has been removed from that office for resisting the reform measures of the judges. Mr. Teed is appointed his successor.
- July The Draft of an Act for the incorporation of the Assam Company published
14. A Clergyman at Bhaugulpore or Monghyr has refused to bury an Armenian.
- At a meeting of Shareholders, it was determined to close the Calcutta High School, the Institution being declared insolvent
- The new Ship *Eneus* launched from Mr. Reeves' dock yard at Howrah.
25. There has been a serious riot in the jail at Chuprah, caused by the attempt to introduce the "messing system."
26. Bombay papers bring news via Mauritius of the failure of a combined force of English and French vessels in an attack upon Tamatave in Madagascar.
28. The Ceylon papers received contain a notification remodelling the civil service of the Island.
29. A duel has taken place near Barrackpore betwixt a Mr. Neelson and Lieut. Tulloch, 22d N. I. in which the latter was mortally wounded.
- 31 The prospectus of the *East Indian Railway Company* published.
- Aug. 1. Hobart Town papers bring intelligence of War in New Zealand between the settlers and the natives, in which the latter had the advantage.
- 4 The Editor of the *Friend of China* has been prosecuted for a libel on Sir Thomas Cochrane, and declared not guilty.
7. Meer Hossain Ali Khan, one of the ex amiers of Scinde, has addressed to the *Hurkaru* a defence of himself and his brethren against the slanders of Sir Charles Napier.
17. The bore and the freshes in the river burst in the gates of Mr. Reeves's dock at Howrah, where the *Bentinck* steamer was being re-coppered.
- 21 The country on the other side of the river is all inundated, occasioning serious distress to the poor people.
- 22 A letter from Mirzapore states that the river there rose from 29 to 53 feet in one day.
- Aug. 25 The "Pigeon Hole system" at the Post Office being found impracticable with Native *employees* is abandoned.
- There has been a riot in the Patna penitentiary in consequence of the introduction of the "messing system."
- Sept. 1. It is reported that Dr. Esdaile has performed some wonderful feats of Mesmerism including the removal of a tumor weighing 30lbs. from a man in a state of coma, without his feeling it.
- 22 The governor general and suite left Barrackpore en route for the Upper Provinces.
- Sir Herbert Maddock is installed as deputy governor of Bengal.

- Sept 25. The *Dhurma Subha* expressed its belief that native pilgrims will make use of Railways if due attention is paid to their wants and prejudices.
- Oct. 1. The *Delhi Gazette* of 21th ult. reports the murder of Prince Peshora Singh on his way from Attock to Lahore.
7. The Wuzer Jowahir Singh was murdered by the troops at Lahore on the 21st ult.
- Articles of War for the native army published. They confer the power of inflicting corporal punishment.
11. English flag hoisted at Serampore.
30. There has been a revolution in Burmah. Tharawaddee deposed, and the heir apparent set up in his stead. The Prince of Prome and all his family put to death.
- Dec. 2. The Barque *Florist* of London lost on a reef off Taticoreen.
17. The *Bombay Times* of this date reports the loss of the H. C. Sloop *Coote* on a reef opposite Calcut.
- A *Gazette* Extraordinary contains a proclamation by the Governor General. war declared against his Seikh which is virtually a declaration of war against the Seikhs, and announces that the Cis-Sutlej Seikh Territories have been confiscated and annexed to the British dominions.
18. Battle of Moodkee, between the British force under Sir Hugh Gough and the Sikh force under Rajah Lall Singh, in which the Sikhs were totally defeated with a great loss.
21. Battle of Ferozeshah. The Sikhs again defeated with tremendous slaughter.
- A serious conspiracy discovered among the musalman sepoys at Dinapore, having for its object the murder of the European residents at the Station.

1846.

- Jan. 1. The Kishnaghur College opened under the charge of Captain D. L. Richardson; 470 names on the list of candidates for admission
2. A public Meeting in behalf of the distressed Irish, held in Town Hall this afternoon.
12. The despatches concerning the late victories received in town and published to day
- The General Assembly's institution, which has been closed ever since the secession of Dr. Duff and his colleagues from the establishment of Scotland; was reopened to day with a list of 751 pupils.
- Sir Harry Smith's division on the march to Loodianah, was furiously cannonaded by a Sikh force at a place called Buddewal, and suffered severely.
23. Sidar Lena Singh Majeteea arrested this morning, on account of the ravages committed at Loodianah by his brother Runjoor Singh. The Rajah is merely put under restraint by the presence of a body of troops near his residence. He declares his perfect good will towards the East India Company.
- Battle of Ahwal, a decisive victory obtained by Sir Harry Smith's division over the Sikhs
- Feb. 2. Orders have been issued by the Governor General to raise levies to the extent of 10,000 men at Allahabad and other stations
10. Battle of Sabroan.—Total and final defeat of the Sikhs who were driven across the Sutledge with immense slaughter.
13. Balikhal Bridge again opened.
- Between the 10th and 17th instant, the British Army crossed the Sutledge and marched to Phuloor, which is on the road to Lahore.
- 16 and 17. Thirteen or fourteen vessels driven ashore and dashed to pieces at St. Helena by the "rollers."
22. Lahore occupied by the British.—Twelve month's batta issued to the Army of the Sutledge.
- March 9. Date of Treaty between British Government and State at Lahore.
16. Treaty concluded at Umritsir between British Government and Golab Singh

- March 28** Seven men, one woman and five children, suffocated on board the *Maria Soames*, transport ship, during a gale encountered this day, on the ship's voyage from Trincomalee to London.
- April 2.** Case of Ranee Surnomoyee Dossee vs. W. J. H. Money tried in the Supreme Court.
8. Meeting at Metcalfe Hall in honor of Lord Metcalfe, on occasion of completion of the building. An address voted to his Lordship, and a dinner resolved upon.
13. Dinner at Town Hall in honor of Lord Metcalfe.
21. Serious disturbance at Lahore, on account of a British Soldier having wounded a Cow; has been denominated the "Cow Row."
24. On account of the refusal of the Kildar of Kote Kangra to surrender, that fort, a strong force is sent against it.
- Captured Sikh Guns arrived at Agra to-day en route for Calcutta.
26. *Chameleon* Dutch war Schooner carrying 16 guns and 60 men, attacked by forty Malay Pralus in the Straits of Gaspar, and every man on board killed. The pirates are said to have exceeded 4000 in number.
30. Prince Burhamodeen Mahomed, a grand son of Tippoo Sultan offers his services to the deputy Governor of Bengal to fight against the Sikhs.
- May 3.** Meeting of Dhurma Sabha in favour of Marriage of Hindoo Widows.
4. There has been an unsuccessful attempt at a counter revolution in Burmah on behalf of the dethroned Tharawaddie.
20. A most daring outrage committed in the person of Moonshree Fuzzle Kurreem, a wealthy Mahomedan of Calcutta.
- During a violent storm at Loodianah this evening, the barracks of H. M. 50th Regiment fell in; and 84 men, women and children were killed on the spot, and 117 wounded, of whom many subsequently died. The barracks were cutcha.
21. A numerous meeting of the creditors of Tulloh and Co. held to-day, Liabilities of the firm, Rs. 18,45,860. Outstanding bills Rs. 10,7,000.
28. Surrender of Kote Kangra.
- The ship *Bombay Castle* burnt off Saugor anchoring buoy—supposed to have been seen on fire.
- June 3.** Another meeting of creditors of Tulloh and Co.
13. Fearful visitation of Cholera at Kurrachee.
30. About 35 lakhs of Lahore rupees has been received in Calcutta per steamer. The money is to be recoined and go up country again.
- July 21.** The great "Burra Bazar Dacoity" committed this evening.
24. The aggregate sum remitted from Bengal to Ireland, and the receipt of which has been acknowledged, is £8,250 since the commencement of the year.
- Aug. 1.** Dwarkanauth Tagore died in London this day.
2. The Mesmeric Committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. E. M. Gordon, Surgeons J. Jackson and D. Stewart, Assistant Surgeon W. B. O'Shaughnessy, James Hume and A. Rogers.
6. Wet Dock Committee's Report appears.
18. A Committee appointed to examine and report upon the state of the bands of the Damoodah.
19. A rebel, named Narsima Reddie, committing great ravages at the Madras Presidency.
20. It is proposed to establish a Medical School Hospital and Dispensary at Ajmere, and Lieut Col Sutherland, Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, subscribes Rs. 5000 to this benevolent object.
20. Mr H. Torrens has recently resigned the Secretaryship of the Asiatic Society, and is succeeded by Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. J. W. Laidlaw as joint Secretaries.
31. The Jesuits have been recalled from India by the Superiors of their order.
- Sept. 2.** A Subscription commenced for the relief of the Editor of the *Moulmein Chronicle* who has been fined Rs. 3000 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, for the omission of the printer's name from his paper.
5. Lord Metcalfe died in England.
14. Sanguinary revolution at Khatmandoo, Nearly every chief connected with the Government slain.

- Sept. 15. Active operations in progress, in the N W. for reducing Hazareh and Cashmere into subjection to Golab Singh.
— Shaik Esmam-ood-deen declared a rebel.
- Oct. 2. Fall of the Suspension Bridge, over the river Kubbudduck river at Jessore, two hundred lives lost.
6. An engagement between the Bhopal Contingent and a large body of Affghan and Rohillas recently expelled from Hyderabad. The latter totally defeated.
11. A Tumor weighing 103 pounds removed from an insensible patient by Dr. Esdaile before a number of Gentlemen at the Mesmeric Hospital.
- 31 Shaik Esmam-ood-deen surrenders.
- Nov. 8. Report of Mesmeric Committee published. Mesmeric Hospital established by order of Deputy Governor.
19. Mesmeric Hospital open to the public.
30. Extraordinary scene at Government Opium Sale to day. Certain parties contrived to prevent any sale taking place, by continuing the biddings upon a single chest during the whole of the th day. The sale was brought to an end at dusk, the first lot not having been sold. The highest bid recorded was Rs 1,30,955 per chest!
- Dec. 1. At a meeting of inhabitants held in Town Hall in honor of the late Dwarkanath Tagore it was resolved,—“That a subscription be entered into for the purpose of raising funds to be vested in the names of the Trustees of the Dwarkanath Tagore Endowment, to procure for the Native youths of India, at the University College of London, the benefits of European Education, either general or professional.”
2. Rajah Lall Singh, removed from the Lahore Wuzerut, for holding treasonable correspondence with Shaik Esmam-ood-deen, thereby instigating the Cashmere rebellion.
- 11 The *Prince of Wales* arrives with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on board. On the same day the Lord Bishop of Madras leaves Calcutta in the *Coleroon*.
17. Captain Durand, the Moulmein commissioner, who has brought down on his head the indignation of the Press of India, removed from office. His place supplied by Mr. J. R. Colvin.
26. The New Lahore Treaty signed. Our troops to remain in the Punjab during the minority of Dhuleep Singh.
29. Daring attack on the Agra Jail for the purpose (which was effected) of releasing Doongur Singh, a notorious dacoit. Many other prisoners escaped.

1847.

- Jan. 2. The details of the new articles of agreement between the British government and the Lahore Durbar, published in this evening's *Gazette*.
5. Death of Tharawaddie, Ex-King of Burmah, announced in Calcutta papers.
23. “The Sabbath observance order” prohibiting all labor in the department of public works, appears in this evening's *Gazette*.
25. At a meeting in the Town Hall, it was resolved that a Sword with a suitable inscription be presented to Sir Harry Smith.
- Feb. 1. News of another revolution in Burmah, the King, who was the son of Tharawaddie, has been assassinated by one of his Woonghees named Moung-bwa.
4. Another shock of Earthquake felt in Calcutta.
6. The Receiving Ships *Caroline* and *Omega*, lying in Chimmo Bay, (China) boarded by three piratical junks, and the crew driven into the water or butchered on board.
- Feb. 10. The order for the reduction of the Native Army published in this Evening's *Gazette*. Each Native Infantry Regiment to be reduced by ten Havildars, ten Naicks, and two hundred Sepoys.
- The Mounted Patrol has come into operation in Calcutta.
- A conspiracy discovered at Lahore, having for its object the assassination of Teg Sing, Shere Sing, and Dewan Dera Nath.

- Feb. 11. Mr. Bracken has resigned the office of Secretary to the Bank of Bengal.
 — The death of the renowned Wuzer Akhbar Khan, at Jellahabad, announced at Cabul this day. The date of the late Wuzer's death was probably the 9th or 10th inst.
- 13 His Majesty Mahomed Ahmad Surree Jah, King of Oude, died.
23. The great case of the East India Company *vs* Ranee - urnomoyee Dog-
 ser the widow of the late Rajah Kissenath Roy of Berhampore, de-
 cided this morning in the Supreme Court; the judgement being that
 the deceased Rajah was not of sound mind when he made his will.
 This decision deprives the E. I. Company of a vast property, all of
 which goes to the Rane.
- 25 A new Joint Stock Company, under the designation of the *Deyrah
 Dhoon Tea Company*, advertised in the papers
29. Dissolution of Calcutta Medical and Physical Society announced.
- Mar. 2. Arrival of 252 trophy Guns in Calcutta, captured in the recent glorious
 victories on the Sutledge. A triumphant arch was erected on the
Maidan, and all the troops at the Presidency called out to do honor to
 the occasion. A Ball at the Town Hall in the evening.
5. A public Meeting at the Town Hall to raise funds by public subscrip-
 tion to be applied for the relief of the distress in the Highlands and
 Islands of Scotland.
12. The *Haddington*, a new Steamer for the P. and O. Company arrived
 from England.
18. Steamer *Sir Herbert Maddock* lost near Fort Gloster.
- 19 Enambarrah at Moorsheadabad destroyed by fire.
- Apr. 2. Sir John Davis's expedition to Canton. The batteries at the Bogue
 secured, having been re-taken possession of without resistance, the
 guns spiked and the ammunition destroyed. The forts at Canton subse-
 quently taken possession of and the guns spiked. No bloodshed on
 either side.
3. ' Delhi Archaeological Society' formed.
8. It is announced that the sum of £ 8,500 has already been remitted from
 Bengal, since the beginning of the year on behalf of the Highland Re-
 lief Fund.
30. A mutiny among the "Line wallas," or regular troops of His High-
 ness the Nizam, they having demanded their arrears of pay.
- May 1. Ship *Dorothea* totally lost in the Auckland channel.
25. A daring attempt made by the lascar crew of the *Framjee C wasjee*,
 to set fire to that fine ship at the Sandheads.
- 26 The case known as "the great Hamnu ger case" decided at the Sudder
 Dewanny.
- June 18. The Military Fund have decided, that the Mahomedan wife of a British
 officer, married by the ceremony of Nikah, is not entitled to the benefit
 of the Fund.
- 22 Meeting at Dorundah for the purpose of originating an Army Pension
 Fund on Capt. Hannington's plan
- July 12. Great apprehensions entertained for the safety of the Steamer
Cleopatra, which left Bombay on the 14th of April, for Singapore
 with Convicts, and was never again been heard of.
19. Ship *Stalkart* totally lost off Middleton Point. She had on board
 the guns intended for the Meeanee column.
27. Government announces its intention to run an experimental line of
 steamers to Gowhaty in Assam for three years
27. The Guard of the Ex-Maharajah of Nepal attacked at a place, called
 Allow, and dispersed with great loss. The Maharajah taken prisoner
 and carried to Katmandoo
31. Government have ordered that the passed students of the Medical Col-
 lege attend for two months at the Mesmeric Hospital to study practical
 Mesmeric under Dr. Esdaile previously to receiving his appointment
 in the public service.
- Aug. 11. Madras Council of Education dissolved by order of Court of Directors.
- 28 A notification in the *Gazette* announces that Sirdar Lena Singh has
 been appointed Member of the Council of Regency at Lahore,
- Brig *Queen* totally lost in Auckland Channel,

- Sept 15 The Normal School in Calcutta opened
 16 The statue of Bishop Heber has been removed from St. John's Church to St. Paul's Cathedral
 17 The first explosion of Fire damp known in India took place at the premises of Messrs Erskine and Co at Sanadhana near Mungulpore in the Burdwan district. One man killed and another dangerously wounded
 19 Anti Christian Meeting composed of all classes of Hindoos, 'for the purpose of devising plans for the effectual check of Missionary proselytism in Bengal'
- Oct 23 The Nizam Adawlat acquits Doodoo Meah a religious fanatic, charged with having in company of a large number of foreigners, destroyed the factory of Mr. Dunlop at Furreedpore and plundered property to the value of Rs 27 000 in December last year
- Oct 1 Sir Charles Napier left Schode, on board the *Mozuffier* for Suiz
 8 St Paul's Cathedral in Calcutta consecrated by Bishop Wilson
 16 The Muhomedans of Bombay, have learned to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca by Steam. This year they have chartered the *Victoria* and the *Carnac*
 20 Gunner Richard Atkins shot at Meerut for striking his superior officer. Fourteen European soldiers fired at the prisoner from 12 paces distant and only one shot took effect, when the Provost Sergeant went up and shot the unfortunate man dead with a pistol.
 23 The Conservancy Act for appointing Commissioners for the improvement of the Town of Calcutta, published in the *Gazette*
- Nov. 1 Another soldier was shot at Meerut on the 20th ultimo, for the crime of striking a superior officer the third instance within a few weeks
 2 The corner stone of the New College laid at Baran, with musical honours.
 4 By China papers brought by the *Bentinck* we learn the loss of the French ship of war *Le-Gloire* and *Victorien* the former of 50, the latter of 20 guns. They were wrecked on the coast of Corea.
 10 First meeting of citizens at Town Hall under the provisions of the new Conservancy Act.
 — Failure of Messrs Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co beginning of the crisis of 1878
 13. The *Dhaka Gazette* announce the capture of Doongur Singh at last, date not given
 28 The draft of an Act supplementary to the "new Conservancy Act," being an act to confer certain honours and privileges on the conservancy commissioners, appears in the *Gazette*
- Dec. 3 Captain Peter Mearns, who recently died at Serampore, has left about Rs 35 000 to various public and charitable institutions in Calcutta and vicinity
 — The important case of "Gasper v Mytton," decided in Supreme Court, in which the plaintiff an Armenian Gentleman, prosecuted the defendant the magistrate of the 24 Pargannas for an assault—Judgment for plaintiff for Rs 100 and a like verdict in a similar action by plaintiff's son
 — With reference to recent disclosures made regarding the Insolvent Court it is ordered to day—'That henceforth the assets of Insolvent Estates be paid into the Bank of Bengal to the account of the respective estates and that no investment of any assets in any security other than Government paper be made without the sanction of the Supreme Court'
 11 Governor General landed at Chandpur about this afternoon while a meeting was being held in the Town Hall to welcome his Lordship to the capital
 23 A supplement to last night's *Gazette*, contains a proclamation by Maharajah Goolab Singh prohibiting Satee Infanticide and slavery in his dominions, which form the remotest Hindoo principality in India.
 24 An address and statue voted to Lord Hardinge by a meeting of inhabitants at the Town Hall
 — The Official Assignee of the Insolvent Court suspended from office for defalcation.
 — The New Articles of War for the native army published in the *Gazette*.

**The Chronological Table for 1848 has
been unavoidably omitted.**

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

Acts of Parliament relating to India.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S NEW CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.

GULIELMI IV. REGIS,

CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting an arrangement with the *East India Company*, and for the better Government of His Majesty's *Indian Territories*, till the thirtieth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[28th August, 1833.]

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third intituled *an act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges, for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter*, the possession and Government of the British territories in India were continued in the united company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for a term therein mentioned; and whereas the said company, are entitled to or claim the lordships and islands of St. Helena and Bombay, under grants from the crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the terms granted by the said recited act; and whereas the said Company have consented that all their rights and interest to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament, in consideration of certain provisions hereinafter mentioned, and have also consented, that their right to trade for their own profit, in common with other his majesty's subjects, be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them; and whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said Company, be continued under such government, but in trust for the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend hereinafter secured to them, and that the property of the said Company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the crown, for the service of the said government, and other purposes in this act mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and

The British territories in India to remain under the government of the company till 30th April 1854.

temporal and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same: That from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the territorial acquisitions and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said act of the fifty-fourth year of his late majesty king *George* the Third, together with the port and Island of Bombay, and all other territories now in the possession and under the government of the said company, except the Island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such government, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents and profit of the said company, and all the stores, merchandise, chattels, monies, debts, and real and personal estate

Real and personal property of the company to be held in trust for the crown for the service of India.

whatsoever, except the said Island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon hereinafter mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures and other emoluments whatsoever which the said company shall be seized or possessed of, or entitled unto, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of, and in the same respectively, by the said company, in trust for his majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the government of India, discharged of all claims of the said company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them, as hereinafter is mentioned, subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction, and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, as have been already made or proved by any act or acts of parliament in that behalf, or are made or proved by this act.

All Privileges, powers, &c. granted by 53 G. 3 c. 155, for the term thereby limited, and all enactments not repugnant to this act, as also all rights and immunities of the company, to be in force until 30th April 1854, subject to control

II. And be it enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever, granted to or continued in the said united company, by the said act of the fifty-third year of king *George* the Third, for and during the terms limited by the said act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters and things contained in the said act, or in any other act or acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of king *George* the

Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by, or repugnant to, the enactments hereinafter contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises, and immunities, which the said united company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control herein before mentioned, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

From 22d April 1834. China and tea trade of Company to cease.

III. Provided always and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the emperor of China, and of trading in tea, continued to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King *George* the Third, shall cease.

Company to close their commercial business, and to sell their property not retained for government.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said company shall, with all convenient speed, after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands,

tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purposes of the Government of the said territories, and get in all the debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business, which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property heretofore directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said Government.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the said company from selling, at the sales of their own goods and merchandize by this act directed or authorized to be made such goods and merchandize, the property of other persons, as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales

Company not to sell or dispose of their goods, the property of other persons

VI. And be it enacted, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property heretofore directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said company, connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said company, whereby the value of the property of the said company may be effected, and the said board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company, and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as His Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, counter signed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said company, as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said board.

Board of Control to superintend the sale of the property of the said company, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said company, connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said company, whereby the value of the property of the said company may be effected, and the said board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company, and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as His Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, counter signed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said company, as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said board.

Board to appoint officers to attend them during the winding up of the commercial business

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed, by or under the said company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances (the charges thereof to be defrayed by the said company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable; provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations or allowances shall be granted, until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensations, superannuation or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both houses of Parliament.

The company may make the claims of commercial officers reduced and under the control of the board grant compensations

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, there be laid before both houses of Parliament the particulars of all compensation, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers as may be appointed by the said board, as aforesaid, during the preceding year.

The particulars of the compensation, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers as may be appointed by the said board, as aforesaid, during the preceding year.

IX. And be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, all the bond debt of the said company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said company in India, and all other debts which shall on that day be owing by the said company, and all sums of money, costs, charges,

Company debt to and liabilities charged on India

that day to be owing by the said company, and all sums of money, costs, charges,

and expenses, which after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said company in respect or by reason of any covenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities whatever, which, after the same day, shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock of effects which the said company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the directors or proprietors of the said company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

While India is under the Government of the company, their property to continue subject to execution.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and government of the said territories shall be continued to the said company, all persons and bodies politic, shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said company in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and form respectively, as if the said property were hereby continued to the said company to their own use.

A dividend of 10l. 10s. per cent. per annum, to be paid on the company's stock, by half yearly payments in Great Britain.

XI. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said territories, there shall be paid to or retained by the said company, to their own use, a yearly dividend at the rate of ten pounds ten shillings *per centum per annum*, on the present amount of their capital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half-yearly payments, on the sixth day of January and the sixth day of July in every year; the half-yearly payment to be made on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Dividend to be subject to redemption by Parliament after April 1871, on payment of 20c. for 100l. stock.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, on payment to the company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half yearly days of payment; provided also, that twelve months notice in writing, signified by the speaker of the house of commons, by the order of the house, shall be given to the said company, of the intention of parliament to redeem the said dividend.

Notice of redemption.

If the company be deprived of the government of India, they may demand redemption of the dividend.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the said company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of parliament be deprived of the possession and government of the said territories, it shall be lawful for the said company, within one year thereafter, to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

Company to pay to commissioners for reduction of the national debt 2,000,000l.

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said company into the bank of England, to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions *sterling*, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds, ten shillings *per centum per annum*, computed half-yearly from the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said bank, shall receive all such

sums of money, and place the same to a separate account with the said commissioners, to be intituled "The account of the security fund of the India company;" and that as well the monies so paid into the said bank as the dividend or interest which shall arise therefrom, shall from time to time be laid out under the direction of the said commissioners in the purchase of capital stock, in any of the redeemable public annuities transferable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased, shall be invested in the names of the said commissioners on account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon, shall be received by the said cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling; and the said monies, stock, and dividends, or interests, shall be a security and for better securing to the said company the redemption of their said dividend, after the rate hereinbefore appointed for such redemption.

To be placed to account of the Security fund of the company.

Monies and dividends to be laid out in securities, and dividends placed to the same account, until the whole amounts to twelve millions.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the court of directors of the said company, to raise and pay to the said company such sums of money, as may be necessary for the payment of the said company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payments; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said Security Fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said board, shall direct; to be repaid into the Bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the court of directors, with the approbation of the said court, shall fix out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

Commissioners for reduction of national debt, upon requisition of court, may raise money for paying the dividend in case of failure or delay of remittance of proper funds.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said security fund, accruing after the monies received by the said bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said company's dividend, and also all the said security Fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said territories.

Application of dividends of security fund and that fund itself in aid of revenues.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the said dividend on the company's capital stock, shall be paid or retained as aforesaid, out of such part of the revenues of the said territories, as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout in Great Britain, and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid, out of any sums which shall, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be due to the said company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any monies which shall arise from the sale of any government stock on that day belonging to the said company, in preference to all other payments thereout; and that subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said company on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said company, from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the government of the said territories, and in defray-

Company's dividends, to be paid out of the revenues in preference to other charges and 2,000,000, to be paid out of debts due from the public and by sale of stock.

Subject to such priorities, revenues and monies, to be applied to service of India and purposes of this act under control.

ing all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said court of directors, under the control of the said board, shall from time to time direct; anything in any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not to prejudice persons claiming under a covenant between the company and the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot, &c.

and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of his highness the nabob *Wallah Jah*, formerly nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his highness the nabob *Omdul-ul-Omrah*, late nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of his highness the *Amee-ul-Omrah*, on the other part.

His majesty may appoint commissioners for the affairs of India.

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain from time to time, to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during pleasure, such persons as his majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, commissioners for the affairs of India; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the commissioners for the affairs of India in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

Ex officio commissioners.

XX. And be it enacted, that the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be, commissioners for the affairs of India, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the commissioners first named therein.

Two commissioners may form a Board.

XXI. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the said commissioners shall and may form a board for executing the several powers which by this act, or by any other act, or acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the commissioner for the affairs of India; and the commissioner first named in any such letters patent or commission, for the time being, shall be the president of the said board, and that when any board shall be formed in the absence of the president, the commissioner next in order of nomination, in this act or in the said commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said board.

President and occasional president, to have the casting vote.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if the commissioners present at any board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the president, or in his absence the commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices or the casting vote.

The Board to appoint two secretaries and other officers.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the said board shall and may nominate and appoint two secretaries, and such other officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said board, who shall be subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the said board; and each of the said secretaries shall have the same powers, right, and privileges as by any act or acts now in force are vested in the chief secretary of the commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the president of the said board, but no other commissioner as such, and the said secretaries and other officers, shall be paid by the said company, such fixed salaries as his majesty shall by any warrant or warrants, under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer, for the time being, direct.

President, secretaries, and officers, to be paid such salaries as the crown shall direct.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said board shall deem it expedient to require the secretaries and other officers of the said board, or any of them, to take an oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said board to administer such oath as they shall frame for the purpose.

Secretaries and officers to take oaths if required by the board.

XXV. And be it enacted, that the said board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, which in any wise relate to or concern the government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned.

The Board of commissioners to control all acts concerning India and the sale of property.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the several persons who, on the said twenty second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of such board of commissioners, shall continue and be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of the said board respectively, with the same powers and subject to the same restrictions as to salaries, as if they had been appointed by virtue of this act, until by the issuing of new patents, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

Commissioners secretaries, and officers, on 22d April 1834, to continue until their appointments are revoked.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a director or directors of the said company, any proprietor who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall, by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name, or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall, in every case, deliver the vote he is so directed to give, openly to the person who shall be authorized by the said company to receive the same, and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor, directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said company, and in which such proprietors shall also state the day of the execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborne any other person to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation of perjury.

Proprietors may vote by attorney in election of Directors.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled *an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India company, as well in India as in Europe*, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed; provided that, if the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board, shall declare such person to be an accountant with the said company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such person is under the consideration

Repeal of restriction in 13 G-3c. 63. with respect to any person employed in the East Indies being chosen director.

If such person has unsettled accounts, he shall be ineligible for two years unless they are sooner settled.

of the said court; such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of director for the term of two years after his return to England, unless such account shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

Court to deliver to board copies of minutes, &c. of courts of proprietors and directors, and of all material letters and dispatches.

received by the said court of directors or any committee of directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said board, or which the said board shall from time to time require.

No official communications to be sent by the court until approved of by the board.

XXX. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said territories, or the government thereof or to the property or rights vested in the said company in trust, as afore said, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time sent or given by the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said board: and for that purpose that copies of all such orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, which the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, shall purpose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said board, and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such proposed orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, the board shall either return the same to the said court of directors or committee of directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by the order of the said court; or, if the said board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said board shall give to the said directors, in writing, under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by order of the said board, their reason in respect thereof, together with their directions to the said directors in relation thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said board, to their proper destinations. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entered

Except such classes of communications as the board may allow.

court without having been previously laid before the said board.

If the court omit to frame official communications for consideration of the board they may prepare them.

prepare and send to the said directors any orders, instructions, despatches official letters, or communications, together with their directions relating thereto;

Court to send them.

and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

Representations may be made by the court as to official communications; and board consider such representations, and give final orders.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that whenever the said court of directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the consideration of the said board any orders, instructions, despatches, official letters or communications, beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said board, to and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to restrict or prohibit the said directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by representation in writing, to the said board, such remarks, observations or explanations as they shall think fit, touching or concerning any directions which they shall re-

celve from the said board ; and that the said board shall, and they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon, as they shall think fit and expedient, which shall be final and conclusive upon the said directors.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said court of directors, that any orders, instructions, despatches, official letters or communications, except such as shall pass through the said board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power of the said board and the said court of directors, to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed by the president of the said board and the chairman of the said company, to three or more of the judges of his majesty's court of king's bench, for the opinion of the said judges ; and the said judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said president and chairman, which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

If the court think the orders of the board contrary to law, the court of king's bench may certify their opinion on any case which may be agreed upon, such opinion to be conclusive.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, and declared, that the said board shall not have the power of appointing any of the servants of the said company, or of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the said company, employed in the home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said court of directors to submit for the consideration of the said board, their communications with the officers or servants employed in their said home establishment, or with legal advisers of the company.

Board not empowered to appoint officers of the company, or to interfere with home officers.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time, appoint a secret committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said directors, for the particular purposes in this act specified ; which said directors so appointed, shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trusts hereby reposed in them, take an oath of the tenor following ; (that is to say,)

Directors to appoint a secret committee, who shall take the following oaths.

" I, (A. B.) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully execute the several trusts and powers reposed in me as a member of the secret committee appointed by the court of directors of the India company ; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioners for the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said secret committee, or the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said commissioners to disclose and make known the same.

So help me God."

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said secret committee to each other ; and being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the secretary or deputy-secretary of the said court of directors for the time being, amongst the acts of the said court.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said board shall be of opinion, that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, despatches, official letters, or communications, to any of the governments or presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said board to send their orders, despatches, official letters or com-

If the board are of opinion, that any matters where in Indian or other states are concerned, require secrecy, the board may send official communications through the secret committee.

manifestations to the secret committee of the said court of directors, to be appointed as is by this act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said board, to the respective governments and presidencies, or officers and servants, who shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience, thereto in like manner as if such orders, despatches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said court of directors.

The court to submit to the board an estimate of salaries of directors and other expenses of the India house, which shall be subject to reduction.

secretaries thereof, and all other proper expenses fixed and contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said board, so that the reasons of such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and any sum, not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the discretion of the court of directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expenses; and it shall not be lawful for the said board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expenses shall from time to time be increased or reduced; provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expenses aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the said company.

The sum allowed to be applicable to such purposes, at the discretion of the court of directors.

Accounts of application to be rendered.

said company.

Presidency of Fort William Bengal to be divided into two presidencies.

Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra; and that

The court to declare the limits from time to time of the several presidencies.

Government of India.

be, and is hereby vested in a governor-general and counsellors, to be styled "The governor-general of India in council."

There shall be four ordinary councillors, three of whom shall be servants of the company.

No military officer to hold any command whilst a member.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards, from time to time, so often as reduction of the establishment of the said court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said board an estimate of the gross sum, which will be annually required for the salaries of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and members of the said court, and the officers and secretaries thereof, and all other proper expenses fixed and contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said board, so that the reasons of such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and any sum, not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the discretion of the court of directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expenses; and it shall not be lawful for the said board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expenses shall from time to time be increased or reduced; provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expenses aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the said company.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra; and that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, under the control by this act provided, and they are hereby required, to declare and appoint what part or parts of any of the territories under the government of the said company shall from time to time be subject to the government of each of the several presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such apportionment, and make such new distribution of the same, as shall be deemed expedient.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole civil and military government of all the said territories and revenues in India, shall be, and is hereby vested in a governor-general and counsellors, to be styled "The governor-general of India in council."

XL. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary members of the said council, three of whom shall from time to time be appointed by the said court of directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said company, and each of the said three ordinary members of council shall at the time of his appointment have been in the service of the said company for at least ten years; and if he shall be in the military service of the said company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a member of council, hold any military command or be employed in actual military duties; and that the fourth ordinary member of council shall, from time to

time, be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signed in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said board, provided that such last mentioned member of council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint the commander-in-chief of the company's forces in India; and if the offices of such commander-in-chief and of governor-general of India, shall not be vested in the same person, then the commander-in-chief of the forces on the Bengal establishment to be an extraordinary member of the said council, and such extraordinary member of council shall have rank and precedence at the council board next after the governor-general.

The fourth member not to be appointed from the company's servants.

XLI. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be governor general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be the first governor general of India under this act, and such persons as shall be members of council of the same presidency on that day, shall be respectively members of the council constituted by this act.

Governor general and the members of council on 22d April 1834, to be so under this act.

XLII. And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of governor-general of India, shall from time to time, be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board.

Filling up vacancies in these offices.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that the said governor general in council, shall have power to make laws or regulations for repealing amending or altering any laws or regulations whatever, now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories, or any part thereof and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every of the said territories, and for all servants of the said company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said company, save and except that the said governor-general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his majesty or the said company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in any wise affecting the said company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the crown, or the authority of parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the united kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the crown of the united kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said crown over any part of the said territories.

The governor general in council empowered to legislate for India, except as to matters herein mentioned.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case the said court of directors, under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said governor-general in council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor-general in council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

If the court of directors disallow the laws, the governor in council to repeal them.

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of parliament would

All such law and regulations to be of the same force as any act of Parliament.

or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice, any laws or regulations made by the said governor-general in council.

Regulation unnecessary.

Restricting the power of punishing with death European subjects, &c.

XIV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor-general in council without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters, to sentence to the punishment of death any of his majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters.

The court to submit to the board rules for the procedure of the governor-general in council.

XLV. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the governor-general in council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, and of the authentication of all acts, and proceedings whatever of the said governor-general in council; and such rules, when approved by the said board of commissioners shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act; provided always, that such rules shall be laid before both houses of parliament, in the session next after the approval thereof.

Rules to be laid before Parliament

Quorum of governor-general and members in council.

XLVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said governor-general and at least three of the ordinary members of council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said governor-general in council may be exercised by the said governor-general and one or more ordinary member or members in council, and that in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said council, where there shall be an equality of voices, and the said governor-general shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Manner of proceeding when any measure is proposed whereby the safety or peace of India may be essentially affected.

XLVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said governor-general in council, whereby the safety, tranquillity, or interests of the British possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be, in the judgment of the said governor-general, essentially affected, and the said governor-general shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected; and if the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said governor-general and members of council are hereby directed forthwith, mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large on their secret consultations the grounds and reasons of their respective opinion; and if after considering the same the said governor-general and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general if his own authority, and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed, in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution as the said governor-general shall think fit and expedient.

Council to assemble place in India.

XLVIII. And be it enacted, that the said council shall, from time to time, assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said governor-general in council within the said territories, and that as often as the said council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay or Agra, the governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

LI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall extend to affect in any way the right of parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared, that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to parliament, to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said governor general in council, and to repeal and alter at any time, any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said governor-general in council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof, in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed; and the better to enable parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said governor-general in council, shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Nothing in this act to affect the right of Parliament to legislate for India.

Express reservation

Laws and regulations to be laid before Parliament.

LII. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters and things relating to the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal alone and to the governor general of India in council respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force, and be applicable to the governor-general of India in council, and to the governor-general of India alone, respectively.

All enactments relating to the supreme government, shall apply to the governor-general of India in council and alone.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories, should be ascertained and consolidated and as occasion may require, amended; be it therefore enacted that the said governor general of India in council, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission, and from time to time commissions, to such persons as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said governor-general in council shall think fit, all such, persons not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number and to be styled, "The India Law Commission," with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned and the said commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of the laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and whereto any inhabitant of the said territories, whether European or others, or now subject; and the said commissioners shall, from time to time, make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their enquiries, and shall, from time to time, suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments, forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

A Law commission to be appointed to inquire into the jurisdiction, &c. of existing courts of justice and Police establishments, & the operation of the laws

Commissioners from time to time

and of their inquiries.

LIV. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and

Commissioners to follow instructions

if Governor General in Council, and to make all reports a required.

hereby required reports upon any

Governor General in Council to consider reports, and transmit them with opinions thereupon.

inquiries to be made and the place to be visited by them, and all these transactions with reference to the object of their commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said governor-general of India in council; and they are to make to the said governor general in council such special reports, as by such instructions may from time to time be required; and the said governor general in council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time made by the said India law commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said governor general in council thereon, to the said court of directors; and which said report, together with the said opinions, or resolutions, shall be laid before both houses of parliament in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Salaries to be granted to Law Commissioners.

LV. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor general of India in council, to grant salaries to the said India law commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expences as may be incident to the said commission, and that the salaries of the said commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the officers or servants of the India company below the rank of members of council.

The Executive Government of the Presidencies to be administered by a Governor and three Councillors.

LVI. And be it enacted, that the executive government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, shall be administered by a governor and three Councillors, to be styled "the governor in council of the said presidencies, of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively," and the said governor and councillors respectively of each such presidency, shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the governors in council of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the governor general of India for the time being, shall be governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Directors empowered to revoke the appointment of councils or to reduce the number of Councillors.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors, under such control as is by this act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such periods as the said court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of council in all or any of the said presidencies, or to reduce the number of councillors in all or any of the said councils, and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency, the executive government thereof shall be administered by the governor alone.

Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay.

First governors of

Governor of Agra, and vacancies in presidencies to be filled up by Court.

the said president of the said board of commissioners.

The Governors of the Presidencies to have the powers and immunities of the

LVIII. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be governors of the respective presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first governors of the said presidencies respectively under the act; and that the office of governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said court of directors subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the said president of the said board of commissioners.

LIX. And be it enacted, that in the presidencies in which the appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision hereinbefore contained, and during such time as council shall not be appointed therein respectively, the governors ap-

PART I] EAST INDIA COMPANY'S NEW CHARTER.

pointed under this act, in the presidencies in which councils shall from time to time be appointed, the said governors in their respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and authorities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant at this act, which the governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the governors and members of presidencies appointed by or under the act, shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors or members in council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies; provided that no governor or governor in council, shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity, the burthen of the proof thereof shall be on such governor or governor in council, and then only until the decision of the governor-general of India in council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no governor or governor in council shall have the power of creating any new officer, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the governor-general of India in council.

present Governors of Madras and Bombay, but not to make laws or grant money.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the said court of directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any officer or employment in India in the appointment of the said court, shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for his majesty to appoint by writing under his sign manual, such person as his majesty shall think proper, to supply, such vacancy; and that every person so appointed, shall have the same powers, privileges, and authorities, as if he or they had been appointed by the said court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal, without the approbation and consent of his majesty.

If Court of Directors neglect for two months to supply vacancy in any office, the King to appoint.

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or offices respectively, or on his or their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, or any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke; provided, that every provisional appointment to the several offices of governor-general of India, governor of a presidency, and the member of council of India, by this act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, shall be subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices, shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto, until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

Power for the Court to make provisional appointments to any officers.

Provisional appointments of certain officers to be approved by his Majesty.

LXII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor-general of India, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary member of council next in rank to the said governor-general, shall hold and execute the said office of governor-general of India and governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of governor-general

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor-General and no successor upon the spot, the ordinary member of council next in rank to act as Governor-General.

of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor-general foregoing his salary and allowances of a member of council for the same period.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor of any of the subordinate presidencies, and no provisional or other successor on the spot

LXIII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a council in the presidency in which such vacancy, shall happen, the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the governor, other than the commander-in-chief or officer commanding the forces of such presidency; and if there shall be no council, then the secretaries of government of the said presidency who shall be senior in the said office of secretary, shall hold and execute the said office of governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto, and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Member of Council when no provisional or other successor is on the spot,

LXIV. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of any ordinary member of council of India when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor general in council. and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a member of council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor in council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary member of council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; provided always, that no person shall be appointed a temporary member of council, who might not have been appointed by the said court of directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

The Governor General in Council to have the control over the presidencies.

LXV. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council, shall have and be invested by virtue of this act with full power and authority to superintend and control the governor and governor in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said governor and governor in council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said governor-general in council in all cases whatsoever.

Drafts of laws proposed by Governors to be taken into consideration by Governor-General in Council.

LXVI. and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governors or governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, to propose to the said governor-general in council drafts of projects of any laws or regulations which the said governor or governor in council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same; and the said governor-general in council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the governor or governor in council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that when the said governor-general shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the governors of those presidencies respectively shall not, by reason of such visit be suspended.

Powers of Governors of presidencies not to be suspended.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said governors and governors in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, shall, and they are hereby respectively required, regularly to transmit to the said governor-general in council, true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective governments and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said governor-general in council as aforesaid, or as the said governor-general in council shall from time to time require.

Communications be transmitted by Governors to Governor-General in Council.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the ordinary members of the said council of India as he may think fit, to be deputy-governor of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such deputy governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

The Governor-General in Council may appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal as exigencies may require.

LXX. And be it enacted, that whenever the said governor-general in council shall declare that it is expedient that the said governor-general should visit any part of India unaccompanied, by any member or members of the council of India, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, previously to the departure of the said governor-general, to nominate some member of the council of India to be president of the said council, in whom, during the absence of the said governor-general from the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said governor-general in assemblies of the said council, shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case, for the said governor-general in council by a law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorize the governor-general alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said governor-general in council, except the power of making laws or regulations; provided always, that during the absence of the governor-general no law or regulation shall be made by the said president and council, without the assent in writing of the governor-general.

Provision in case the Governor-General in council shall declare it expedient for the Governor-General to visit any part of India without his council.

LXXI. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the territories not subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal into two presidencies, as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces hereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, civil and military, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively, as of this act had not been passed.

The new presidency of Agra not to affect the succession to commands and offices in Bengal and Agra.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of an act passed in the fourth year of his reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, entitled *an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send or receive letters at a reduced rate of postage*, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it, all the territories which by or in virtue of this act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in

Presidency of Fort William to be entire for the purposes of the mutiny act.

Bengal and Agra respective, and shall, for all the purposes aforesaid, be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said act mentioned.

Articles of war to be made by Governor-General in Council.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor general in council, from time to time, to make articles of war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the company, and for the administration of justice by courts martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend; and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other laws and regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, under this act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said military service, to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or whatsoever they may be serving; provided, nevertheless, that until such articles of war shall be made by the said governor-general in council, any articles of war relating to the government of the company's native force which at the time of this act coming into operation, shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

His Majesty may remove any officer of the company in India.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by any writing under his sign-manual, countersigned by the President of the said board of commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said company in India, and to vacate any appointment or commission of any person to any such office or employment; provided, that a copy of every such writing attested by the said President, shall, within eight days after the same shall be signed by his majesty, be transmitted or delivered to the chairman or deputy-chairman of the said company.

The power of the Directors to remove their servants preserved.

LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall take away the power of the said court of directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said company, but that the said court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any of such officers or servants at their will and pleasure; provided, that any servant of the said company, appointed by his majesty through the default of appointment of the said court of directors, shall not be dismissed or removed without his majesty's approbation, as herein before is mentioned.

Salaries of Governor-General, &c. fixed, to be in lieu of all fees.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers, hereinafter named, the several salaries set against the names of such officers subject to such reduction of the said several salaries respectively, as the said court of directors, with the sanction of the said board, may at any time think fit: (that is to say,)

To the governor general of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees

To each ordinary member of the council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees.

To each member of any council to be appointed in any presidency, sixty thousand sicca rupees.

And the salaries of the said officers respectively, shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and

Acceptance of gratuities a misdemeanor.

it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a misdemeanor for any such officers to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required

to pay to all and singular the officers hereinafter named, who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their equipment and voyage, such sums of money as are set against the names of such officers and persons respectively: (that is to say,) Passage money fixed.

To the governor general, five thousand pounds.

To each member of the council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds.

Provided, also, that any Governor General, governor or member of council appointed by, or by virtue of, this act, who shall at the time of passing this act hold the office of Governor General, governor or member of council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this act had not been passed.

LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any governor-general, governor, or ordinary member of the council of India, or any member of the council of any presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employment of profit under the crown, or any public office of the said company, or any annuity payable out of the civil or military fund of the said company, the salary of his office of Governor General of India, governor or member of council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him. Governor General and Governor to forego pension and other salaries from the crown or Company, while the held office.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall and may, from time to time, make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands, and employments in the said territories, and in all or any of the presidencies thereof, among the said governor-general in council, governors in council, governors, commander-in-chief, and other commanding officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this act. Direct make regulations for the distribution of patronage in India.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, that the return to Europe, or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe, of any governor-general of India, governor, member of council or commander-in-chief, shall be deemed in law a regulation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or governor, or member of council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of the said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general or other office respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such governor-general or member of council of India shall leave the said territories, or if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he belongs on other than the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning, as of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made, to the representatives of their officers or servants, who having left their stations intending to return there or shall die during their absence. Departure of Governor General &c. for Europe. Resignation in India to be, by deed. Salary to cease on departure or resignation. As to representatives of officers dying during absence.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute Disobedience of orders a breach

entrusted by officers or servants of the Company in India, with the execution of the orders or instructions of the said court of directors, by any governor general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any other of the officers or servants of the said company, unless cases of necessity; (the burthen of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute, such orders or instructions as aforesaid;) and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any such governor general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanor at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this act.

Authority for His Majesty's subjects to reside in certain parts of India without licence

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural born subjects of his majesty, to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of such of the said territories as were under the government of the said company on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack and of the settlement of Singapore and Malacca, without any licence whatever, provided that all subjects of his majesty not natives of the said territories, shall on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

Subjects of His Majesty not to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of his majesty, except the servants of the said company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, without licence from the said board of commissioners, or the said court of directors, or the said governor general in council, or governor in council of any of the said presidencies for that purpose first obtained; provided always, that no licence given to any natural-born subject of his majesty, to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects, shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such licence contained.

The Governor General in council, with previous consent of Directors, may declare other places open

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor general in council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said court of directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories, open to all his majesty's natural born subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of his majesty's natural born subjects, to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through, any place or places declared open, without any licence whatever.

Laws against illicit residence to be made.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that the said governor general in council shall, and he is hereby required as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention, or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residency in the said territories, of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

Laws and regulations to be made for the protection of natives.

LXXXV. And whereas the removal of restriction on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor general in council shall, and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and outrage, in their persons, religions, or opinions.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural born subjects, of his majesty, authorized to reside in the said territories, to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest, or profit in or out of lands, for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in; provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be taken to prevent the said governor general in council from enabling, by any laws or regulation, or otherwise, any subjects of his majesty to acquire or hold any lands, or rights, interests, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said territories, and for any estates or terms whatever.

Lands within the India territories may be purchased

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company.

No disabilities in respect of religion, colour, or place of birth

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, forthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said court of directors, drafts of laws or regulations for the purpose aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith, after receipt thereof, be taken into consideration by the said court of directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said governor general in council, their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said court, and the said court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of parliament in every year, lay before both houses of parliament, a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolution, or proceedings thereon.

Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable

LXXXIX. And, whereas, the present diocese of the Bishopric of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office, without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the Bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make a revision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said Bishop and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct Bishoprics, but nevertheless the Bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors as their metropolitan, be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please His Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two Bishoprics, one to be styled the Bishopric of Madras and the other the Bishopric of Bombay, and from time to time to nominate and appoint Bishops to such Bishoprics under the style and title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such Bishops respectively, the sum of twenty-four thousand sicca rupees by the year.

Respecting the inconvenient extent of the diocese of Calcutta

If the King erects Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay, certain salaries to be paid to the Bishops

XC. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the said office of Bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of offices, perquisites, emoluments or advantages whatsoever, shall be accepted, received, or taken by, such Bishops, or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid; and that such Bishops respectively, shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices, in the British territories aforesaid.

So long as they continue to exercise the functions of their offices

Passage money
for each such Bi-
shop

XCI. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, and they are required to pay to the Bishops so from time to time to be appointed to the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipments and voyage.

As to Jurisdic-
tion of such Bi-
shops

XCII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such Bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty, by his Royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

The King em-
powered by let-
ters patent to
limit jurisdiction
and functions

XCIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, from time to time, if he shall think fit, by his Royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta and to the diocese of the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to his Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such Bishops respectively, within the limits of their respective diocese, the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the united church of England and Ireland therein.

The Bishop of
Calcutta to be
metropolitan in
India

XCIV. Provided always and be it enacted, that the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, shall be deemed and taken to be the metropolitan Bishop in *India*, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions, for the purposes aforesaid, as his Majesty shall by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, think necessary to direct, subject, nevertheless, to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and that the Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being respectively, shall be subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such Bishopricks, or at the time of their respective consecrations as Bishops, take an oath of obedience to the said Bishop of Calcutta, in such manner as his Majesty by his said royal letters patent shall be pleased to direct.

Warrants for
bills or letters
patent appointing
Bishops to be
countersigned by
the President

XCV. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please his Majesty to issue any letters patent respecting the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or for the nomination or appointment of any person thereof respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case, shall be countersigned by the President of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, and by no other person.

The King may
grant certain pen-
sions to the Bi-
shop of Madras
or Bombay

XCVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, by warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such Bishops of Madras or Bombay respectively, who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years the office of such Bishop, a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds *per annum*, to be paid quarterly by the said company.

Respecting an
act of a Bishop
of Madras or
Bombay dying
within 6 months
after arrival.

XCVII. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen that the said person nominated and appointed to be Bishop to either of the said Bishopricks of Madras or Bombay, shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in *India*, for the purpose of taking upon himself the office of such Bishop, there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of such Bishop so dying shall be payable,

to the legal personal representatives of such Bishop, such sum, or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such Bishop in respect of his salary, making up the full amount one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen, that any such Bishop shall depart this life while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in India, for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said Bishop so dying be payable, to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such Bishop for six calendar months.

or after six months holding office in India.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either of the Bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be translated to the Bishopric of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as Bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as a residence as Bishop of Calcutta; and if any person now as Archdeacon in the said territories, shall be appointed Bishop of Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such Archdeacon, shall, for the purpose of this act, be accounted for and taken as a residence of such Bishop.

As to residence of Bishop of Madras or Bombay, if translated to Calcutta.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a Bishop, shall be appointed to either of the Bishoprics of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the time of such appointment shall be resident in India, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as often as he shall be required so to do by his majesty, by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal to be directed to the two remaining Bishops, authorising and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies of the consecration of the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a Bishop.

As to consecration of any person under the degree of a Bishop resident in India, appointed to a Bishopric.

C. And be it enacted, that the expences of visitations to be made from time to time by the said Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be paid by the said Company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued, than shall from time to time be defined and settled by the court of directors of the said company, with the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

Provision for expences of visitations.

CI. And be it enacted, that no Archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort Saint George, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency and island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his Archdeaconry, a salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees *per annum*. Provided always, that the whole expence incurred in respect of the said Bishops and Archdeacons, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees *per annum*.

No Archdeacon in India to have a salary exceeding 3,000 Sa. Rs.

CII. And be it enacted, that of the establishment of chaplains maintained by the said company at each of the presidencies of the said territories, two chaplains shall always be ministers of the church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said company such salary as shall, from time to time, be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies; provided always, that the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as aforesaid, shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, according to the forms and solemnities used in the church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest

Two chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be on the establishment of each presidency

and appeal to the provincial Synod of *Lothian and Tweeddale*, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland: provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the governor general in council from granting, from time to time, with the sanction of the court of directors and of the commissioners for the affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians, not being of the united church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purposes of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

The Governor-General in council, annually, to make a prospective estimate of the number of vacancies in Indian establishments.

CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said company in the said territories, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor-general of India in council shall, as soon as may be after the first day of January, in every year, make and transmit to the said court of directors, a prospective estimate of the number of persons who, in the opinion of the said governor-general in council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective governments in India in such one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations hereafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and in the month of June, in every year, if the said estimate shall have been then received by the said board, and if not then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the

Board to certify what number of persons shall be candidates for admission to Haileybury College, and what number shall be admitted students.

said board of commissioners shall certify to the said court of directors, what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of students shall be admitted to the college of the said company at Haileybury in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college, as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said board; and if the said court of directors shall not, within one month after the receipt of such certificate, nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Additional students to be admitted to fill up vacancies.

CIV. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college, by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to add, in respect of every such vacancy, one to the number of students to be admitted and four to the number of candidates for admission, to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

The candidates for admission to be subjected to an examination and classed.

CV. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college shall be subjected to an examination in such branches of knowledge and by such examiners, as the said board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners; and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list, shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college, until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said board, be supplied.

The Board to frame rules for the government of the college and the examination and qualification of candidates.

CVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions, for the guidance of the said governor-general in council, in the formation of the estimate hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good government of the said college, as

In their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and all such plans, rules, regulations, and provisions, respectively, shall be submitted to his majesty in council, for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his majesty in council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said board of commissioners, with the approbation of his majesty in council.

CVII. And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions, made as aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college, of good conduct during the term of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified, shall be classed according to merit, in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishments of more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said list, shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

Students to be examined and classed.

The students to supply the vacancies in the service, according to the priority on the list, and to choose their presidencies.

CVIII. And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college, shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been approved by the board of commissioners.

Sanction of appointment of professors.

CIX. And be it enacted, that every power, authority and function, by this or any other act given to and vested in the said court of directors, shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said board of commissioners, as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactment conferring such powers, authorities or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said court.

All powers of the Court of Directors to be subject to the control of the Board, except patronage.

CX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing hereinafter contained, shall be construed to enable the said board of Commissioners to give, or cause to be given, directions, ordering or authorising the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said company, on account of the said board, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to the officers to be appointed as therein before is mentioned to attend upon the said board, during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company.

Board of Control prohibited from directing the grant of allowances.

CXI. And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term East India company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the East India company.

The Company to be called the East India company.

CXII. And be it enacted, that the Island of Saint Helena, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the said Island, and all stores and property thereon, fit to be used for the service of the government thereof, shall be vested in his majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said Island shall be governed by such order, as his majesty in council shall, from time to time issue in that behalf.

St. Helena vested in the Crown.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S NEW CHARTER. [APPENDIX,

Servants of the Company in China and St. Helena to be eligible to offices in any presidency.

CXIII. And be it further enacted, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said company, now employed by the said company, in the factory at Canton or in the Island of Saint Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment of the said territories, which he would have been capable of taking and holding,

if he had been a civil servant in such presidency, or on such establishment, during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

Repeal of enactment for keeping a stock of tea.

CXIV. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, all enactments and provisions, directing the said company to provide for keeping a stock of tea, shall be repealed.

Kings Court authorized to admit advocates and attorneys without the Company's licence.

CXV. And be it enacted that it shall be lawful for any court of justice, established by his majesty's charter in the said territories, to approve, admit, and control persons, as barristers, advocates and attorneys in such court without any licence from the said company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always,

that the being entitled to practice as an advocate in the principal court of Scotland, is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any court in India, equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, that the court of directors of the said company shall within the first fourteen sitting days next after the first days of May, in every year, lay before both houses of parliament, an account made up according to the latest advices, which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof, at each of their several presidencies or settlements, and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with what rates of interest the same respectively carry and the annual amount of such interest, the state of the receipts and credits at each presidency or settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said court of directors in respect thereof; and the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimates in such manner, as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said company; and if any new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions, shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be especially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

Commencement of Act.

CXVII. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorize the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the governor-general of India, governors, members of council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as herein before in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty-second day of April next.

AGRA PRESIDENCY ABOLISHING ACT.

5TH & 6TH GULIELMI IV. CAP. LII.

An Act to authorize the Court of Directors of the *East India Company*, to suspend the execution of the provisions to the act of the third and fourth *William the Fourth*, chapter eighty-five, so far as they relate to the creation of the Government of *Agra*.

[31st August, 1821]

28 & 4 W. 4, c. 85

Whereas by an act of Parliament, made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present majesty, intitled an act for effecting an arrangement with the *East India company* and for the better

government of his majesty's India territories till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, it is among other things enacted, that the territories then subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra, and whereas much difficulty has arisen in carrying such enactment into effect and the same would be attended with a large increase of charge, be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in his present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the court of directors of the East India company, under the direction and control of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, to suspend the execution of the provisions of the said in part recited act, as far as the same relates to the division of the said territories into two distinct presidencies, and to the measures consequent thereupon, for such time and from time to time, as the said court of directors, under, the direction and control of the said board of commissioners, shall think fit.

East India Company may suspend provisions of recited Act as to the division of the territories into two presidencies.

II. And be it further enacted, that for and during such time as the execution of such provisions aforesaid shall be suspended, by the authority aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the governor-general of India in council, to appoint, from time to time, any servant of the East India company who shall have been ten years in their service in India, to the office of lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces now under the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and from time to time, to declare and limit the extent of the territories so placed under such lieutenant-governor, and the extent of the authority to be exercised by such lieutenant-governor, as to the said governor-general in council may seem fit.

Governor-General, during such suspension, may appoint a Lieutenant governor of the North Western Provinces.

VIRTUAL RESIGNATION OF GOVERNORS-GENERAL, &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE ACT OF THE 38D OF GEORGE III. CAP. XXV.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed in law, a resignation and avoidance of his official employment; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such governor general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent; and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or member of council, during his continuance in the presidency whereof he was so governor-general, governor, or councillor, except by some deed or instrument in writing, under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the same presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general, or other officers, respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, surrender; and that if any such governor-general, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, on other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

[This is in part repealed by the following act.]

PAYMENTS TO ABSENTEE SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT.

ANNO PRIMO
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XLVII.

An act to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers during their absence from their respective stations in India.

3 G 3 c 12.

[12th July, 1837.]

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act passed in the thirty third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intituled *An act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with their exclusive trade under certain limitations; for re-establishing further regulations for the government of said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said company; and for making provisions for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay*, and of another act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late majesty King William the Fourth intituled, *an act for effecting an arrangement with the East India company and for the better government of his majesty's India territories, till the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four*; it is enacted, that "if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be made payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories or the presidency to which he may have belonged; and whereas, it is further provided, in the said last mentioned act, that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who, having left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence, and it is expedient, that such provision of the law should be altered in manner hereafter mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much and such part or parts of the said two acts passed respectively in the thirty third year of the reign of

so much of the provisions of the recited acts, as prohibit the payment of salaries to officers in the service of the East India Company during their absence, shall not extend to cases of sickness, not to cases of officers quitting one presidency for another in order to embark for Europe.

his majesty King George the Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of his said late majesty King William the Fourth, and of any other act or provision of the law, as enact that if any governor, or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any officer or servant of the company under the rank of governor or members of council who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong, in consequence of sickness, under such rules as may from time to time be established by the governor-general in India in

council, or by the governor in council of such presidency, as the case may be, and who shall proceed to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the Cape of Good Hope, or to the Mauritius, or to the Island of St. Helena; nor to the case of any officer or servant of the said company, under such rank as aforesaid, who, with the permission of the government of the presidency to which he shall belong, shall quit such presidency in order to proceed to another presidency for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe, until the departure of such officer or servant from the last mentioned presidency with a view to return to Europe, so as that the port of such departure shall not be more distant from the place which he shall have quitted in his own presidency, than any port of embarkation within such presidency.

No rule valid till approved by Court of Directors, subject to the control of commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Power of the Court of Directors, subject to above said control, to direct the refunding of any part of the allowance paid under any of the said rules.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no such rule so to be established as aforesaid, shall have any force or validity until the same shall have been approved by the court of directors of the said company, subject to the control of the commissioners for the affairs of India, in like manner as is provided by the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, subject to such control as aforesaid, to direct the refunding, by any officer or servant, of the said company, or by the representatives of any such officer or servant, of the whole or any part of the salary or allowance which he or they may have received under or by virtue of any such rule so to be established as aforesaid, if it shall appear to the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, that the permission to such officer or servant, to quit the presidency to which he shall belong hath been properly granted or obtained; and such sum as the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, shall direct such officer or servant, or the representatives of such officer or servant, to refund, shall be a debt due to the said company, and shall be recoverable by them in any court in like manner, as any debt which may now or hereafter shall be recovered by them.

JURY ACT.

7 GEORGE IV. CAP. XXXVII. A. D.

An act to regulate the appointment of Juries, in the East Indies.

[5th May, 1825.]

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intitled *an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India company as well in India as in Europe*, it is, among other things, enacted, that all offences and misdemeanors which shall be laid, tried, and inquired of in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall be tried by a jury of British subjects, resident in the town of Calcutta, and not otherwise; and whereas it is expedient, that the right and duty of serving on juries within the limits of the local jurisdiction of the several supreme courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, should be further extended, be it enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and not being the subject of any foreign state, shall, according to such rules, and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned, be deemed capable of serving as jurors on grand and

petit juries, and upon all other inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly; any thing in the said act, or in any other act, charter, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted, that the respective courts, of judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish such rules, with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging and service of such jurors, and such other regulations relating thereto, as they respectively deem expedient and proper; provided always, that copies of all such rules and regulations, as shall be so made and established, by such courts of judicature, shall be certified under the hands and seals of the judges of such courts to the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, to be laid before his majesty for his royal approbation, correction, or refusal; and such rules and regulations shall be observed until the same shall be repealed or varied, and in the last case with such variation as shall be made therein.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that the grand juries, in all cases, and all juries for the trial of persons professing the christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the christian religion.

[This third section is repealed by section 2d of the following Act.]

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND JURIES IN INDIA.

2 & 3 GULIELMI IV. CAP. 117.

An act to amend the law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, and of Juries, in the East Indies.

[16th August, 1832.]

Governors in Council empowered to authorize any persons to act as Justices of the Peace.

WHEREAS it is expedient, that other persons besides the covenanted servants of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or other British inhabitants of the East Indies, should be capable of being appointed to the office of justice of the peace within and for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that in the manner prescribed by law for the nomination and appointment of persons now eligible to the office of justice of the peace, in the territories in the possession and under the government of the said company, and subject except as to the taking of any oaths, to the other provisions of the law which relate to the said office, it shall and may be lawful for the governor general in council of Fort William in Bengal, the governor in council of Fort Saint George, and the governor in council of Bombay, respectively, for the time being, to nominate and appoint in the name of the King's majesty his heirs and successors any person resident within the territories aforesaid, and not being the subjects of any foreign state, whom the said governor-general in council and governors in council respectively, shall think properly qualified, and who will bind themselves by such oaths or solemn affirmations, as may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by the said governor-general in council and governor in council respectively, to act within and for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, as justices of the peace; and the persons to be nominated to appoint to act as justices of the peace, within and for the towns aforesaid, shall have full power and authority, to act as such justices of the peace, but according only to the tenor of the respective commissions wherein such persons shall be so nominated and appointed.

7 G. 4 c. 97 §. 8
is repealed as to
limitation of time
to Christmas.

II. And whereas, by Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An act to regulate the appointment of juries in the East Indies*, it is amongst other things provided and enacted, that the grand

uries in all cases, and all juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian Religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion; and whereas it is expedient to repeal such enactment, heretofore enacted, that from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, said recited provision and enactment shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

REAL ESTATES, AS ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF EXECUTORS.

9 GEORGE IV. CAP. XXVIII. A. D. 1828.

An act to declare and settle the law respecting the liability of the real Estates of British subjects and others, situate within the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts in India, as assets in the hands of Executors and Administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners.

[27th June, 1821.

Whereas some doubt has arisen whether, and to what extent, the real estates of British subjects and others (not being Mahomedans or Gentos) situate within, or being under the jurisdiction of his majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, are liable as assets in the hands of executors and administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners, and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, be it therefore, and it is hereby, declared and enacted, by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commoners, in the present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that whenever any British subject shall die seized of or entitled to any real estate, in houses, lands, or hereditaments, situate within, or being under the general civil jurisdiction of his majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, or whenever any person (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo) shall die seized of or entitled to any such real estates situate within the local limits of the civil jurisdiction of the same courts, respectively, such real estate of such British subjects, or other persons, as aforesaid (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo) is and shall be deemed assets, in the hands of his or her Executor or Administrator, for the payment of his or her debts, whether by specialty or simple contract, in the ordinary course of administration.

II. And it is further declared and enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for such Executor or Administrator of such British subject or other person, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo,) to sell and dispose of such real estate, for the payment of such debts as aforesaid, and to convey and assure the same estate to a purchaser, in as full and effectual a manner in law as the testator or intestate of such executor or administrator could or might have done in his life time.

III. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any suit or action to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the said courts, respectively, against such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, for the recovery of any debt or demand due and owing by such testator or intestate, in his life time, and at the time of his death, such executor or administrator shall and may be charged with the full amount in value of such real estate, as aforesaid, not exceeding the actual net proceeds of such estate, when seized by the sheriff, as assets in the hands of such executor or administrator to be administered.

IV. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any such suit or action against such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, it is and shall be lawful for

the said courts, respectively, to award and issue such writs of sequestration and execution against such houses, lands, and real effects of such testator or intestate, in the hands of such executor or administrator, as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be seized, sequestered and sold, or possession thereof delivered under such writs, respectively, in the same manner as such Courts could and might have done in the life time of such testator or intestate as aforesaid.

V. And it is further declared and enacted, that all conveyances and assurances of such real estate of such *British* subject and other persons so dying, seized or entitled, as aforesaid, (not being Mahomedans or Gentiles), situate within, or being under the general or local jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, as aforesaid, heretofore made and executed by executors and administrators of such deceased *British* subjects, and other persons as aforesaid, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed, held, and taken to be of the same force, validity, and effect in law, as if the same had been made and executed by such deceased person in their life time.

VI. Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that neither this act, nor any thing herein contained shall be construed to operate as, or have the effect of changing or altering the legal quality, nature, or tenure of any lands, houses, estates, rights, interests, or any other subject of property whatsoever, or of making the same or any of them to be of the nature of real property, if, by law, before the passing of this act, the same or any of them were personal property; but that the law in the respect shall be and continue the same as if this act had not passed.

APPROPRIATION OF UNCLAIMED PRIZE-MONEY.

6TH GEORGE IV. CAP. L.

An Act for regulating the appropriation of certain unclaimed shares of prize money acquired by soldiers or seamen in the service of the East India Company.

Sec. 1. Prize-money (of soldiers) remaining in the hands of agents in India, to be paid over to the East-India Company at the settlements where such agents reside, and to be applied to Lord Clive's fund.

Sec. 2. That belonging to officers or men in the company's sea service, to be paid over in like manner, for the use of Poplar hospital.

Sec. 3. States the time when such payments to the company are to be made.

Sec. 5. Required accounts of unclaimed shares to be delivered upon oath.

Sec. 12. Not to bar claims to prize-money made within six years, after the same may have been paid over to the company.

REGISTRATION OF BRITISH VESSELS.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE REGISTRY OF SHIPS.

ONE great object of the registry acts, of which several existed previous to that now in force, has been to confine and secure to British-built ships the privileges conferred on them by the Navigation laws. For this purpose, all which are not registered as such are excluded from the enjoyment of those privileges. The other principal objects have been, to make simple, easy, and secure, the transfer of ships by sale, mortgage, &c., and to enable parties to ascertain, by means of a public register, the ownership of them. The only Act now in force is 8 & 9 Vict. c. 89., the provisions of which statute follow at length.

8 & 9 VICT. CAP. 80.

An Act for the registering of British vessels.

[4th August, 1845.]

§ 1. Whereas an act was passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled, "An act for the registering of British vessels," whereby the laws in relation to the registering of British vessels were consolidated; and wheress since the passing of the said act divers parts of acts for the further amendment of the law in that respect have been found necessary, and it will be of advantage to trade and commerce that the said act and parts of acts should be consolidated into one act. Be it therefore enacted:

§ 2. *No Vessel to enjoy privileges until* registered—Form of Certificate of registry.*—No ship or vessel shall be entitled to any of the privileges or advantages of a British registered ship, unless the person or persons claiming prerty therein shall have caused the same to have been registered in virtue of the said act or of an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "an act for registering British vessels" or of an act passed in the fourth year of his said late majesty's reign, intituled, "an act for the registering of British vessels," or until such person or persons shall have caused the same to be registered in manner hereinafter mentioned, and shall have obtained a certificate of such registry from the person or persons authorised to make such registry and grant such certificate as hereinafter directed; the form of which certificate shall be as follows; *videlicet**,

This is to certify, that in pursuance of an act passed in the session of parliament holden in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Queen Victoria, intituled, "an Act" [*here insert the title of this act, the names, occupation and residence of the subscribing owners*], having made and subscribed the declaration required by said Act, and having declared that [*he or they*], together with [*names, occupations and residence of non-subscribing owners*] is [*or are*] sole owner [*or owners*] in the proportions specified on the back hereof of the ship or vessel called the [*ship's name*], of [*place to which the vessel belongs*], which is of the burthen of [*number of tons*], and whereof [*master's name*] is master, and that the said ship or vessel was [*when and where built or condemned as prize, referring to builder's certificate, judge's certificate, or certificate of last registry then delivered up to be cancelled*], and [*name and employment of surveying officer*] having certified to us that the said ship or vessel ha [*number*] decks and [*number*] masts; that her length from the inner part of the main stem to the fore part of the stern-post aloft is [*feet tenths*]; her breadth in midships is [*feet tenths*]; her depth in hold at midships in [*feet tenths*]; that she is [*how rigged*] rigged, with a [*standing or running*] bowsprit; is [*description of stern*] sterned, [*carvel or clunche*] built; has [*whether any or not*] gallery, and [*kind of head, if any*] head; and the said subscribing owners having consented and agreed to the above description, and having caused sufficient security to be given, as required by the said Act, the said ship or vessel, called the [*name*], has been duly registered at the port of [*name of port*] Certificate under our hands at the custom-house in the said port of [*name of port*], this [*date*] day of [*name of month*] in the year [*words at length*].

[Signed]

Collector.

[Signed]

Comptroller.

* Vessels built for sale in the United Kingdom shall, if required, be permitted, before registry, to carry coastwise one cargo from the port where built, to the proposed port of registry, upon an indorsement to that effect being made on the builder's certificate, provided the cargo be accompanied by legal documents; and after the vessel has sailed to another port under such certificate, the name of the vessel may still be altered.—*Treas. Order*, 2d July, 1846, and *Order to Glasgow*, 30th July, 1846.

And on the back of such certificate of registry there shall be an account of the parts or shares held by each of the owners mentioned and described in such certificate, in the form and manner following:

Names of the several owners within mentioned.	Number of sixty-fourth shares held by each owner.
---	---

[Name]	Thirty two.
[Name]	Sixteen.
[Name]	Eight.
[Name]	Eight.
	[Signed] Collector
	[Signed] Comptroller.

§ 3. *Persons authorised to make registry and grant certificates—Limitation as to vessels registered at Malta, Gibraltar or Heligoland—Powers of Collectors and comptrollers by whom to be exercised in certain cases—Powers of Commissioners of Customs in United Kingdom given to Governors, &c. abroad—And be it enacted, that the persons authorised and required to make such registry and grant such certificates shall be the several persons hereinafter mentioned and described, (that is to say,)*

The collector and comptroller of her majesty's customs in any port in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in the Isle of Man respectively, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered:

The principal officer of her majesty's customs in the Island of Guernsey or Jersey, together with the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief of those Islands respectively, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered:

The collector and comptroller of her majesty's customs of any port in the British possessions in Asia, Africa and America, or the collector of any such port at which no appointment of a comptroller has been made in respect of ship or vessels to be there registered.

The collector of duties at any port in the territories under the government of the East India company, within the limits of the charter of the said company, or any other person of the rank in the said company's service of senior merchant, or of six years' standing in the said service, being respectively appointed to act in the execution of this act by any of the governments of the said company in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

The collector of duties at any British possession within the said limits, and not under the government of the said company and at which a Custom-House is not established, together with the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief of such possession, in respect of ships or vessels to be there registered.

The governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief of Malta, Gibraltar and Heligoland respectively, in respect of vessels or ships to be there registered:

Provided always, that no ship or vessel shall be registered at Heligoland except such as is wholly of the build of that place, and that ships or vessels registered at Malta, Gibraltar or Heligoland shall not be registered elsewhere, and that ships or vessels registered at Malta, Gibraltar or Heligoland shall not be entitled to the privileges and advantages of British ships in any trade between the said United Kingdom and any of the British possessions in America. Provided also, that whatever in and by this act it is directed or provided that any act, matter or thing shall and may be done or performed by, to or with any collector and comptroller of her majesty's customs, the same shall or may be done or performed by, to or with the several persons respectively hereinafter authorised and required to make registry and to grant certificates of registry as aforesaid, and according as the same act, matter or thing is to be done or performed at the said several and respective places, and within the jurisdiction of the said several persons respectively: Provided also, that wherever in and by this act it is directed or provided that any act, matter or

thing shall or may be done or performed by, to or with the commissioners of her majesty's customs, the same shall or may be done or performed by, to or with the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief of any place where any ship or vessel may be registered under the authority of this act, so far as such act, matter or thing can be applicable to the registering of any ship or vessel at such place.

§ 4. *Ships exercising Privileges before Registry to be forfeited*.—In case any ship or vessel not being duly registered, and not having obtained such certificate of registry as aforesaid, shall exercise any of the privileges of a British ship, the same shall be subject to forfeiture; and also all the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel to the same ship or vessel belonging, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of her majesty's customs: Provided always, that nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to extend to effect the privileges of any ship or vessel duly registered prior to the commencement thereof.

§ 5. *What Ships are intitled to be Registered*.—No ship or vessel shall be registered, or having been registered shall be deemed to be duly registered by virtue of this act, except such as are wholly of the build of the said United Kingdom,* or of the Isle of Man, or of the Islands of Guernsey or Jersey, or of some of the colonies, plantations, islands or territories in Asia, Africa or America, or of Malta, Gibraltar or Heligoland, which belonged to Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, at the time of the building of such ship or vessels, or such ships or vessels as shall have been condemned in any Court of Admiralty as prize of war, or such ships or vessels as shall have been condemned in any competent Court as forfeited for the breach of the laws made for the prevention of the Slave-trade, and which shall wholly belong and continue wholly to belong to her Majesty's subjects duly entitled to be owners of ships or vessels registered by virtue of this Act.

§ 6. *Mediterranean Pass may be issued at Malta or Gibraltar for certain Ships only*.—No Mediterranean pass shall be issued for the use of any ship as being a ship belonging to Malta or Gibraltar, except such as be duly registered at those places respectively, or such as not being entitled to be so registered shall have wholly belonged, before the 10th day of October 1827, and shall have continued wholly to belong, to persons actually residing at those places respectively as inhabitants thereof, and entitled to be owners of British ships there registered, or who, not being so entitled, shall have so resided upwards of fifteen years prior to the said 10th day of October, 1827.

§ 7. *Ship disqualified—Foreign Repairs not to exceed 20s. per Ton—unless the necessity of such repairs be proved to commissioners of customs*.—No ship or vessel shall continue to enjoy the privileges of a British ship after the same shall have been repaired in a foreign country, if such repairs shall exceed the sum of 20s. for every ton of the burden of the said ship or vessel, †, unless such repairs shall have been necessary by reason of extraordinary damage sustained by such ship or vessel during her absence from her majesty's dominions to enable her to perform the voyage in which she shall have been engaged, and to return to some port or place in the said dominions; and whenever any ship or vessel which has been so repaired in a foreign country shall arrive at any port in her majesty's dominions as a British registered ship or vessel, the master or other person having the

* A vessel constructed in the United Kingdom of timber prepared for that purpose in a foreign country, cannot be deemed to be British built, and is not entitled to registry as such.—*Cust. Order*, 15th Jan. 1830

† Vessels condemned for acts of piracy are not to be considered as prize of war, and they are not as such entitled to British Registers, (*Opinions of King's Advocates*).—*Cust. Order*, 3d Jan. 1834.

‡ A question having arisen, whether recoppering a vessel in a foreign country falls within the meaning of "repairs in a foreign country," the law officers of the Crown gave it as their opinion that recoppering a vessel in a foreign country is to be deemed foreign repairs.—*Cust. Min.*, 25th Oct. 1832.

charge or command of the same shall, upon the first entry thereof, report to the collector and comptroller of her majesty's customs at such port, that such ship or vessel has been so repaired, under penalty of 20s. for every ton of the burden of such ship or vessel, according to the admeasurement thereof; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners of her majesty's customs, that such ship or vessel was seaworthy at the time when she last departed from any port or place in her majesty's dominions, and that no greater quantity of such repairs have been done to the said vessel than was necessary as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances, to direct the collector and comptroller of the port where such ship or vessel shall have arrived, or where she shall then be, to certify on the certificate of the registry of such ship or vessel, that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners of her majesty's customs, that the privileges of the said ship or vessel have not been forfeited, notwithstanding the repairs which have been done to the same in a foreign country.

§ 8. *Ship declared unseaworthy to be deemed Ship lost or broken up* — If any ship or vessel, registered under the authority of this or any other act, shall be deemed or declared to be stranded or unseaworthy, and incapable of being recovered or repaired to the advantage of the owners thereof, and shall, for such reasons be sold by order or decree of any competent court, for the benefit of the owners of such ship or vessels or other person interested therein, the same shall be taken and deemed to be a ship or vessel lost or broken up to all intents and purposes within the meaning of this act, and shall never again be entitled to the privileges of a British-built ship for any purpose of trade or navigation.

§ 9. *British Ships captured not to be again entitled to Registry; but Ships condemned in Courts of Admiralty may be registered* — No British ship or vessel which has been or shall hereafter be captured by and become prize to an enemy or sold to foreigners, shall again be entitled to the privileges of a British ship; provided always, that nothing contained in this Act, shall extend to prevent the registering of any ship or vessel, whatever which shall afterwards be condemned in any court of admiralty as prize of war, or in any competent court for breach of laws made for the prevention of the Slave Trade.

§ 10. *Ships shall be registered at the Port to which they belong. — Commissioners of Customs may permit Registry at other Ports* — No such registry shall hereafter be made or certificate thereof granted by any person or persons hereinbefore authorised to make such registry and grant such certificate in any other port or place than the port or place to which such ship or vessel shall properly belong, except so far as relates to such ships or vessels as shall be condemned as prizes in any of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, which ships or vessels shall be registered in manner hereinafter directed; but all and every registry and certificate made and granted in any port or place to which any such ship or vessel does not properly belong shall be utterly null and void, to all intents and purposes, unless the officers aforesaid shall be specially authorised and empowered to make such registry and grant such certificate in any other port, by an order in writing under the hands of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's customs, which order the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to issue, if they shall see fit; and at every port where registry shall be made in pursuance of this Act, a book shall be kept by the collector and comptroller, in which all the particulars contained in the form of the certificate of the registry hereinbefore directed to be used shall be duly entered; and every registry shall be numbered in progression, beginning such progressive numeration at the commencement of each and every year; and such collector and comptroller shall forthwith, or within one month at the furthest, transmit to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's customs a true and exact copy, together with the number of every certificate which shall be by them so granted.

§ 11. *Port to which Vessels shall be deemed to belong.—Change of subscribing Owner to require Registry de novo.—If Registry de novo cannot be made, Ship may go One Voyage, with Permission endorsed on Certificate of Registry.*—Every ship or vessel shall be deemed to belong to some port at or near to which some or one of the owners, who shall make and subscribe the declaration required by this Act before registry be made shall reside; and whenever such owner or owners shall have transferred all his or their share or shares in such ship or vessel, the same shall be registered *de novo* before such ship or vessel shall sail or depart from the port to which she shall then belong, or from any other port which shall be in the same part of the United Kingdom, or the same colony, plantation, island, or territory, as the said port shall be in; provided always, that if the owner or owners of such ship or vessel cannot in sufficient time comply with the requisites of this Act, so that registry may be made before it shall be necessary for such ship or vessel to sail or depart upon another voyage, it shall be lawful for the collector and comptroller of the port where such ship or vessel may then be to certify upon the back of the existing certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, that the same is to remain in force for the voyage upon which the said ship or vessel is then about to sail or depart; provided also, that if any ship or vessel shall be built in any of the colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in Asia, Africa, or America, to Her Majesty belonging, for owners residing in the United Kingdom, and the master of such ship or vessel, or the agent for the owner or owners thereof, shall have produced to the collector and comptroller of the port at or near to which such ship or vessel was built, the certificate of the builder required by this Act, and shall have made and subscribed a declaration before such collector and comptroller, of the names and descriptions of the principal owners of such ship or vessel, and that she is the identical ship or vessel mentioned in such certificate of the builder, and that no foreigner, to the best of his knowledge and belief, has any interest therein, the collector and comptroller of such port shall cause such ship or vessel to be surveyed and measured in like manner as is directed for the purpose of registering any ship or vessel, and shall give the master of such ship or vessel, a certificate under their hands and seals, purporting to be under the authority of this Act, and stating when and where and by whom such ship or vessel was built, the description, tonnage, and other particulars required on registry of any ship or vessel; and such certificate shall have all the force and virtue of a certificate of registry under this Act, during the term of two years, unless such ship shall sooner arrive at some place in the United Kingdom*; and such collector and comptroller shall transmit a copy of such certificate to the commissioners of her Majesty's customs.

§ 12. *Foreigners and Persons residing in Foreign Countries may not be Owners unless Members of British Factories, or Agent for or Partners in British Houses.*—No person who has taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state, except under the terms of some capitulation, unless he shall afterwards become a denizen or naturalised subject of the United Kingdom, by her majesty's letters patent or by act of parliament, nor any person usually residing in any country not under the dominion of her majesty, her heirs, and successors, unless he be a member of some British factory, or agent for or partner in any

* A vessel built in any of the British possessions, and navigated under a certificate (as set forth above), shall not be permitted to be registered in the United Kingdom by any other name than that by which she is described in the said certificate.—*Min. C. C.*, 21st April, 1835.

† The governor of Jamaica had naturalised a foreigner who had afterwards been registered as owner of a British ship; doubts arose on the case, and the privy council, having taken the opinion of the law officers, informed the commissioners of the customs that the only persons who could own a British-registered ship were natural-born subjects; persons who were naturalised by British Act of Parliament, and persons made denizens under the king's sign-manual. Persons therefore acquiring local privileges under the sanction of the governor of islands cannot own a British ship.—*Manuscript Case.*

house or partnership actually carrying on trade in Great Britain or Ireland, shall be entitled to be the owner in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, of any ship or vessel required and authorised to be registered by virtue of this act.

§ 13. *Declaration to be made by subscribing Owners previous to Registry—Form of Declaration*—No registry shall henceforth be made, or certificate granted, until the following declaration be made and subscribed before the person or persons hereinbefore authorised to make such registry and grant such certificate respectively, by the owner of such ship or vessel, if such ship or vessel is owned by or belongs to one person only, or in case there shall be two joint owners, then by both of such joint owners, if both shall be resident within twenty miles of the port or place where such registry is required, or by one of such owners if one or both of them shall be resident at a greater distance from such port or place, or if the number of such owners or proprietors shall exceed two, then by the greater part of the number of such owners or proprietors, if the greater number of them shall be resident within twenty miles of such port or place, as aforesaid, not in any case exceeding three of such owners or proprietors, unless a greater number shall be desirous to join in making and subscribing the said declaration, or by one of such owners, if all, or all except one shall be resident at a greater distance:—

I, A. B. of [place of residence and occupation] do truly declare, that the ship or vessel [name] of [port or place], whereof [master's name] is at present Master, being [kind of build, burthen, et cetera as described in the certificate of the surveying officer,] was [when and where built, or if prize or forfeited, capture and condemnation as such], and that I, the said A. B. [and the other owners, names, and occupations, if any and where they respectively reside, videlicet, town, place, or parish, and county, or if member of and resident in any factory in foreign parts, or in any foreign town or city, being an agent for or partner in any house or copartnership actually carrying on trade in Great Britain or Ireland, the name of such factory, foreign town, or city, and the names of such house or co-partnership] am [or are] sole owner [or owners] of the said vessel, and that no other person or persons whatever hath or have any right, title, interest, shares or property therein or thereto, and that I, the said A. B. [and the said other owners, if any], am [or are] truly and bona fide a subject [or subjects] of Great Britain; and that I, the said A. B., have not [nor have any of the other owners, to the best of my knowledge and belief] taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state whatever [except under the terms of some capitulation, describing the particulars thereof,] or that since my taking [or his or their taking] the oath of allegiance to [naming the foreign states respectively, to which he or any of the said owners shall have taken the same] I have [or he or they hath or have] become a denizen [or denizens, or naturalised subject or subjects as the case may be], of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Majesty's letters patent, or by an Act of Parliament [naming the times when such letters of denization have been granted respectively, or the year or years in which such Act or Acts for naturalisation have passed respectively;] and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share or part interest in the said ship or vessel:

Provided always, that if it shall become necessary to register any ship or vessel belonging to any corporate body in the United Kingdom, the following declaration in lieu of the declaration hereinbefore directed shall be made, and subscribed by the secretary or other proper officer of such corporate body; (that is to say)

I, A. B., secretary or officer of [name of company or corporation] do truly declare, that the ship or vessel [name] of [port] whereof [master's name] is at present master, being [kind of build, burthen, et cetera as described in the certificate of the surveying officer], was [when and where built, or, if prize or forfeited, capture and condemnation as

such]; and that the same doth wholly and truly belong [name of company of corporation.]

§ 14. *Addition to Declaration, in case the required Number of Owners do not attend.*—In case the required number of joint owners or proprietors of any ship or vessel shall not personally attend to make and subscribe the declaration hereinbefore directed to be made and subscribed, then and in such case such owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, as shall personally attend and make and subscribe the declaration aforesaid, shall further declare, that the part owner or part owners of such ship or vessel then absent, is or are not resident within twenty miles of such port or place, and hath or have not, to the best of his or their knowledge or belief, wilfully absented himself or themselves in order to avoid the making the declaration hereinbefore directed to be made and subscribed, or is or are prevented by illness from attending to make and subscribe the said declaration.

SURVEY.

§ 15. *Vessels to be surveyed previous to Registry.*—In order to enable the collector and comptroller of her Majesty's customs to grant a certificate truly and accurately describing every ship or vessel to be registered in pursuance of this act, and also to enable all other officers of her Majesty's customs, on due examination, to discover whether any such ship or vessel is the same with that for which a certificate is alleged to have been granted; be it enacted to the registering or granting of any certificate of registry

the building and admeasurement of ships,) shall go on board of every ship or vessel as is to be registered, and shall strictly and accurately examine and admeasure every such ship or vessel, as to all and every particular contained in the form of the certificate hereinbefore directed, in the presence of the master or of any other person who shall be appointed for that purpose, on the part of the owner or owners, or in his or their absence by the said master, and shall deliver a true and just account in writing of all such particulars of the build, description and admeasurement of every such ship or vessel as are specified in the form of the certificate above recited, to the collector and comptroller authorized, as aforesaid to make such registry and grant such certificate of registry*; and the said master or other person attending on the part of the owner or owners is hereby required to sign his name also to the certificate of such surveying or examining officer, in testimony of the truth thereof, provided such master or other person shall consent and agree to the several particulars set forth and described therein.

§ 16. *The Rule by which Tonnage of Vessels is to be ascertained.*—From and after the commencement of this act, the tonnage of every ship or vessel required by law to be registered shall, previous to her being registered, be measured and ascertained while her hold is clear, and according to the following rule; (that is to say,) divide the length of the upper deck between the after-part of the stem and the fore-part of the stern-post into six equal parts; depths; at the foremost, the middle and the aftermost of those points of division, measure in feet and decimal parts of a foot the depths from the under-side of the upper deck, to the ceiling at the limber strake; in the case of a break in the upper deck, the depths are to be measured from a line stretched in a continuation of the deck; breadth; divide each of those three depths into five equal parts, and measure the inside breadth at the following points; (*videlicet*) at one-fifth and at four-fifths from the upper deck of the

* It is not necessary in future to insert in certificates of registry the tonnage of a vessel, according to the former and present modes of admeasurement generally, but only in cases where vessels entitled to the privilege of carrying bonded goods under the former rule of admeasurement, being of 70 tons and upwards, have the privilege continued to them, although of less than 60 tons under the present mode of admeasurement.—*Min. C. C.* 11th Aug. 1843.

foremost and aftermost depths, and at two-fifths and four-fifths from the upper deck of the midship depth; length; at half the midship depth measure the length of the vessel from the after-part of the stem to the fore-part of the stern-post; then to twice the midship depth add the foremost and the aftermost depths, for the sum of the depths; add together the upper and lower breadths at the foremost divisions, three times the upper breadth and the lower breadth at the midship division, and the upper and twice the lower breadth at the after division, for the sum of the breadths; then multiply the sum of the depths by the sum of the breadths, and this product by the length, and divide the final product by 3500, which will give the number of tons for register. If the vessel have a poop or half-deck or a break in the upper deck, measure the inside mean length, breadth, and height of such part thereof as may be included within the bulkhead; multiply these three measurements together, and, dividing the product by 92,4, the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the result as above found: in order to ascertain the tonnage of open vessels, the depths are to be measured from the upper edge of the upper strake.

§ 17. *Mode of ascertaining Tonnage of Steam Vessels.*—In each of the several rules heretofore prescribed when applied for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of any ship or vessel propelled by steam, the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine-room shall be deducted from total tonnage of the vessel as determined by either of the rules aforesaid, and the remainder shall be deemed the true register-tonnage of the said ship or vessel; tonnage due to the cubical contents to the engine room shall be determined in the following manner; (that is to say,) measure the inside length of the room, in feet and decimal parts of a foot from the foremost to the after bulkhead, then multiply the said length by the depth of the ship at the midship division as aforesaid, and the product by the inside breadth at the same division at two-fifths of the depth from the deck, taken as aforesaid, and divide the last product by 92,4, and the quotient shall be the tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine-room.

Length and Cubical Contents of Engine-room to be set forth in Certificate of Registry of Steam Vessel.—The tonnage due to the cubical contents of the engine-room, and also the length of the engine-room, and also the length of the engine-room, shall be set forth in the certificate of registry as part of the particulars of the ship or vessel, and that any alteration of such tonnage due to the contents of the engine-room, or of such length of the engine-room, shall be deemed to be an alteration requiring registry as aforesaid, in the meaning of his Act.

§ 18. *Mode of measuring Ships with Cargoes on board.*—And be it enacted, that for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of all such ships on any occasion to measure while their cargoes are on board, the following shall be observed, and is hereby established; (that is to say,) firstly, the length on the upper deck between the after-part of the stem and the fore-part of the stern-post; secondly, the inside breadth on the upper deck at the middle point of the length; and thirdly, the mean height under-side of the upper-deck down the pump-well to the inside of the skin; multiply these three dimensions together, and divide the product by one hundred and thirty, and the quotient will be the amount of the register tonnage of such ships; if the vessel have a poop, or half deck, or a break in the upper deck, measure the inside mean length, breadth and height of such part thereof as may be included within the bulk head; multiply these three measurements together, and, dividing the product by ninety-two and four-tenths, the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the result as above found.

§ 20. *Amount of registered Tonnage to be carved on Main Beam.*—The true amount of the register tonnage of every ship or vessel required by law to be registered, as ascertained according to the rule by this Act established, shall be deeply carved or cut in figures at least three inches in length on the main beam of every such ship or vessel prior to her being registered.

§ 21 *Not to alter Tonnage of Vessels already registered*.—Nothing herein contained shall extend to alter the present measure of tonnage of any ship or vessel which shall have been registered prior to the commencement of this Act, unless in cases where the owners of any such ships shall require to have their tonnage established according to the rule hereinbefore provided, or unless there shall be occasion to have any such ship admeasured again on account of any alteration which shall have been made in the form or burden of the same, in which cases only such ships shall be re-admeasured according to the said rule, and their tonnage registered accordingly.

§ 22. *Tonnage, when so ascertained, to be ever after deemed the Tonnage*.—Whenever the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall have been ascertained according to the rules herein prescribed, such account of tonnage shall ever after be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel, and shall be repeated in every subsequent registry of such ship or vessel, unless it shall happen that any alteration has been made in the form and burden of such ship or vessel, or it shall be discovered that the tonnage of such ship or vessel had been erroneously taken and computed.

REGISTRY.

§ 23 *Bond to be given at the Time of Registry—Conditions that the Certificate shall be solely made use of for the Service of the Vessel, or given up to be cancelled in certain cases*.—At the time of the obtaining of the certificate of registry as aforesaid, sufficient security by bond shall be given to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, by the master and such of the owners as shall personally attend as is hereinbefore required; such security to be approved of and taken by the person or persons hereinbefore authorised to make such registry, and grant such certificate of registry, at the port or place in which such certificate shall be granted, in the penalties following; (that is to say,)—

If such ship or vessel shall be decked vessel, or be above the burden of £
 15 tons and not exceeding 50 tons, then in the penalty of 100
 If exceeding 50 tons and not exceeding 100 tons, then in the penalty of 300
 If exceeding 100 tons and not exceeding 200 tons, then in the penalty of 500
 If exceeding 200 tons and not exceeding 300 tons, then in the penalty of 800
 If exceeding 300 tons, then in the penalty of 1000
 and the condition of every such bond shall be, that such certificate shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any person or persons whatever, and that the same shall be solely made use of for the service of the ship or vessel for which it is granted; and that in case such ship or vessel shall be lost, or taken by the enemy, burnt, or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs, or shall on any account have lost and forfeited the privileges of a British ship, or shall have been seized and legally condemned for illicit trading, or shall have been taken in execution for debt, and sold by due process of law, or shall have been sold to the crown, or shall, under any circumstances, have been registered *de novo*, the certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up within one month after the arrival of the master in any port or place in her majesty's dominions to the collector and comptroller of some port in Great Britain, or of the Isle of Man, or of the British plantations, or to the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief, for the time being, of the islands of Guernsey or Jersey; and that if any foreigner, or any person or persons for the use and benefit of any foreigner, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole or to any part or share of or any interest in such ship or vessel, and the same shall be within the limits of any port of Great Britain, or of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, or of the British colonies, plantations, islands or territories aforesaid, then and in such case the certificate of registry shall, within seven days after such purchase or transfer of property in such ship or vessel, be delivered up to the person or persons hereinbefore authorised to make registry and grant certificate of registry at such port or place respectively as aforesaid; and if such ship or vessel shall be in any foreign port when such purchase or transfer of property shall take place, then

that the certificate shall be delivered up to the British consul, or other chief British officer, resident at or nearest to such foreign port, or if such ship or vessel shall be at sea when such purchase or transfer of property shall take place, then that the certificate shall be delivered up to the British consul, or other chief British officer, at the foreign port or place in or at which the master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall first arrive after such purchase or transfer of property at sea, immediately after his arrival at such foreign port; but if such master or other person who had the command thereof at the time of such purchase or transfer of property at sea shall not arrive at a foreign port, but shall arrive at some port of Great Britain, or of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, or of her majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands or territories, then that the certificate shall be delivered up in manner aforesaid within fourteen days after the arrival of such ship or vessel, or of the person who had the command thereof in any port of Great Britain, or of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, or of her majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands or territories: provided always, that if it shall happen that at the time of registry of any ship or vessel the same shall be at any other port than the port to which she belongs, so that the master of such ship or vessel cannot attend at the port of registry to join with the owner or owners in such bond as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him to give a separate bond to the like effect at the port where such ship or vessel may then be, and the collector and comptroller of such other port shall transmit such bond to the collector and comptroller of the port where such ship or vessel is to be registered, and such bond, and the bond also given by the owner or owners, shall, together, be of the same effect against the master and owner or owners, or either of them, as if they had bound themselves jointly and severally in one bond.

§ 24. *When Master is changed, new Master to give similar Bond, and its Name to be indorsed on Certificate of Registry*—When and so often as the master or other persons, having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel, registered in manner hereinbefore directed, shall be changed, the master or owner of such ship or vessel shall deliver to the person or persons hereinbefore authorised to make such registry and grant such certificates of registry at the port where such change shall take place, the certificate of registry belonging to such ship or vessel, who shall thereupon indorse and subscribe a memorandum of such change, and shall forthwith give notice of the same to the proper office of the port or place where such ship or vessel was last registered, pursuant to this act, who shall likewise make a memorandum of the same in the book of registers which is hereby directed and required to be kept, and shall forthwith give notice thereof to the commissioners of her majesty's customs: provided always, that before the name of such new master shall be indorsed on the certificate of registry, he shall be required to give, and shall give a bond in the like penalties and under the same condition as are contained in the bond hereinbefore required to be given at the time of registry of any ship or vessel.*

* In the case of the *King v. Dixon*, the defendant was brought up to receive the sentence of the court on the motion of the attorney-general, having admitted judgment to go by default, on an information charging him with a misdemeanour under the navigation laws. It appeared that the defendant had been appointed master of a transport in the service of government, named the *Robert and Ann*, succeeding a person of the name of Newman; but, in consequence of haste in going to sea on foreign service, he had neglected to obtain the necessary memorandum of indorsement on the certificate of registry required by the statute in all cases where the master of the ship is changed. When he discovered this omission, he placed upon the back of the certificate or registry the names of one of the comptrollers, Mr. Williams, and of the registrar of the customs. On his return to port, he put this very document into the hands of Mr. Williams, whose name it appeared to bear. The court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 50*l.*—*King's Bench*, 17th June, 1816.

§ 25. *Bonds liable to same Duties of Stamps as Bonds for Customs.*—All bonds required by this act, shall be liable to the same duties of stamps as bonds given for or in respect of the duties of customs are or shall be liable to under any act for the time being in force for granting duties of stamp.

§ 26. *Certificate of Registry to be given up by all persons as directed by the Bond*—If any person whatever shall at any time have possession of and wilfully detain any certificate of registry, granted under this or any other act, which ought to be delivered up to be cancelled, according to any of the conditions of the bond hereinbefore required to be given upon the registry of any ship or vessel, such person is hereby required and enjoined to deliver up such certificate of registry, in manner directed by the conditions of such bond in the respective cases and under the respective penalties therein provided.

§ 27. *Name of Vessel which has been registered never afterwards to be changed, and to be painted on the Stern—Penalty for Omission, 100l.*—It shall not be lawful for any owner or owners of any ship or vessel to give any name to such ship or vessel other than that by which she was first registered in pursuance of this or any other act, and the owner or owners of all and every ship or vessel which shall be so registered shall, before such ship or vessel, after such registry, shall begin to take in any cargo, paint or cause to be painted, in white or yellow letters, of a length of not less than four inches, upon a black ground, on some conspicuous part of the stern, the name by which such ship or vessel shall have been registered, pursuant to this act, and the port to which she belongs, in a distinct and legible manner, and shall so keep and preserve the same; and that if such owner or owners, or master or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall permit such ship or vessel, to begin to take in any cargo before the name of such ship or vessel has been so painted as aforesaid, or shall wilfully alter, erase, obliterate, or in any wise hide or conceal, or cause or procure or permit the same to be done (unless in the case of square-rigged vessels in time of war), or shall, in any written or printed paper or other document, describe such ship or vessel by any name other than that by which she was first registered, or shall verbally describe or cause or procure or permit such ship or vessel to be described by any other name, to any officer or officers of her majesty's revenue in the due execution of his or their duty, then and in every such case such owner or owners or master or other person having or taken the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall forfeit the sum of 100l.

§ 28. *Builder's Certificate of Particulars of Ship—Declaration to be made thereto.*—All and every person and persons who shall apply for a certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel, shall and they are hereby required to produce to the person or persons authorized to grant such certificate a true and full account under the hand of the builder of such ship or vessel, of the proper denomination of such vessel, and of the time when and the place where such ship or vessel was built, and also an exact account of the tonnage of such ship or vessel, together with the name of the first purchaser or purchasers thereof, (which account such builder is hereby directed and required to give under his hand, on the same being demanded by such person or persons so applying for a certificate as aforesaid), and shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the person or persons herein before authorized to grant such certificate, that the ship or vessel for which such certificate is required is the same with that which is so described by the builder as aforesaid: provided always, that where by reason of the death of such builder, or some other unavoidable cause, such certificate cannot be produced, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of her Majesty's customs, on proof being made to their satisfaction of all the particulars required as aforesaid, to dispense with the account hereby required under the hand of the builder, and to allow the certificate of registry to be granted.

§ 20. *Certificate of Registry lost or mislaid*—Commissioners may permit *Registry de novo* or grant *Licence*—If the certificate of registry of any ship or vessel shall be lost or mislaid, so that the same cannot be found or obtained for the use of such ship or vessel when needful, and proof thereof shall be made to the satisfaction of the commissioners of her majesty's customs, such commissioners shall and may permit such ship or vessel to be registered *de novo*, and a certificate thereof to be granted: provided always, that if such ship or vessel be absent and far distant from the port to which she belongs, or by reason of the absence of the owner or owners, or of any other impediment, registry of the same cannot then be made in sufficient time, such commissioners shall and may grant a licence for the present use of such ship or vessel, which licence shall, for the time and to the extent specified therein, and no longer, be of the same force and virtue as a certificate of registry: provided also, that before such registry *de novo* be made, the owner or owners and master shall give bond to the commissioners aforesaid in such sum as to them shall seem fit, with a condition that if the certificate of registry shall at any time afterwards be found, the same shall be forthwith delivered to the proper officers of her majesty's customs to be cancelled, and that no illegal use has been or shall be made thereof with his or their privity or knowledge; and farther, that before any such licence shall be granted as aforesaid, the master of such ship or vessel shall also make and subscribe a declaration that the same has been registered as a British ship, naming the port where and the time when such registry was made, and all the particulars contained in the certificate thereof, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall also give such bond, and with the same condition as is hereinbefore mentioned: provided also, that before any such licence shall be granted, such ship or vessel shall be surveyed in like manner as if a registry *de novo* were about to be made thereof, and the certificate of such survey shall be preserved by the collector and comptroller of the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong; and in virtue thereof it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, and they are hereby required to permit such ship or vessel to be registered after her departure, whenever the owner or owners shall personally attend to take and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registry be made, and shall also comply with all other requisites of this act, except so far as relates to the bond to be given by the master of such ship or vessel; which certificate of registry the said commissioners shall and may transmit to the collector and comptroller of any other port to be by them given to the master of such ship or vessel, upon his giving such bond and delivering up the licence which had been granted for the then present use of such ship or vessel.

§ 30. *Persons detaining Certificate of Registry to forfeit 100l.*—Whereas it is not proper that any person, under any pretence whatever, should detain the certificate or registry of any ship or vessel, or hold the same for any purpose other than the lawful use and navigation of the ship or vessel for which it was granted; Be it therefore enacted, that in case any person who shall have received or obtained, by any means or for any purpose whatever, the certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel (whether such person shall claim to be the master or to be the owners or one of the owners of such ship or vessel, or not,) shall wilfully detain and refuse to deliver up the same to the proper officers of her majesty's customs, for the purposes of such ship or vessel, as occasion shall require, or to the person or persons having the actual command, possession and management of such ship or vessel, as the ostensible and reputed master, or as the ostensible and reputed owner or owners thereof, it shall be lawful to and for any such last-mentioned person to make complaint, on oath, of such detainer and refusal to any Justice of the Peace residing near to the place where such detainer and refusal shall be in Great Britain or Ireland, or to any member of the Supreme Court of Justice, or to any deputy or Justice of the Peace in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey or Man, or in any colony, plantation, island or territory to her majesty belonging, in Asia, Africa or America, or in Malta, Gibraltar or Heligoland, where such detainer

and refusal shall be in any of the places last-mentioned ;* and on such complaint, the said Justice or other Magistrate shall and is hereby required, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause the person so complained against to be brought before him to be examined touching such detainer and refusal ; and if it shall appear to the said Justice or other Magistrate, on examination of such person, or otherwise, that the said certificate of registry is not lost or mislaid, but is wilfully detained by the said person, such person shall be thereof convicted, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of 100*l.* ; and on failure of payment thereof he shall be committed to the common gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize for such time as the said Justice or other Magistrate shall in his discretion deem proper, not being less than three months, nor more than twelve months ; and the said Justice or other Magistrate shall certify the aforesaid detainer, refusal and conviction to the person or persons who granted such certificate of registry for such ship or vessel, who shall, on the terms and conditions of law being complied with, make registry of such ship or vessel, *de novo*, and grant a certificate thereof conformably to law, notifying on the back of such certificate the ground upon which such ship or vessel was so registered *de novo* ; and if the person who shall have detained and refused to deliver up such certificate of registry as aforesaid, or shall be verily believed to have detained the same, shall have absconded, so that the said warrant of the justice or other magistrate cannot be executed upon him, and proof thereof shall be made to the satisfaction of the commissioners of her majesty's customs, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to permit such ship or vessel to be registered *de novo*, or otherwise, in their discretion, to grant a licence for the present use of such ship or vessel, in like manner as is hereinbefore provided in the case wherein the certificate of registry is lost or mislaid.

§ 31. *Ship altered in certain manner to be registered de novo.*—If any ship or vessel, after she shall have been registered, shall in any manner whatever be altered so as not to correspond with all the particulars contained in the certificate of her registry, in such case such ship or vessel shall be registered, *de novo* in manner hereinbefore required, as soon as she returns to the port to which she belongs, or to any other port which shall be in the same part of the United Kingdom, or in the same colony, plantation, island or territory as the said port shall be in, on fail so whereof such ship or vessel shall, to all intents and purposes, be considered and deemed and taken to be a ship or vessel not duly registered.

32. *Vessels condemned as Prize, or for Breach of Laws against Slave Trade, Certificate of Contemnation to be produced*—The owner or owners of all ships and vessels taken by any of her majesty's ships or vessels of war,† or by any private or other ship or vessel, and condemned as lawful prize in any court of admiralty, or ships or vessels condemned in any competent court as forfeited for breach of the laws for the prevention of the slave-trade, shall, for the purpose of registering any such ship or vessel, produce to the collector and comptroller of her majesty's customs a certificate of the condemnation of such ship or vessel, under the hand and seal of the Judge of the court in which such ship or vessel shall have been condemned (which certificate

* The several provisions and remedies contained above, touching the wilful detention of any certificate of registry, or the absconding of any person in possession of the same, shall extend to and be in force in the territories under the government of the East India Company.—3 & 4 Vict. c. 56. s. 6.

† It had been found necessary to remove the figure-head of the ship *David Shaw* of Plymouth, and it was questioned if this rendered a registry *de novo* necessary. After much discussion it was determined that it did, on the ground that, amongst many other particulars, the head and kind of head is mentioned in the form of the certificate.—*Manuscript Case* (1815.)

‡ Vessels condemned for acts of piracy are not to be considered as prize of war within the meaning of this section, and are not entitled to British registry.—*Opinion of King's Advocate.*—*Cust. Letter*, 3d Jan. 1834.

such Judge is hereby authorised and required to grant), and also a true and exact account in writing of all the particulars contained in the certificate herebefore set forth, to be made and subscribed by one or more skilful person or persons to be appointed by the court then and there to survey such ship or vessel, and shall also make and subscribe a declaration before the collector and comptroller that such ship or vessel is the same vessel which is mentioned in the certificate of the Judge aforesaid.

§ 33. *Prize Vessels not to be registered at Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, but at certain Ports*—No ship or vessel which shall be taken and condemned as prize or forfeiture as aforesaid shall be registered in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey or Man, although belonging to her majesty's subjects residing in those islands, or in some one or other of them, but the same shall be registered either at Southampton, Weymouth, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Liverpool, or Whitehaven, by the collector and comptroller at such ports respectively, who are hereby authorised and required to register such ship or vessel, and to grant a certificate thereof in the form and under the regulations and restrictions in this act contained

TRANSFERS

§ 34. *Transfer of Interest to be made by Bill of Sale*—When and so often as the property in any ship or vessel or any part thereof, belonging to any of her majesty's subjects, shall after registry thereof be sold to any other or others of her majesty's subjects, the same shall be transferred by bill of sale, or other instrument in writing, containing a recital of the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, or the principal contents thereof, otherwise such transfer shall not be valid or effectual for any purpose whatever, either in law or in equity * provided always that no bill of sale shall be deemed void by reason of any error in such recital, or by the recital of any former certificate or registry instead of the existing certificate, provided the identity of the ship or vessel intended in the recital be effectually proved thereby

§ 35. *Property in Ships to be divided into sixty four Parts or Shares*—The property in every ship or vessel of which there are more than one owner, shall be taken and considered to be divided into sixty-four equal parts or shares, and the proportion held by each owner shall be described in the registry as being a certain number of sixty-fourth parts or shares, and that no person shall be entitled to be registered as an owner of any ship or vessel in respect of any proportion of such ship or vessel which shall not be an integral sixty-fourth part or share of the same, and upon the first registry of any ship or vessel, the owner or owners who shall take and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registry be made, shall also declare the number of such parts or shares then held by each owner, and the same shall be so registered accordingly provided always, that if it shall at any time happen that the property of any owner or owners in any ship or vessel cannot be reduced by division into any number of integral sixty-fourth parts or shares, it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of such fractional parts as shall be over and above such number of integral sixty-fourth parts or shares into which such property in any ship or vessel can be reduced by division, to transfer the same one to another, or jointly to any new owner, by memorandum upon their respective bills of sale, or by fresh bill of sale, without such transfer being liable to any stamp duty: provided also, that the right of any owner or owners to any such fractional parts shall not be affected by reason of the same not having been registered: provided also,

* In all future transfers of ships or shares in ships, each party transferring shall be required either to do so by a separate conveyance, or, where the owners of shares join in one conveyance, they shall be required to state what share or shares each of them conveys; and in the granting part, after the customary words, "grant, bargain, sell, assign, and give over," the words "in the proportions above specified" shall be likewise inserted.—*Min. C. C.* 12th Dec 1835.

* No stamp is required for either bill of sale, assignment or mortgage, &c.—*6 G. 4. c. 12. s. 1.*

that it shall be lawful for any number of such owners named and described on such registry, being partners in any house or copartnership actually carrying in trade in any part of her majesty's dominions, to hold any ship or vessel, or any share or shares of any ship or vessel, in the name of such house or copartnership, as joint owners thereof, without distinguishing the proportionate interest of each of such owners; and that such ship or vessel, or the share or shares thereof so held in copartnership, shall be deemed and taken to be partnership property to all intents and purposes, and shall be governed by the same rules both in law and equity as relate to and govern all other partnership property in any other goods, chattels, and effects whatsoever.*

§ 36. *Only Thirty two Persons to be Owners of any Ship at one time—Joint Stock Companies—Trustees may apply to have Registry made.*—No greater number than thirty-two persons shall be entitled to be legal owners at one and the same time of any ship or vessel, as tenants in common, or to be registered as such: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the equitable title of minors, heirs, legatees, creditors or others, exceeding that number, duly represented by or holding from any of the persons within the said number, registered as legal owners of any share or shares of such ship or vessel: provided also, that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners of her majesty's customs, that any number of persons have associated themselves as a joint-stock company, for the purpose of owning any ship or vessel or any number of ships or vessels, as the joint property of such company, and that such company have duly elected or appointed any number not less than three of the members of the same to be trustees of the property in such ship or vessel, or ships or vessels, so owned by such company, it shall be lawful for such trustees, or any three of them, with the permission of such commissioners, to make and subscribe the declaration required by this act before registered be made, except that instead of stating therein the names and descriptions of the other owners, they shall state the name and description of the company to which such ship or vessel or ships or vessels shall in such manner belong.

§ 37. *Bill of Sale not effectual until produced to Officers of Customs, and entered in the Book of Registry, or of intended Registry—Form of Indorsement*—No bill of sale or other instrument in writing shall be valid and effectual to pass the property in any ship or vessel, or in any share thereof, or for any other purpose, until such bill of sale or other instrument in writing shall have been produced to the collector and comptroller of the port at which such ship or vessel is already registered, or to the collector and comptroller of any other port at which she is about to be registered *de novo*, as the case may be, nor until such collector and comptroller respectively shall have entered in the book of such last registry in the one case, or in the book of such registry *de novo*, after all the requisites of law for such registry *de novo* shall have been duly complied with, in the other case (and which they are respectively hereby required to do, upon the production of the bill of sale or other instrument for that purpose,) the name, residence, and description of the vender or mortgager, or of each vender or mortgager, if more than one, the number of shares transferred, the name, residence, and description of the purchaser or mortgagee, or of each purchaser or mortgagee, if more than one, and the date of the bill of sale or other instrument, and of the production of it; and further, if such ship or vessel is not about to be registered *de novo*, the collector and comptroller of the port where such ship is registered, shall and

* Upon the transfer of partnership property in vessels, a bill of sale must be executed by all the partners, in order to convey a perfect title to the vessel.—*Customs Order*, 18th Nov. 1826.

The surviving partners of a firm can make a good title to a purchaser of partnership property in vessels, without calling on the personal representatives of any deceased partner to join in such transfer.—*Order of Privy Council, for Trade*, 22d Dec. 1826.

they are hereby required to indorse the aforesaid particulars of such bill of sale or other instrument on the certificate of registry of the said ship or vessel, when the same shall be produced to them for that purpose, in manner and to the effect following: viz.—

“Custom-house [port and date].

“[Name, residence and description of vender or mortgager] has transferred by [bill of sale or other instrument], dated [date, number of shares], to [name, residence, and description of purchaser or mortgagee].

“A. B, Collector”

“C. D, Comptroller.”

And forthwith to give notice thereof to the commissioners of customs; and in case the collector and comptroller shall be desired so to do, and the bill of sale or other instrument shall be produced to them for that purpose, then the said collector and comptroller are hereby required to certify by indorsement upon the bill of sale or other instrument, that the particulars before mentioned have been so entered in the book of registry, and indorsed upon the certificate of registry as aforesaid.

§ 38. *Entry of Bill of Sale to be valid, except in certain cases.*—When and so soon as the particulars of any bill of sale or other instrument by which any ship or vessel, or any share or shares thereof, shall be transferred, shall have been so entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the said bill of sale or other instrument shall be valid and effectual to pass the property thereby intended to be transferred as against all and every person and persons whatsoever, and to all intent and purposes, except as against such subsequent purchasers and mortgagees who shall first procure the indorsement to be made upon the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

§ 39. *When a Bill of Sale has been entered for any Shares, Thirty Days shall be allowed for indorsing the Certificate of Registry before any other Bill of Sale for the same shall be entered—Nature of the Priority intended in this Act—Provision in case Certificate be mislaid.*—When and after the particulars of any bill of sale or other instrument by which any ship or vessel, or any share or shares thereof, shall be transferred, shall have been so entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the collector and comptroller shall not enter in the book of registry the particulars of any other bill of sale or instrument, purporting to be a transfer by the same vender or mortgagor, or venders or mortgagors, of the same ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, to any other person or persons, unless thirty days shall elapse from the day on which the particulars of the former bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the book of registry; or in case the ship or vessel was absent from the port to which she belonged at the time when the particulars of such former bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the book of registry, then, unless thirty days shall have elapsed from the day on which the ship or vessel arrived at the port to which the same belonged; and in case the particulars of two or more such bills of sale or other instruments as aforesaid shall at any time have been entered in the book of registry of the said ship or vessel, the collector and comptroller shall not enter in the book of registry the particulars of any other bill of sale or other instrument as aforesaid, unless thirty days shall in like manner have elapsed from the day on which the particulars of the last of such bill of sale or other instrument were entered in the books of registry, or from the day on which the ship or vessel arrived at the port to which she belonged in case of her absence as aforesaid; and in every case where there shall at any time happen to be two or more transfers by the same owner or owners of the same property in any ship or vessel entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, the collector and comptroller are hereby required to indorse upon the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel the particulars of that bill of sale or other instrument under which the person or persons claim or claims property, who shall produce the certificate of registry for that purpose within thirty days next after the entry of his said bill of sale or other instrument in the book of registry as aforesaid, or within thirty days next after the return of the said ship or

vessel to the port to which she belongs, in case of her absence at the time of such entry as aforesaid; and in case no person or persons shall produce the certificate of registry within either of the said spaces of thirty days, then it shall be lawful for the collector and comptroller, and they are hereby required, to indorse upon the certificate of registry the particulars of the bill of sale or other instruments to such person or persons as shall first produce the certificate of registry for that purpose; it being the true intent and meaning of this act that the several purchasers and mortgagees of such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, when more than one appear to claim the same property, or to claim security on the same property, in the same rank and degree, shall have priority one over the other, not according to the respective times when the particulars of the bill of sale, or other instrument by which such property was transferred to them were entered in the book of registry as aforesaid, but according to the time when the indorsement is made upon the certificate of registry as aforesaid: provided always, that if the certificate of registry shall be lost or mislaid, or shall be detained by any person whatever, so that the indorsement cannot in due time be made thereon, and proof thereof shall be made by the purchaser or mortgagee, or his known agent, to the satisfaction of the commissioners of her majesty's customs, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to grant such further time as to them shall appear necessary for the recovery of the certificate of registry, or for the registry *de novo* of the said ship or vessel under the provisions of this act; and thereupon the collector and comptroller shall make a memorandum in the book of registers of the farther time so granted, and during such time no other bill of sale shall be entered for the transfer of the same ship or vessel, or the same share or shares thereof, or for giving the same security thereon.

§ 40. *Bills of Sale may be produced after Entry at other Ports than those to which Vessels belong, and Transfers indorsed on Certificate of Registry.*—If the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel shall be produced to the collector and comptroller of any port where she may then be, after any such bill of sale shall have been recorded at the port to which she belongs, together with such bill of sale, containing a notification of such record, signed by the collector and comptroller of such port as before directed, it shall be lawful for the collector and comptroller of such other port to indorse on such certificate of registry (being required so to do) the transfer mentioned in such bill of sale; and such collector and comptroller shall give notice thereof to the collector and comptroller of the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, who shall record the same in like manner as if they had made such indorsement themselves, but inserting the name of the port at which such indorsement was made: Provided always, that the collector and comptroller of such other port shall first give notice to the collector and comptroller of the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, of such requisition made to them, to indorse the certificate of registry, and the collector and comptroller of the port to which such ship or vessel belongs shall thereupon send information to the collector and comptroller of such other port, whether any and what other bill or bills of sale have been recorded in the book of the registry of such ship or vessel; and the collector and comptroller of such other port having such information shall proceed, in manner directed by this act, in all respects, to the indorsing of the certificate of registry, as they would do if such port were the port to which such vessel belonged.

§ 41. *If upon Registry de novo any Bill of Sale shall not have been recorded, it shall then be produced.*—If it shall become necessary to register any ship or vessel *de novo*, and any share or shares of such ship or vessel shall have been sold since she was last registered, and the transfer of such share or shares shall not have been recorded and indorsed in manner hereinbefore directed, the bill of sale thereof shall be produced to the collector and comptroller of her majesty's customs, who are to make registry of such ship or vessel, otherwise such sale shall not be noticed in such registry *de novo*, except as hereinafter excepted; provided always, that upon the future production of such bill of sale, and of the existing certificate of registry, such transfer shall

and may be recorded and indorsed as well after such registry *de novo* as before.

§ 42. *Upon Change of Property, Registry de novo may be granted if desired, although not required by this Act.*—If upon any change of property in any ship or vessel, the owner or owners shall desire to have the same registered *de novo*, although not required by this act, and the owner or proper number of owners shall attend at the custom-house, at the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, for that purpose, it shall be lawful for the collector and comptroller of her majesty's customs at such port, to make registry *de novo* of such ship or vessel at the same port, and to grant a certificate thereof; the several requisites hereinbefore in this act mentioned and directed being first duly observed and complied with.

§ 43. *Copies of Declarations, &c. and of Extracts from Books of Registry, admitted in Evidence.*—Whereas great inconvenience hath arisen from the registering officers being served with subpoenas, requiring them to bring with them and produce on trials in courts of law relative to the ownership of vessels or otherwise, the oaths or declarations required to be taken by the owners thereof, prior to the registering thereof, and the books of registry, or copies or extracts therefrom: and whereas it would tend much to the dispatch of business if the attendance of such registering officers with the same upon such trials were dispensed with; be it therefore enacted, that the collector and comptroller of her majesty's customs at any port or place, and the person or persons acting for them respectively, shall, upon every reasonable request by any person or persons whomsoever, produce and exhibit for his, her, or their inspection and examination, any oath or declaration sworn or made by any such owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, and also any register or entry in any book or books of registry required by this act, to be made or kept relative to any ship or vessel, and shall upon every reasonable request by any person or persons whomsoever, permit him, her, or them to take a copy or copies, or an extract or extracts thereof respectively; and that the copy and copies of any such oath or declaration, register or entry shall, upon being proved to be a true copy or copies thereof respectively, be allowed and received as evidence upon every trial at law, without the production of the original or originals, and without the testimony or attendance of any collector or comptroller, or other person or persons acting for them respectively, in all cases, as fully and to all intents and purposes as such original or originals, if produced by any collector or collectors, and comptroller or comptrollers, or other person or persons acting for them, could or might legally be admitted or received in evidence.

§ 44. *Vessels or shares sold in the Absence of Owners, without formal Powers—Commissioners may permit record of such sales or Registry de novo, as the case may require; and also in other cases where bills of sale cannot be produced—Security being given to produce legal powers, or abide future claims.*—If the ship or vessel, or the share or shares of any owner thereof who may be out of the kingdom, shall be sold in his absence by his known agent or correspondent under his directions, either expressed or implied, and acting for his interest in that behalf, and such agent or correspondent who shall have executed a bill of sale to the purchaser of the whole of such ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall not have received a legal power to execute the same, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of her majesty's customs, upon application made to them and proof to their satisfaction of the fair dealings of the parties, to permit such transfer to be registered, if registry *de novo* be necessary, or to be recorded and indorsed, as the case may be, in manner directed by this act, as if such legal power had been produced; and also if it shall happen that any bill of sale cannot be produced, or if, by reason of distance of time or the absence or death of parties concerned, it cannot be proved that a bill of sale for any share or shares in any ship or vessel had been executed, and registry *de novo* of such ship or vessel shall have become necessary, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of her majesty's customs, upon proof to their satisfaction of the fair dealing of the parties, to permit such ship or vessels to be registered

de novo, in like manner as if a bill of sale for the transfer of such share or shares had been produced: provided always, that in any of the cases herein mentioned, good and sufficient security shall be given to produce a legal power or bill of sale within a reasonable time, or to abide the future claims of the absent owner, his heirs and successors, as the case may be, and at the future request of the party whose property has been so transferred without the production of a bill of sale from him or from his lawful attorney, such bond shall be available for the protection of his interest in addition to any powers or rights which he may have in law or equity against the ship or vessel, or against the parties concerned, until he shall have received full indemnity for any loss or injury sustained by him.

§ 45. *Transfer by way of Mortgage—Mortgage not to be deemed an owner.*—When any transfer of any ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall be made only as a security for the payment of a debt or debts, either by way of mortgage or of assignment to a trustee or trustees, for the purpose of selling the same for the payment of any debt or debts, then and in every such case the collector and comptroller of the port where the ship or vessel is registered shall, in the entry in the book of registry, and also in the indorsement on the certificate of registry in manner hereinbefore directed, state and express that such transfer was made only as a security for the payment of a debt or debts, or by way of mortgage, or to that effect; and the person or persons to whom such transfer shall be made, or any other person or persons claiming under him or them as a mortgagee or mortgagees, or a trustee or trustees only, shall not by reason thereof be deemed to be the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof,* nor shall the person or persons making such transfer be deemed by reason thereof, to have ceased to be an owner or owners of such ship or vessel, any more than if no such transfer had been made, except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of rendering the ship or vessel, share or shares, so transferred, available, by sale or otherwise, for the payment of the debt or debts for securing the payment of which such transfer shall have been made.

§ 46. *Transfer of Ships for Security of Debts being registered, Rights Mortgages not affected by any Act of Bankruptcy of Mortgager, &c.*—When any transfer of any ship or vessel, or of any share or shares thereof, shall have been made as a security for the payment of any debt or debts, either by way of mortgage or of assignment as aforesaid, and such transfer shall have been duly registered according to the provisions of this act, the right of interest of the mortgagee or other assignee as aforesaid shall not be in any manner affected by any act or acts of bankruptcy committed by such mortgager or assigner, mortgagers or assigners, after the time when such mortgage or assignment shall have been so registered as aforesaid, notwithstanding such mortgager or assigner, mortgagers or assigners, at the time he or they shall so become bankrupt as aforesaid, shall have in his, her, or their possession, order and disposition, and shall be the reputed owner or owners of, the said ship or vessel, or the share or shares thereof, so by him or them mortgaged or assigned as aforesaid; but such mortgage or assignment shall take place of and be preferred to any right, claim, or interest which may belong to the assignee or assignees of such bankrupt or bankrupts in such ship or vessel, share or shares thereof, any law or statute to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

* The sale of a vessel under the authority of the High Court of Admiralty, on a sentence which has passed without appeal or application for a prohibition, is sufficient to entitle the purchaser to a register, and would divest all other parties of property in the said vessel, and the registering officers have no authority to carry on upon the new certificate of registry, any mortgage indorsed on the former one.—*Opinion of King's Advocate. Cust. Order, 8th February 1828.*

GENERAL RULES.

§ 47. *Governor of Colonies, &c. may cause Proceeding in Suits to be stayed.*—It shall and may be lawful for any governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief of any of her majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, and they are hereby respectively authorised and required, if any suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding of any nature or kind whatever, shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any court whatever in any of the said colonies, plantations, islands or territories respectively, touching the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such governor, lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief, to cause all proceedings therein to be stayed, if he shall see just cause so to do, until her majesty's pleasure shall be known and certified to him by her majesty, by and with the advice of her majesty's privy council; and such governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief is hereby required to transmit to one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, to be laid before her majesty in council, an authenticated copy of the proceedings in every such case, together with his reasons for causing the same to be stayed, and such documents (properly verified) as he may judge necessary for the information of her majesty.

§ 48. *Penalty for making False Declaration, or falsifying any Document.*—If any person or persons shall falsely make declaration to any of the matters hereinbefore required to be verified by declaration, or if any person or persons shall counterfeit, cause, alter, or falsify any certificate or other instrument in writing, required or directed to be obtained, granted or produced by this act, or shall knowingly or wilfully make use of any certificate or other instrument so counterfeited, erased, altered, or falsified, or shall wilfully grant such certificate or other instrument in writing, knowing it to be false, such person or persons shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of 500*l*.

§ 49. *Owners of British Vessels to give Notice to Collectors of Customs at the Port of Registry of the Loss, &c. of such Vessels.*—The person or persons registered as owner or owners of any British ship or vessel which shall have been lost or taken by the enemy, or burnt or broken up or otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, or which shall on any account have lost or forfeited the privileges of a British ship, shall, immediately upon obtaining knowledge of any of the circumstances aforesaid, give notice in writing of such circumstances to the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port of registry of such ship or vessel.

§ 50. *If Vessel absent from the Port of Registry for Three Years, to state the Cause.*—In all cases where any British registered ship or vessel shall have been absent from the port of registry for the space of three years, the person or persons registered as the owner or owners of such ship or vessel shall in like manner give notice in writing to the collector or comptroller of the customs at such port, stating therein the cause of such absence, and that the said vessel has not forfeited her privileges as a British ship.

§ 51. *Failing to give such Notices, &c. to forfeit 5*l*.*—Every such owner or owners failing to give such notice in either of the cases aforesaid, or making any untrue statement in respect of any such ship or vessel, shall forfeit the sum of 5*l*.

§ 52. *How Penalties are to be recorded; and Officers' Shares.*—All the penalties and forfeitures inflicted and incurred by this act, shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of in such manner and by such ways, means, and methods as any penalties or forfeitures inflicted or which may be incurred for any offences committed against any law relating to the customs may now legally be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of; and that the officer or officers concerned in seizures or prosecutions under this act shall be entitled to and receive the same share of the produce arising from such seizures, as in the case of seizures for unlawful importation, and to such share of the produce arising from any pecuniary fine or penalty for any offence against this Act, as any officer or officers liable are

now by any law or regulation, entitled to upon prosecutions for pecuniary penalties.

CASES AND OBSERVATIONS ILLUSTRATIVE OF VARIOUS SECTIONS IN THE REGISTRY ACT.

§ 13. Under the old state, 10 G. 3. c. 60. s. 8., it was held that no person whose usual residency was not in Great Britain, or in the dominions attached, was entitled. An occasional residence is not sufficient.—*Lord Cowell, Eleanor Hall, 1 Edwards, 135.*

§ 28. Where a builder gave a certificate of this nature, in which he declared, that the general property of the ship was vested in his customer: it was held, that he still had the right to detain the ship till the whole of the price was paid.—*Wood v. Russell, 5 B. & A. 942.*

§ 30. —A party with whom the certificate of registry has been deposited, to secure advances for the use of the ship, can support his claim to detain it in an action of trover brought by the owner. And it seems that such a detention is not a wilful detention within the meaning of the Act.—*Bowen v. Fox, 10 B. & C. 41.* A conviction under this section for not delivering the certificate to the officers of the customs must state that they were the proper officers, and why the certificate was required.—*Rex. v. Walk I A & E. 481.* These cases were decided on 4 G. 4 c. 41. s. 25., the enactments of which are similar to those of the present section.

§ 34. By 6 G. 4. c. 41., conveyances, assignments, or transfer of property in ships, are relieved from the payment of all stamp duties. In all future transfers of ships, or shares in ships, each party transferring is required to do so by a separate conveyance; or where the owners of shares join in one conveyance, they are required to state what share or shares each of them conveys, and in the granting part, after the customary words, "grant, bargain, sell, assign, and set over," the word, "in the proportions above specified," are to be inserted.—*Cust. Min., 12th Dec. 1835.*

§§ 35, 36. Partners holding shares, it would seem, are reckoned, with a view to the number of shares into which the ship is divided, as one person only. But the names of all the partners should be inserted in the registry, otherwise probably the ship would, both at law and in equity, be considered as the property of those partners only whose names appear in the registry. On the death of a partner, the right of transfer survives to the surviving partners at law, and the representatives of the deceased partner ought not to join.—*Opinion of Attorney and Solicitor-General, 21st Dec. 1826.*

§ 39. The thirty days, mentioned in this section, after the entry of the bill of sale or mortgage deed, or the arrival of the ship in port, are thus reserved to the first purchaser or first mortgagee. And during that time no other purchaser or mortgagee of the same part of the property can endorse his purchase or mortgage on the certificate. But if that time has elapsed, and not been enlarged, other subsequent purchasers or mortgagees may cause their sales or mortgages to be endorsed, and may so defeat the first claimant. An owner who has sold or mortgaged a portion only of his property may afterwards dispose of the residue. And if the instrument by which the residue is conveyed, notice the prior sale or mortgage, it will not give the party claiming under it a priority over the first claimant, even though it be first endorsed on the certificate.—*Ex parte Jones, 2 Tyrwh. 686.*

§ 43. Ownership can only be conclusively established by giving in evidence the title and modes of conveyance required by the statute; but presumption of ownership may be raised by proof of mere acts of ownership, as in respect of any other property.—*Abbott, edition, 1840, p. 78.* But see Chapter I.

§§ 45, 46. A transfer from one part-owner to another ought to observe the requisites of this Act.

NEW INSOLVENT ACT:

ANNO UNDECIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ

CAP. XXI.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.

9th June 1848.

Whereas an act was passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late majesty king George the fourth, intituled *an act to provide for the relief of insolvent debtors in the East Indies until the first day of*
 9 G. 4 c. 73. *March one thousand eight hundred and thirty three* :
 and whereas a certain other act was passed in the second
 3 & 3 W. 4. *year of the reign of his late majesty king William the*
 c. 43. *fourth, intituled an act to continue until the first day of*
March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six an act
of the ninth year of his late majesty, for the relief of insolvent debtors in
India, whereby the said last-mentioned act was continued in force until the
first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six : and whereas
 a certain other act was passed in a session of parliament holden in the fourth
 and fifth years of the reign of his late majesty king William the fourth,
 intituled *an act to amend the laws relating to insolvent*
 4 & 5 W. 4. *debtors in India* : and whereas by an act passed in a
 c. 79. *session of parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years*
of the reign of his late majesty king William the fourth,
intituled an act to continue until the first day of March one thousand
eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from thence to the
 6 & 7 W. 4. *end of the then next session of parliament, the several acts*
 c. 47. *relating to insolvent debtors in India, the first-mentioned*
act, as amended by the said act of the session of the fourth
and fifth years of the reign of his late majesty king William the fourth, was
continued in force until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-nine, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament ;
 and whereas by a certain other act of parliament passed in a session holden
 in the third and fourth years of the reign of her present majesty, intituled *an*
act to continue until the first day of March one thousand
 3 & 4 Vict. *eight hundred and forty-five and from thence to the end*
 c. 60. *of the then next session of parliament, the several acts*
relating to insolvent debtors in India, the said acts of the
ninth year of the reign of king George the fourth and of the session of the
fourth and fifth years of the reign of king William the fourth, were con-
tinued until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-
five, and from thence until the end of the then next session of parliament :

and whereas by a certain other act of parliament passed in a session holden in the ninth and tenth years of her present majesty, intitled *an act to continue until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the several acts relating to insolvent debtors in India*, the said acts of the ninth year of the reign of king *George the fourth*, and of the session of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of king *William the fourth*, were continued until the first day of *March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven*, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament: and whereas it is expedient to consolidate the provisions of the said acts into one act, and to amend the laws relating to insolvent debtors in *India*: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said acts, of the ninth year of the reign of king *George the fourth*, and of the session of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of king *William the fourth*, shall be and the same are hereby continued until the thirty-first day of *July one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight*, and that from and after that day the same, and also the said act of the session of the ninth and tenth years of the reign of her present majesty, shall be and stand repealed, save as to all acts, matters, and things which before then shall have been done under the provisions of the said three last mentioned acts or of any of them, and save as to all rights, exemptions, and discharges whatsoever under and by virtue of any of the said last-mentioned acts, and save as to all matters and things whatsoever under and by virtue of any of the said last-mentioned acts which shall then be pending in any of the courts for the relief of insolvent debtors in *India*, or in any other courts whatsoever, which shall be proceeded with in the like manner, and have all the like effects and consequences, as if the said acts hereby repealed had been in force, and had been permanently continued by this act.

Recited acts 9 G. 4.
c. 73. and 4 & 5 W. 4.
c. 79. repealed after
31st July 1842, save as
to acts then done and
pending under recited
acts 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 47.,
3 & 4 Vict. c. 61., and
9 & 10 Vict. c. 14.

II. And be it enacted, that the courts established under the first of the said recited acts for the relief of insolvent debtors in the *East Indies* shall be continued and shall continue to be courts of record, with all the same powers as heretofore, and each shall continue to be styled "The court for the relief of insolvent debtors, and to be holden before any one judge of the supreme courts of judicature at *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay* respectively, within the respective limits of the said towns of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*, and that all the officers of the said courts respectively now established for the relief of insolvent debtors in the *East Indies* shall be, until removed under the provisions herein-after contained, the officers of the said courts hereby continued respectively, and that all rules and orders not repugnant to the provisions of this act now in force in the said courts respectively, and all tables of fees now in force therein, shall until the same are varied or repealed, continue in force in like manner to all intents and purposes as if the acts in force with respect to insolvent debtors before this act comes into operation had been continued by this act.

Courts established
under 9 G. c. 73. for
relief of insolvent deb-
tors, continued with the
same powers as hereto-
fore.

III. And be it enacted, that a court for the relief of insolvent debtors shall be holden once a month at least throughout the year, and oftener if need be, in *Calcutta*, and so of—

A court to be holden

once a month at least in Calcutta, and as often as found necessary in Madras and Bombay, by any one judge of the respective supreme courts. ten as may be found necessary within the towns of *Madras* and *Bombay*, by any one judge of the said supreme courts of judicature respectively; and it shall be lawful for each of the said courts to sit for the despatch of business at one and the same time with the said supreme court of its presidency; and every advocate and attorney of the said supreme courts at *Calcutta*, *Madras* and *Bombay* respectively shall be entitled to practise in the way of his profession in the court for the relief of insolvent debtors of that presidency, and no other persons shall practise as advocates or attorneys in the said courts for the relief of insolvent debtors; and the said supreme courts of judicature respectively shall have power from time to time to make rules to regulate the proceedings of the courts hereby continued for the relief of insolvent debtors to be holden within their respective jurisdictions, and from time to time to vary and repeal, in whole or in part, any of the rules and orders and any table of fees now in force in the said courts respectively for the relief of insolvent debtors in the *East Indies*, and especially to provide in what manner notice shall be given to the creditors of parties applying for relief under this act, and in what cases besides those mentioned in this act costs may be awarded, and shall prepare and cause to be sealed with their respective seals a sufficient and proper list of fees to be charged and received by the officers of the said courts for the relief of insolvent debtors of their respective presidencies, and shall certify under their seals, and transmit to the president of the board of Commissioners for the affairs of *India*, copies of such rules and lists of fees to be laid before her majesty for her royal approbation, correction, or revision; and other copies of the same shall at all times be fixed in conspicuous places in the courts for the relief of insolvent debtors; and no other fee or gratuity shall be received or taken by any officer or attorney of such last-mentioned courts, on any pretence whatsoever, except such as shall be specified in such lists.

IV. And be it enacted, that her majesty's supreme courts of judicature at *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay* respectively shall have power from time to time to remove any of the officers of the courts hereby continued as the courts for the relief of insolvent debtors within their respective presidencies, and to make such reductions in the number and in the emoluments of such officers as may be practicable, and to them shall seem fit, and from time to time to appoint such persons as may be necessary to transact the business of such courts, and from time to time to annul all or any of such appointments, and to reduce the number of such officers in case the number of the same may be conveniently reduced; and that each of the said courts hereby continued shall cause to be sealed with the seal of the said court all such records, proceedings, documents and copies of the same as are hereinafter expressly required to be so sealed, and such other records, proceedings, documents and copies of the same, as the said court shall at any time direct; and that the said court respectively may adjourn any of their sittings from time to time, and to such time as may be requisite, and shall have power to administer oaths, or, in the case of such persons as shall object on the ground of any religious or conscientious scruples to take an oath, solemn affirmations and shall examine all parties and witnesses upon oath or such solemn affirmation for the purposes of this act; and the said courts respectively shall have the like powers of issuing commissions to take

Power to supreme courts to remove and appoint officers, and reduce emoluments, from time to time.

Records, &c. to be sealed with the seal of the court.

Records, proceedings, documents and copies of the same as are hereinafter expressly required to be so sealed, and such other records, proceedings, documents and copies of the same, as the said court shall at any time direct; and that the said court respectively may adjourn any of their sittings from time to time, and to such time as may be requisite, and shall have power to administer oaths, or, in the case of such persons as shall object on the ground of any religious or conscientious scruples to take an oath, solemn affirmations and shall examine all parties and witnesses upon oath or such solemn affirmation for the purposes of this act; and the said courts respectively shall have the like powers of issuing commissions to take

Power to court to adjourn sittings and administer oaths, &c.

case of such persons as shall object on the ground of any religious or conscientious scruples to take an oath, solemn affirmations and shall examine all parties and witnesses upon oath or such solemn affirmation for the purposes of this act; and the said courts respectively shall have the like powers of issuing commissions to take

Courts to have the like powers of issuing commissions to take

evidence as now are or may be hereafter possessed by the supreme courts respectively of their several presidencies, and shall have the like powers of compelling the attendance of the insolvent and all other parties at all times when their attendance may be deemed requisite by the said court, and of all witnesses or any other persons who may be able to give any information respecting the debts, estates and effects of such insolvent, before the said courts respectively, or before any officer of the said courts respectively, and of requiring and compelling the production of books, papers, and writings, as now are or may hereafter be possessed by the supreme courts respectively of the respective presidencies, or as are given to commissioners of bankrupts by an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty king *George the fourth*, intituled *an act to amend the laws relating to bankrupts*; and each of the said courts hereby continued for the relief of insolvent debtors shall have power to order any prisoner whose estate shall be vested in any assignee under the provisions of this act, or of any of the acts herein-before referred to, or any prisoner who shall be a necessary and material witness in any matter pending in the said court, to be brought before the said court or officer as often as shall be requisite, which order alone shall be a sufficient authority and protection to the gaoler or officer or person in whose custody he may be for the production of such prisoner; and each of the said courts shall have the power of fining in a summary way, and of committing until such fine be paid, or of committing in the first instance without fining, all persons guilty of contempt of the said court, and of fining in a summary way, and of removing, any of the officers of the said courts who shall be guilty of negligence, wilful or unnecessary delay, or other misconduct: Provided always, that the said courts for the relief of insolvent debtors shall not have the power of awarding costs against any person, except in cases in which it is expressly permitted by this act, or in which it shall be expressly permitted by any rules which shall be made by the said supreme courts respectively as to costs to be awarded in the said courts for the relief of insolvent debtors respectively.

same power to issue commissions, and compel attendance of insolvents and production of books, &c. as are now possessed, or as given to commissioner of bankrupt under 6 G 4 c. 16.

Power to courts to order prisoners to be brought up as often as requisite.

Courts not to award costs except in certain cases.

V. And be it enacted, that from and after the time appointed for this act to take effect, any person who shall be in prison within the respective limits of the towns of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Pombay* upon any process whatsoever, for or by reason of any debt, damages, costs, or money which such person is solely or jointly with any other liable to pay, or for or by reason of any contempt of any court whatsoever for nonpayment of money only, or of costs taxed or untaxed, either ordered to be paid, or to the payment of which such person would be liable in clearing such contempt, or in any manner in consequence of or by reason of such contempt, or who shall reside within the jurisdiction of any of the supreme courts at *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Pombay* respectively, and being indebted on account of any such liability as aforesaid, shall be in insolvent circumstances, may at any time apply by petition to the court for the relief of insolvent debtors within the presidency where such insolvent debtor shall then be, for the benefit of the provisions of this act, which petition may be in the form in the schedule (A) to this act, or the schedule (B) to this act, (as the case may require,) with such additions and variations as may be necessary to adapt it to the particular case; and such petition shall be subscribed by the said prisoner, and shall forthwith be filed in the said court to which it shall be presented; and if any such person as

Insolvent debtors may petition the court for relief according to the forms in the schedule to this act.

aforesaid shall be jointly indebted, it shall be lawful for them to apply jointly by petition, in such manner as is herein-before mentioned, and under such joint petition, the joint estate and the separate estates of such petitioners shall be dealt with and distributed.

VI—And be it enacted, that where any such petition for relief as is aforesaid shall be presented by any such insolvent to the said

Party petitioning to court for the relief of insolvent debtors, the party pre-deliver in a schedule in sending the petition, at the same time, or within such form of schedule (C) the time as the said court may deem reasonable, shall deliver into the court a schedule in the form in the schedule (C) to this act annexed, with such additions and variations as may be necessary to adapt it to the particular case, containing a full and true description as to all matters and things required to be set forth therein, so far as the same can be described or set forth, and the said schedule shall be subscribed by such petitioner, and shall forthwith be filed in the said court.

VII. And be it enacted, that upon the filing of any such petition as is aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said court and the said court is hereby au-

thorized and required to order that all the real and personal estate and effects of such petitioner, whether within the territories within the limits of the charter of the *East India Company* or without, except the wearing apparel, bedding, and other such necessities of such petitioner and his family, and the working tools and implements of such petitioner and his family, not exceeding in the whole the value of company's rupees three hundred for each petitioner with his family, and all debts due to him, and all the future estate, right, title, interest, and trust of the said petitioner in or to any real or personal estate or effects within or without the said territories which such petitioner may purchase, or which may revert, descend, be devised or bequeathed; or come to him, and all debts growing due to him before the court shall have made its order in the nature of a certificate as herein-after mentioned, do best in the official assignee for the time being of the said court, and that all books, papers, deeds, and writings in any way relating to such petitioner's estate and effects in his possession, or under his custody or control, shall be deposited with such assignee, and such order shall be entered of record in the said court, and such notice thereof shall be published as the said court shall direct; and such order, when so made, shall by virtue of this act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said petition, and shall instantly, and without any conveyance or assignment, vest all the real and personal estate, effects, and debts as aforesaid in the said official assignee, who shall have full powers for the recovery thereof, and shall hold and stand possessed of the same for the purposes and in manner herein-after mentioned: Provided al-

ways, that in case, after the making of any such vesting order, the petition of any such petitioner shall be dismissed by the said court, such vesting order made in pursuance of such petition shall from and after such dismissal be null and void to all intents and purposes: Provided also, that in case any such vesting order as aforesaid shall become null and void by the dismissal of such petition, all acts theretofore done by any assignee or other person acting under his authority according to the provisions of this act shall be good and valid, and no action or suit shall be commenced against any such assignee, nor against any person duly acting under his authority, except to recover any property of such petitioner detained after an order made by the said court for the delivery thereof, and demand made thereupon; and until the appointment of an official assignee as herein-after is directed the common assignee of the court shall stand and be in the place of the official assignee, and this present clause shall apply and have effect accordingly.

In case, after making vesting order, petition be dismissed, the same to be null and void; but all acts done by any assignee, &c. under this act to be held valid.

and void by the dismissal of such petition, all acts theretofore done by any assignee or other person acting under his authority according to the provisions of this act shall be good and valid, and no action or suit shall be commenced against any such assignee, nor against any person duly acting under his authority, except to recover any property of such petitioner detained after an order made by the said court for the delivery thereof, and demand made thereupon; and until the appointment of an official assignee as herein-after is directed the common assignee of the court shall stand and be in the place of the official assignee, and this present clause shall apply and have effect accordingly.

VIII. And be it enacted, that from and after the time appointed for this act to take effect, if any person who shall be in prison within the respective limits of the towns of *Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay*, charged in execution for any debt or damages, or any costs or sum or sums of money, or committed for or by reason of any contempt of any court whatsoever for non-payment of money, or of costs taxed or untaxed, either ordered to be paid, or to the payment of which such person would be liable in clearing such contempt, or in any manner in consequence or by reason of such contempt, shall not, within twenty-one days next after such prisoner shall have been so charged in execution or committed as aforesaid, make satisfaction to the creditor or creditors at whose suit such prisoner shall have been so charged in execution, or committed for such debt, damages, costs, sum or sums of money, or to the person or persons entitled to the money for non-payment of which such prisoner shall have been in contempt, or to the payment of which such prisoner would be liable in consequence or by reason of such contempt, then and in any of the said cases it shall be lawful for any such creditor or creditors, or person or persons entitled to such money as aforesaid, to present a petition to the court for the relief of insolvent debtors of the presidency within which such person shall have been so imprisoned, which petition may be in the forms No. 1. in the schedule (D) to this act annexed, with such additions or variations as may be necessary to adapt it to the particular case; whereupon, and upon such petition being duly verified, it shall be lawful for the court to adjudge that such prisoner has committed an act of insolvency; provided always that it shall be lawful for the said court, upon the petition of any person adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency as aforesaid and upon proof of notice to the creditor or creditors upon whose petition such adjudication shall have been made to revoke or confirm such adjudication.

Lying in prison 21 days for debt shall be deemed an act of insolvency, on which creditor may petition.

Court may, upon petition, revoke or confirm adjudication.

IX. And be it enacted, that if any person who, by an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of king *George the fourth*, intituled *an act to amend the laws relating to bankrupts*, or an act passed in the session held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of her present majesty, intituled *an act for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy*, or any other act now in force or hereafter to be passed, would be deemed a trader liable to become bankrupt, having been arrested or committed to prison for debt, or for or by reason of any contempt of any court whatsoever, for non-payment of money only, or of costs taxed or untaxed, either ordered to be paid, or to the payment of which such person would be liable in clearing such contempt, shall, upon such or any other arrest or commitment for debt or non-payment of money or costs as aforesaid, lie in prison twenty-one days, or having been arrested or committed to prison for any other cause, shall be in prison for twenty-one days after any detainer for debt, non-payment of money or costs as aforesaid, lodged against him and not discharged, or if any such person shall depart from within the limits of the jurisdiction of any of the said supreme courts with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, or with the like intent depart from his usual place of business or abode within the said jurisdiction, or make with like intent any fraudulent gift, grant, conveyance, delivery, or transfer of any of his lands, tenements, money, goods, or chattels or fraudulently with like intent suffer his lands, money, goods, or chattels to be taken in execution, attached, or sequestered, it shall be lawful for any person being a creditor, or for two or more persons being partners in trade and creditors to the amount of company's rupees five hundred, or for

Parties subject to the bankrupt laws lying in prison 21 days, or departing the jurisdiction with intent to defeat or delay their creditors, or with like intent make any fraudulent gift, &c. shall be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency, on which creditors may petition.

any two creditors to whom such person shall be indebted to the amount of seven hundred company's rupees, or for any three or more creditors to whom such person shall be indebted to the amount of company's rupees one thousand, to present a petition to the court for the relief of insolvent debtors of the presidency within which such person shall have been so imprisoned or have resided at the time of such departure, or of such fraudulent gift, grant, conveyance, delivery, transfer, or fraudulent execution, attachment, or sequestration, which petition may be in the form No. 2, in the schedule (D) to this act annexed, with such additions and variations as may be necessary to adapt it to the particular case; whereupon, and upon such petition being duly verified, it shall be lawful for the court to adjudge that such person has committed

Court may, upon petition, revoke or confirm adjudication.

adjudication shall have

an act of insolvency: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said court, upon the petition of any person adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency as aforesaid, and upon proof of notice to the creditor or creditors upon whose petition such adjudication shall have been made, to revoke or confirm such adjudication.

X. And be it enacted, that every person who shall have given credit to

Creditor whose demand at the time of act of insolvency is not then due may petition join in petition.

any trader upon valuable consideration for any sum payable at a certain time which time shall not have arrived when such trader committed any act of insolvency within the meaning of this act, may so petition or join in petitioning as is aforesaid; whether he shall have had any security for such sum or not.

XI. And be it enacted, that upon any such adjudication being made as

On adjudication of such last-mentioned act of insolvency, vesting order to take same effect as where the petition is presented by the insolvent.

herein-before is mentioned, the said court is hereby authorized and required to make the like vesting order as herein before is authorized to be made in the case of a petition by an insolvent debtor, which said vesting order shall in like manner be entered of record and notified as is herein-before mentioned, and shall when made, take effect by relation from the filing of the petition on which the adjudication shall have proceeded; and such order shall, when

made, vest in like manner all the said estate and effect, right, title, and interest, trust and debts of the insolvent in the official assignee, in like manner, and as fully, and with the like effect as is herein before mentioned, and which said vesting order shall, in case of the adjudication being for any reason revoked, be thenceforth null and void, to all intents and purposes, in like manner, and with the like effect, and under the same qualifications as herein-before is mentioned.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that after the adjudication of an act of insolvency in any of the cases aforesaid, it shall

And court invested with same powers as it such insolvent had petitioned.

be lawful for the court to direct, and it is hereby required to direct, the insolvent to file, within a time to be named by the court, and the said insolvent is hereby directed and required to file accordingly, a schedule in the form in schedule (C) to this act annexed, in the

court by which such adjudication shall have been pronounced; and the court shall be at liberty to proceed thereupon in like manner as in the case of an insolvent presenting a petition for relief under this act.

XIII. And be it enacted, that in any case where a petition shall have been presented by an insolvent debtor as aforesaid, or an

Powers of court to grant interim order for protection of insolvents.

act of insolvency shall have been adjudged to have been committed as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said court, after the filing of the schedule required by this act, if under the circumstances it shall appear proper, to make an interim order for the protection of

the insolvent from arrest, and any such interim order shall not operate as a release or satisfaction of the debt or demand of any creditor, nor prejudice the right of any such creditor to arrest the insolvent, whether he shall or not have been previously arrested for the same debt or demand, in case the order shall be recalled, or shall fall by reason of the petition of the insolvent being dismissed, or the adjudication being reversed.

the insolvent from arrest, and any such interim order shall not operate as a release or satisfaction of the debt or demand of any creditor, nor prejudice the right of any such creditor to arrest the insolvent, whether he shall or not have been previously arrested for the same debt or demand, in case the order shall be recalled, or shall fall by reason of the petition of the insolvent being dismissed, or the adjudication being reversed.

the debts or liabilities mentioned in the said schedule, and may commence and prosecute such remuneration is to be made as the court shall direct; and any such order may be renewed as to the court may appear proper; and any such order when so made, shall protect the person to whom it shall be given from being arrested or detained in prison for any debt or liability to which such order shall apply within the limits of the towns of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay* respectively, or any other place within the territories under the government of the *East India* company; and any person arrested or detained contrary to the tenor and effect of any such order shall be entitled to his discharge out of custody on application to any court or judge which or who shall have power to set at large persons illegally detained in custody under the process by virtue of which such person shall have been arrested or be so detained: provided always, that no such order shall operate as a release or satisfaction of the debt or demand of any creditor, nor prejudice the right of any such creditor to arrest the insolvent, whether he shall or not have been previously arrested for the same debt or demand, in case the order shall be recalled, or shall fall by reason of the petition of the insolvent being dismissed, or the adjudication being reversed.

XIV. And be it enacted, that as soon as this act shall come into operation there shall be appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court at each of the said presidencies, or in the case of any vacancy in the office of chief justice then by the senior judge for the time being of such court, one person to each court for the relief of insolvent debtors in each of the said presidencies respectively, to be the official assignee in all insolvencies in the course of prosecution at the time when this act shall take effect, or to be afterwards prosecuted in the said court; and every such official assignee shall at all times be, by virtue of such his appointment, and without any other assignment, an assignee of every such insolvent's estate and effects, together with any other assignee or assignees, or solely, according as there may not be then or afterwards any other assignee or assignees of such estate or effects.

Judges of supreme courts to appoint an official assignee for each court.

XV. And be it enacted, that every such official assignee shall give such security, and shall be subject to such rules and shall act in such manner, as the judges of the supreme court shall direct by any rules and orders of the said court to be approved of by the governor general of *India* in council, and to be transmitted to the president of the board of commissioners for her affairs of *India*, to be laid before her majesty for her royal approbation, correction, or revision; and all the moveable estate, and effects, and the rents and profits of immoveable estate, and the proceeds of sale of all the estate and effects of the insolvent, shall in every case be possessed and received by such official assignee alone, save where it shall be expressly directed the by court for the relief of insolvent debtors to be possessed and received by such official assignee and the special assignee or assignees (if any) which the said court shall have power, if it think fit, to direct, and in all cases of such receipt and possession shall, within seven days, be paid, delivered, or transferred by such official assignee, or such official assignee and other assignee or assignees, as aforesaid, to and be kept in deposit, in such public bank, or other safe place of deposit, and be managed and dealt with as the judges of the supreme court shall have directed or may direct by any rules or orders of the said court, to be approved of by the governor general in

Official assignees to give security, and be subject to rules made by supreme court, to be approved by the governor general and by her majesty.

Insolvents' estate to be received by official assignee alone, except when directed by the court to be otherwise.

any two creditors to whom for approbation, correction, or revision in month seven hundred company's

such person shall be inted that as soon as such official assignee shall be appointed to each of such courts respectively the office

As soon as official assignees appointed office of common assignee to cease, except as to acts already done.

without prejudice to any acts, matters, or things previously done; and all estates and effects vested in him shall be divested, and vest in the official assignee instantly, by operation of law, by force of the appointment of such official assignee, without any assignment, and upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of each such official assignee, another official assignee shall be appointed in his place in the like manner as upon the first of each of such appointments.

XVII. And be it enacted, that at any time after the making of any such vesting order as aforesaid, or after any such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid, if any creditor or creditors of any such insolvent trader as aforesaid shall be desirous that an assignee or assignees of the insolvent's estate and effects shall be chosen by the creditors he or they shall be at liberty to apply in writing by petition to the court, that such election

shall take place, and thereupon a time and place for such election shall be appointed by the court, and all creditors whose debts amount to one hundred rupees and upwards, who shall be included in the schedule as creditors, or who shall have proved their debts, shall be entitled to vote in such choice and the choice shall be made by the major part in value of the creditors so entitled to vote, and the person or persons so elected shall be appointed by the court as special assignee or special assignees of the estate of the said insolvent, provided that any creditor shall be at liberty to give notice to any other person whose name is included in the schedule of the insolvent as a creditor, but who shall not have proved his debt, to prove his debt before he shall be admitted to vote in such election, and in such case such party shall not be entitled to vote unless he shall have proved his debt.

XVIII And be it enacted, that the court may at any time, in case of the unwillingness to act, removal from out of the jurisdiction of the court, incapacity or misconduct of any official assignee, or of any assignee appointed by the court, on the election of the creditors, or for any other cause a petition to the court sufficient, by its order annul such appointment, and thereupon, or in the case of the death of any such official assignee or other assignee, another shall be appointed, provided that if it be the case of a chosen assignee such appointment shall not be made unless some creditor or creditors shall apply in writing, by petition to the said

Mode of appointing or electing officers. court that an election of another person as assignee may be had, and thereupon the court shall proceed in all respects in like manner, and such election shall be made, conducted, and declared in all respects in like manner, as is herebefore directed as to the election of assignees by creditors, and no act or thing done prior to the order whereby such appointment is so vacated shall be annulled in any way affected.

XIX And be it enacted, that no remuneration whatever, whether in the shape of commission or otherwise, shall be received

No remuneration to be received by assignee except as herein provided.

by any assignee, except in the manner not beyond the extent hereinafter allowed, (that is to say,) the court may allow a fair remuneration to the assignee or assignees out of the sum to be distributed as dividends, and make an order accordingly provided always, that the court shall not have power to order any remuneration to be

made to any assignee or assignees chosen by the creditors, unless the creditors shall at the time of the election declare that some remuneration is to be made to the assignee or assignees chosen by them, and at what rate such remuneration is to be made, and in such case the court shall have power to reduce, but not to increase, the amount of such last-mentioned remuneration.

XX. And be it enacted, that on every appointment of a new assignee the estate, effects, rights, and powers which would otherwise remain or be in the former assignee or assignees shall immediately, by virtue of such appointment, and without any conveyance or assignment, in any case whatever, vest in the actual assignee or assignees, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of such insolvent, in respect of and in proportion to their respective debts, according to the provisions of this act; and all books, papers, deeds, and writings in any way relating to the estate and effects of the insolvent shall be transferred to and deposited with such assignee or assignees as last aforesaid, and from time to time, on each change of assignees, shall be transferred to the possession of the assignee or assignees for the time being of such insolvent; and the court shall have power to compel any assignee or assignees whose appointment may be vacated, or the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of any person once appointed such assignee and deceased, to account for and deliver up all such estates and effects, books, papers, writings, deeds, and all other evidences relating thereto, as shall have come to his or their hands, and the decision of the court thereupon shall be final and conclusive; and whenever any assignee shall die, or be removed from his office, and any other assignee or assigners shall be appointed as aforesaid, no action at law or suit in equity brought or defended by him or them in the character of assignee or assigners shall be thereby abated, but upon the suggestion of each such death, removal, or new appointment, such action or suit shall be prosecuted or defended in the name of the existing assignee or assignees, and any real and personal estate, money and effects, vested in or possessed by any official assignee shall not remain in him, if he shall resign or be removed from his office, nor in his heirs, executors, or Administrators, in case of his death, but shall in every such case go to and be vested in his successor in office, by relation, from the time of his resignation, removal, or death, as the case may be; and every such appointment of any assignee other than the official assignee shall be entered of record of the said court, and such notice thereof shall be published as the said court shall direct, and every such assignee so appointed shall be liable to the control of the court, in like manner as any officer of the said court.

XXI. And be it enacted, that every such assignee as aforesaid shall with all convenient speed take possession, by himself, or by means of messengers of the court, or by other fit and proper persons, of all the real and personal estate and effects of the insolvent of which immediate possession may be obtained and shall use his best endeavours to seize, obtain, recover, and reduce into possession, as speedily as possible, the rest of such estate and effects, and all debts, claims, and choses in action, which by virtue of his appointment under this act, and of the vesting order or adjudication aforesaid, he shall have been empowered to obtain, recover, and get in.

XXII. And be it enacted, that after any such vesting order shall be made as aforesaid no distress for rent due before such vesting order shall be made upon the goods and effects of the insolvent; but the landlord or party to whom the rent should be due shall be entitled to prove, in respect of such rent so due as aforesaid, whether the same shall or not be inserted in the schedule of the insolvent, and to receive a dividend in respect of the said rent, and shall not, unless the

Estate to vest without conveyance or assignment, in new assignee.

Power of assigness.

After vesting order, no distress for rent previously due shall be made, but landlord to prove for the amount.

Petition of such insolvent be dismissed, or the adjudication be reversed, be entitled to distrain for the said rent.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that if any such insolvent shall at the time of filing his petition, or at the time of filing the petition on which an adjudication of insolvency shall be made by the consent and permission of the true owner thereof, have in his possession, order or disposition any goods or chattels whereof such insolvent is reputed owner, or whereof he has taken upon him the sale, alteration, or disposition as owner, the same shall be deemed to be the property of such insolvent, so as to become vested in the official assignee of the court by the order made in pursuance of this act; provided that no assignment or transfer of any ship or vessel, or any share thereof, made as a security for any Debt either by way of mortgage or assignment, duly registered according to the provisions of any act or acts of parliament now in force or hereafter to be passed, for the registering of *British* vessels, shall be invalidated or affected by reason of such possession, order, or disposition of the same as aforesaid.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that if any insolvent who shall file his petition for his discharge under this act, or who shall be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, shall voluntarily convey, assign, transfer, charge, deliver, or make over any estate, real or personal, security for money, bond, bill, note, money, property, goods, or effects whatsoever, to any creditor, or to any other person in trust for or to, or for the use, benefit, and advantage of any creditor, every such conveyance, assignment, transfer, charge, delivery, and making over, if made when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the date of the petition of such insolvent, or of the petition on which an adjudication of insolvency may have proceeded, as the case may be, or if made with the view or intention, by the party so conveying, assigning, transferring, charging, delivering or making over, of petitioning the said court for his discharge from custody under this act, or of committing an act of insolvency, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against the assignees of such insolvent.

XXV. And be it enacted, that if any such insolvent as aforesaid shall at any time before he shall have obtained his discharge in the nature of a certificate hereinafter mentioned be entitled to or possessed of, in his own right, any government stock, funds, or annuities, or any of the stocks or shares in any public company, either in *England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the territories under the Government of the East India Company,* it shall be lawful for the said court, upon the application of any assignee or any creditor of such insolvent whose debt or demand against such insolvent shall have been admitted or established in the matter of the said insolvency, whenever it shall deem fit so to do, to order all persons whose act or consent is thereto necessary to transfer the same into the name or names of such assignee or assignees as aforesaid; and all such persons whose act or consent is so necessary as aforesaid are hereby indemnified for all things done or permitted pursuant to such order: provided always, that in all transfers into the name or names of any such assignee or assignees, the transferee or transferees shall be described as assignee or assignees of the estate and effects of the insolvent, and no dividend shall be paid to, nor any future transfer made by, any person of any such stock, funds, annuities, or shares, except under a power of attorney, in the usual form required for the receipt of dividends upon or transfer of such stock, funds,

annuities, and shares respectively duly executed by such assignee or assignees, and attested by two credible witnesses, one of whom shall be an officer of such court for relief of insolvent debtors, and to which attestation the seal of such court shall be affixed.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that in case any person shall, after any such insolvent shall have petitioned for his discharge under this act, or have been adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, and before the said insolvent shall have obtained his discharge in the nature of a certificate as herein-after mentioned, be possessed of or have under his power or control any property whatsoever of such insolvent, other than any such government stock, funds, or annuities as aforesaid, or other than any of the stock or shares in any public company either in *England, Scotland, or Ireland*, or within the limits aforesaid, or to which such insolvent may be in any way entitled, either under any trust, express or implied, or otherwise held for his use and benefit, or in case any such person shall be at any such period indebted to such insolvent, it shall be lawful for the said court, upon the application of any assignee or any creditor of such insolvent whose debt or demand shall have been admitted or established in the matter of the said insolvency, to cause notice to be given to such person, directing him to hold and retain the said property till the said court shall make further order concerning the same; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the said court further to order such person to deliver over such property, and to pay such debts as aforesaid, or any part thereof, to the assignee or assignees of the estate and effects of such insolvent, for the general benefit of the creditors of such insolvent; and such delivery and payment shall be made accordingly in obedience to such order, and such person shall by such payment and delivery, so made in pursuance of such order, of the said court, be discharged in respect of such property and debts against all persons whatsoever to all intents and purposes.

Persons holding property of insolvent, except stocks, &c. or indebted to him, to transfer the same, and make payment of debts to the assignee.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that if any such insolvent as aforesaid shall, at any time before he shall obtain his discharge in the nature of a certificate as herein-after mentioned, hold any public office, appointment or benefice, civil, military, or ecclesiastical not saleable, or shall be in any situation or employment whatsoever in respect of which he shall receive any salary or emolument, or shall be in the receipt of any pension, then it shall be lawful for the said court to order the said insolvent to pay such proportion of his receipts therefrom to his assignee as the said court shall think right; and all saleable offices, appointments, or benefices shall vest, by virtue of the vesting order as aforesaid in the official assignee, in trust for the creditors of such insolvent as aforesaid.

Offices, &c. held by insolvent, if unsaleable, may be charged with proportionate payment to assignee, if saleable shall vest in assignee.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the assignee or assignees, with the leave of the court first obtained upon application to such court, and by and with such notice to such creditors as it shall think fit to direct, to take such reasonable part of any debts due to the insolvent as may by composition be gotten in full discharge of such debts, and to submit to arbitration any difference or dispute between the assignee or assignees and any other person or persons for or on account or by reason of anything relating to the estate and effects of such insolvent.

Power of assignee with consent of creditors, to take composition, and to submit disputes, &c. to arbitration.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the assignee or assignees, with leave of the court first obtained, to commence, prosecute, or defend any suits or actions at law or in equity which the insolvent might have commenced and prosecuted or defended, and to defray the costs to which he may be put in respect of such suits or actions out of the proceeds of the estates and effects of the insolvent; and if there be any partner of the insolvent who hath not joined in the petition, it shall be lawful for the court to authorise, the assignee to join such partner with himself as plaintiff in such suit or action and if such partner shall execute any release of the debt or demand for which such suit or action is brought, the release shall be void: provided always, that such partner if he shall take no part in the prosecution or defence of such suit or action, shall not be liable to pay costs in respect of the same; and it shall be lawful for such court upon the application of such partner, to direct that he may receive so much of the proceeds of such action or suit as the said court shall direct.

XXX. And be it enacted, that all powers vested in any such insolvent which he might lawfully execute for his benefit shall be and are hereby vested in the assignee or assignees of the real and personal estate of such insolvent or insolvents by virtue of this act, to be executed by his assignee or assignees for the benefit of his creditors.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that the assignee or assignees shall with all convenient speed, make sale of the property and effects of the insolvent: provided nevertheless that the said court shall have full power and authority, upon the application of any insolvent, or any creditor or mortgagee of such insolvent, to delay or postpone the sale of any property, and to make such other order respecting the same as to such court shall seem meet.

XXXII. And whereas insolvents may be entitled to annuities for their own lives, or other uncertain interests, or to rever-
sionary or contingent interests, or may have made advances of money for the cultivation of lands, or may be interested in property in other ways under such circumstances that an immediate sale and payment of their debts may be very prejudicial to them and to their creditors, and it may be proper in some cases to defer the sale of their property, or some parts thereof, and to put it under temporary management, or to authorise the raising of money by way of mortgage or otherwise for payment of the debts or part of the debts of an insolvent, and for defraying the expenses attending the execution of this act, instead of selling for such purpose; be it enacted, that in all such cases it shall be lawful for the said courts for the relief of insolvent debtors at any time to take into consideration all circumstances affecting any property of the insolvent, which shall have been vested under the provisions of this act; and if it shall appear to any courts that it would be reasonable to make any special order touching the same, it shall be lawful for such court so to do, and to direct that so much of the said property as it may be expedient not to sell immediately according to the provisions of this act shall not be so sold, from time to time to order and direct in what manner such property shall be managed for the benefit of the creditors of such insolvent, until the same can be properly sold, or until pay-

ment of such creditors be effected according to the provisions of this act, and to make such order touching the sale or disposition or management of such property as to such court for relief of insolvent debtors may seem reasonable and beneficial, and upon such terms and conditions with respect to the allowance of interests on debts not bearing interest, or other circumstances as to such court shall seem just; and if it shall appear that the debts of any such insolvent can be discharged by means of money raised by way of mortgage or otherwise on any of the said property of the said insolvent, instead of raising the same by sale, it shall be lawful for the said court so to order, and to give all necessary directions for such purpose, and generally to direct all things which may be proper for the discharge of the debts of such insolvent in such manner as may be most consistent with the interest of such insolvent and of his creditors.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that the assignee or assignees shall keep accounts of the property, debts and credits of such insolvent, whether separate or joint, and of all property of the insolvent received by him or them, and all payments made by him or them, which accounts any creditor shall be at liberty to inspect at all reasonable times: and it shall be lawful for the courts for the relief of insolvent debtors to summon the assignee or assignees before them, and require him or them to produce all books, papers, deeds, writings, and other documents, in his or their possession relating to the matters of such insolvency; and upon his or their default, it shall be lawful for such courts respectively to issue an attachment or attachments against the party or parties so making default, and to cause such assignee or assignees to be brought before them, and to commit such assignee or assignees to prison until he or they shall submit to the court by which he or they shall have been summoned.

Assignee to keep accounts of the estates of insolvents, with liberty for creditors to inspect the same.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that if any assignee shall knowingly retain in his hands, for his own benefit, or employ for his own benefit, or knowingly permit any co-assignee so to retain or employ any sum, part of the estate of the insolvent, or shall knowingly omit to invest or pay or deposit any money or other property in the manner in which it may be his duty for the time being, according to law, to invest, pay, or deposit the same, every such assignee shall, besides being liable to be removed therefore from his office of assignee for misconduct, be liable to be charged in his accounts with such sum as shall be equal to interest at the rate of twelve *per centum per annum* on the amount or value of such money or property, or if any higher interest shall have in fact been made, then to the extent of the interest actually made, and five *per centum per annum* in addition thereto on all such money or property, for the time during which he shall have so retained or employed the same, or permitted the same to be so retained or employed as aforesaid, or during which he shall have so neglected to invest or deposit the same as aforesaid; and the court is hereby required to charge every such assignee in his accounts accordingly, and the amount so charged shall constitute a debt from him to such estate; and if any assignee indebted to the estate of which he is such assignee, in respect of money so retained or employed by him as aforesaid, become insolvent, his discharge under the provisions of this act shall only have the effect of freeing his person from arrest and imprisonment on account of such debt; but his future effects, excepting the wearing apparel, bedding, and other herein-before mentioned articles excepted out of the operation of the vesting order aforesaid, and not exceeding the value herein-before limited in that behalf, shall remain liable for so much of his debts to the estate of which he was assignee as shall not be paid by dividends under such insolvency, together with legal interest for the whole amount.

Penalty on assignee improperly dealing with insolvent's estate.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that after the petition and schedule of any insolvent shall have been filed in any court for the relief

After petition and schedule filed, and adjudication of an act of insolvency, notice to be given to creditors, and published.

of insolvent debtors, and after any such adjudication of an act of insolvency shall have been pronounced as aforesaid, the court shall cause notice thereof to be given to any creditor or creditors of the insolvent at whose suit he may be detained in custody, or the attorney or agent of such creditor or creditors, and to the other creditors resident within the limits of the territories of the *East India* company, as the court shall direct; and notice to the like effect shall be twice at least published in the gazette of the presidency where such court shall be holden; and the court in such notice shall appoint a day and place for the hearing of the matters of the petition of such insolvent, and for hearing any other applications in the matter of the insolvency.

Court in such notice to appoint a day for hearing.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, that upon the day so appointed by the court as aforesaid for such hearing as aforesaid, or on any future day to which such hearing may be adjourned, it

Course of proceeding on hearing.

shall be lawful for the insolvent and for any creditor of the insolvent, as the case may require, to be heard, either by himself or by counsel in support of or in opposition to the petition of the insolvent, or on any other application relating to the insolvent or his estate; and it shall also be lawful for the court, on those or any other occasions, and from time to time as often as occasion may require, to order any insolvent who is in custody to be brought before it, and to summon any insolvent who shall not be in custody, and the wife of any insolvent, and any other person, whether a creditor or not, who may be known or suspected to have any of the estate or effects of the insolvent in his or her possession, or any person who may be suspected to be indebted to the insolvent, or any person who is believed to be capable of giving any information respecting the estate and effects of such insolvent, or respecting his acts, dealings or conduct, or any information which will more easily enable the court to dispose of the estate and effects of the insolvent for the benefit of his creditors; and it shall also be lawful for the court to examine any insolvent or his wife, or any other such person, whether a creditor or not, in the same way as any other witnesses are examined in her majesty's supreme court at that presidency, in any suits at law or in equity, or according to any rules which may be made for the practice of the said courts for the relief of insolvent debtors respectively, or for giving effect to this act, in the manner which is herein prescribed: provided always, that every witness summoned to attend before the court shall have his necessary expenses tendered to him in like manner as by law is required upon service of a subpoena to a witness in an action at law.

XXXVII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that in all cases where any creditor or other person shall be prevented or hindered from attending the said court, by reason of sickness or infirmity, or the distance of his residence, or

Court may admit affidavit instead of personal appearance in case of sickness, &c.

other reasonable cause, to be admitted by the court, it shall be lawful for the court to receive the affidavit or solemn affirmation of such creditor or other person, and also, if the court shall think fit, to permit interrogatories to be filed for the examination or cross examination of any such person.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that when any petition shall have been presented under this act by an insolvent, or any adjudication of an act of insolvency shall have been pronounced as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any person

Creditor whose name is not included in the schedule may claim and prove his debt, and receive dividends thereon.

to whom any such insolvent shall be indebted or liable in respect of any debt or demand which would have entitled such person to be inserted as a creditor in the schedule of such insolvent, to make claim upon the estate of such insolvent, and to prove his debt or de-

mand, whether due by such insolvent solely or jointly with any other person or persons; and such person shall be entitled to and receive a dividend thereon rateably with the other creditors of the said insolvent, although the name of such creditor may have been wholly omitted by the said insolvent in his or her schedule, or may have been inserted for a smaller amount than the debt or demand really due to such person; and where any objection to the existence or amount of such debt or demand shall be made by such insolvent, or any creditor, such court shall hear the same, and may make such order thereon as may seem meet and just.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that when there has been mutual credit given to the insolvent and any other person or persons, one debt or demand may be set against the other. Mutual demands may be set off against each other.

XL. And be it enacted, that all such debts, dues, and claims might be proved under a fiat of bankruptcy, bearing even date with the insolvent's petition or the adjudication (as the case may be), according to the provisions of the said act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty king *George the fourth*, intituled *an act to amend the law relating to bankrupts*, or any other statute or statutes now in force, or hereafter to be passed relating to bankrupts, may also be proved as is herein-before mentioned, in the same manner and subject to the like deductions, conditions, and provisions as in the said statutes are or may be set forth and prescribed. All debts, &c proveable under fiat in bankruptcy pursuant to 6 G 4 c 16, may be proved under insolvency.

XLI. And be it enacted, that whenever it shall appear to the court, either by the accounts of any assignee or assignees, or otherwise, to be probable that a dividend may be beneficially made amongst the creditors, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint a day for the purpose of making a dividend, and to cause notice thereof to be given, in such manner as it shall direct; and on the day appointed the assignee or assignees shall deliver in, upon oath or solemn affirmation, as the case may be, a true statement in writing of all money received by him or by them respectively, and when, and on what account, and how the same have been employed; and the court shall examine such statement, and compare the receipts with the payments, and shall ascertain what balances, if any, have been from time to time in the hands of such assignee or assignees respectively; and on the said day all parties interested shall be heard, and all objections to the schedule of the insolvent, and to the accounts or conduct of the assignees; and any claims of any creditors which shall not have been previously determined shall be heard and determined either by such court immediately, or on a reference to the examiner, or other officer of the court; and it shall be lawful for the court to examine the insolvent, the assignees, and any witnesses, either on oath or affirmation, and either at that time to declare a dividend, and to direct that the same shall be paid by the assignee or assignees, or to postpone such declaration or direction of the same until a further hearing, and to make such order as shall be just. Power to court to order dividends to be declared, giving notice of the same.

XLII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for such court to order any dividend to be made amongst the joint creditors out of the separate estate until the separate creditors have been paid in full, nor to order any dividend to be made to the separate creditors out of the joint estate until all the joint creditors shall have been paid in full; in which latter case it shall be lawful for such court to order such dividend to be made among the separate creditors out of such interest in the joint estate as such insolvent shall appear to be entitled to. As to payment of dividends out of separate estates to joint creditors, and out of joint estates to separate creditors.

Unless the court is satisfied that all the estate of the insolvent is within the limits of the charter, and all debtors and creditors reside therein, assignee to reserve one third part undivided until after twelve months' notice, to be published in the *London Gazette*.

At expiration of twelve months such one third to be divided.

to apply to such court for a return of the said third part so reserved as aforesaid, in order that the same may be so distributed amongst the creditors as to place them all upon an equal footing; and upon such third part so reserved as aforesaid being restored to such assignee or assignees, such assignee or assignees shall forthwith proceed to take an account of the debts of the said insolvent admitted and established in the said court, and of the sum or sums which shall or may have been paid by way of dividend to any of such creditors, and shall distribute the fund then in the hands of such assignee or assignees, so as to place all the creditors of the said insolvent, whether *Indian or British* or foreign, upon a just and equal footing, and so as that every credit whose debt or claim shall be admitted or established in the said court shall receive a rateable and proportional part of the assets of the said insolvent, according to the amount of his debt, without reference to the time at which such debt shall have been claimed.

XLIV. And be it enacted, that if any creditor whose claim shall have been admitted or established in any court for the relief of insolvent debtors shall not appear, by himself, his attorney or agent at the making of any dividend, nor shall make application to receive his share hereof, the assignee or assignees shall certify the same to such court at its first sitting after the making of the dividend, and it shall be lawful for the court to direct in what manner, and by whom, and upon what conditions the money so due to such creditor shall be kept for or paid to him or to his lawfully constituted attorney or agent.

XLY. And be it enacted, that if any assignee or assignees shall neglect to pay any dividend which shall have been ordered by any court for the relief of insolvent debtors, or in any other respect shall neglect or commit any breach of his or their duty as assignee or assignees, it shall be lawful for such court, having first summoned the assignee or assignees to appear before it and answer the same, to order the payment of such dividend, with interest at such rate as the court shall award, not exceeding six pounds per centum per annum, and to order the assignee or assignees to make such compensation to any party injured by such neglect or breach of duty as to such court shall seem fit, and in default of obedience thereto commit such assignee or assignees to the common gaol, there to remain without bail until he or they shall obey the order of such court, and to levy by distress and sale of the

offender's goods as much as shall be sufficient to satisfy the order of the court.

XLVI. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to any of the said courts for the relief of insolvent debtors that any such insolvent as aforesaid is indebted to any servant or clerk of such insolvent in respect of wages or salary of such servant or clerk, it shall be lawful for the said court to order so much as shall be due as aforesaid, not exceeding six months wages or salary, to be paid to such servant or clerk out of the estate of such insolvent, and such servant or clerk shall be at liberty to prove and receive dividends for any sum exceeding such last-mentioned amount.

Court may award wages, &c., to servants or clerks not exceeding six months, with power to prove for any sums beyond the same:

XLVII. And be it enacted, that upon application to the court for that purpose, it shall be lawful for the court to declare that the insolvent is entitled to his personal discharge under this act, and to order the same accordingly, which order or discharge shall have the effect of protecting his person from arrest in respect of all demands inserted in his schedule or established in the same court; and if such insolvent be in custody, it shall be lawful for the court to order his immediate discharge from custody accordingly, or to dismiss or give leave to amend the petition aforesaid, or to order the insolvent to amend his schedule, or to adjourn the hearing until a future day, or to make a reference to the examiner or other officer of the said court to make inquiry into any matter of account, or into the truth of the schedule or schedules, and to report thereon to the court; and it shall also be lawful for the court to remand the insolvent to prison, if a prisoner, until a further hearing, or until a further time to be named in such order, or to commit the insolvent to custody for any debt or demand, if he shall not be in custody at the time of the hearing, and to cancel or renew any such order as is herein-before mentioned which may have been given for the purpose of affording interim protection to the insolvent from arrest, and to order and direct that the assignee shall make some reasonable allowance for maintenance of the insolvent until final order, the amount of which shall be fixed by the court, shall not exceed five company's rupees per week; and the court by which any order of discharge shall be made upon any such hearing as is hereinbefore mentioned shall by such order direct that the assignee shall give such notice of such order as to the court shall seem fit and convenient.

Court may, by order of discharge, protect insolvent, or discharge from custody, or dismiss, &c. Petition, or order to amend schedule, or adjourn the hearing, &c;

Court may remand insolvent to prison, &c., and order an allowance for maintenance.

XLVIII. And be it enacted, that the discharge of any such insolvent as aforesaid shall and may extend to any sum or sums of money which shall be payable, by way of annuity or otherwise, at any future time or times, by virtue of any bond, covenant, or other security whatsoever, and to any sum or sums of money payable at a certain time, which time shall not have arrived at the time of the act of insolvency or petition of such insolvent; and that every person and persons who would be a creditor of such insolvent for such sum of money if the same were presently due, shall be admissible as a creditor of such insolvent for the value of such sum of money so payable as aforesaid, which value the said court shall, upon application at any time made in that behalf, ascertain; and such creditor shall be entitled in respect of such value to the benefit of all the provisions made for creditors by this act, without prejudice, nevertheless to the respec-

Discharge to extend to any sums payable by insolvent by way of annuity at any future time, &c.

Persons who would be creditors of such insolvent if monies were presently due, entitled to benefit of provisions of this act.

Persons who would be creditors if monies were presently due, entitled to benefit of provisions of this act.

Discharge to extend to costs incurred before insolvency.

Discharge to extend to costs incurred before insolvency. Discharge by virtue of this act as to any debt or demand of any creditor of the insolvent shall be deemed to extend also to all costs incurred by such creditor before the insolvency in any action or suit for the recovery of the same, and to any process of contempt for enforcing the same, and to all costs which the insolvent would be liable to pay in clearing such contempt; and that all persons as to whose demands for any such costs as aforesaid the discharge of the insolvent is so to extend shall be deemed creditors of the insolvent in respect thereof, and entitled in respect thereof to the benefit of all the provisions made for creditors by this act, subject nevertheless to ascertaining the amount of such demands by taxation or otherwise.

XLIX. And be it enacted that if after the filing of any insolvent's schedule

Suits against the insolvent pending at the time of insolvency, and all proceedings therein, may be stayed, so far as relate to debts contained in insolvent's schedule

in the said court for the relief of insolvent debtors, and before such insolvent shall obtain his discharge in the nature of a certificate, herein-after mentioned, any suit or action shall be pending against the insolvent, his heirs, executors, or administrators, in any court within the limits aforesaid, or any execution or process shall be sued out or issued from any of the said courts, or be enforced against such insolvent, his heirs, executors, or administrators, for or in respect of any debt or demand admitted in the schedule of the insolvent, or disputed as to the amount only, the said court in which such action or suit shall be pending, or from which such execution or process as aforesaid shall issue, on proof to its satisfaction that such action or suit, execution or process, is in respect of the debt or demand aforesaid, may stay the proceedings in such suit or action, so far as the same respects the said debt or demand, until further order of the said court, and may set aside or suspend such execution or process, so far as the same respects the same debt or demand, until further order of the said court, as it shall think fit; and in such case the plaintiff shall pay all costs reasonably incurred by such insolvent, his heirs, executors, or administrators, by reason of such proceedings, and such execution and process as aforesaid, subsequent to such plaintiff's having notice of his debt or demand being included in such schedule as aforesaid: provided always, that

No prisoner whose estate is vested in assignee to be discharged, as to certain actions, &c. except under this act.

no prisoner whose estate shall by an order under this act have been vested in the said official assignee shall after such order, and whilst the same is in force, be discharged out of custody otherwise than under the provisions of this act, as to any action, suit, or process, or concerning any demand with respect to which an order of discharge can, under the provisions of this act, be made; nor shall such action, suit, or process abate, be discontinued, terminated, or dismissed, or the plaintiff be in any way subject to pay costs, by reason merely of his not having taken any further step in such cause, suit, or process, or his forbearing to proceed with the same, after such vesting order as aforesaid.

L. And be it enacted, that in case it shall appear to any court for the relief of insolvent debtors that any such insolvent has fraudulently, with the

Penalty on insolvent fraudulently concealing his effects, or destroying or falsifying books, or giving undue preference, or contracting debts by breach of trust, &c.

intent to conceal the state of his affairs, or to defeat the objects of this act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book, paper, or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book, paper, or writing, or that such insolvent has fraudulently, with intent of diminishing the sum to be

divided among his creditors, or of giving an undue preference to any of the said creditors, discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said insolvent, or made away with, charged, mortgaged, or concealed any part of his property, of what kind soever, such court shall have power to adjudge that the insolvent shall be imprisoned for a period or periods not exceeding two years in the whole, as such court shall direct, and to declare him entitled to his discharge as aforesaid at the expiration of the term of imprisonment to which he shall be sentenced, and by warrant under the seal of the court to order him to be arrested and committed to prison, and there to be detained accordingly.

LI. And be it enacted, that in case it shall appear to any such court that such insolvent shall have contracted any of his debts fraudulently, or by means of breach of trust, or by means of false pretences, or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or shall have put any of his creditors to any unnecessary expense, by any vexations or frivolous defence or delay, to any suit for recovering any debt or any sum of money due from such insolvent, or shall be indebted in costs incurred in any action or suit vexatiously brought or defended, or shall be indebted for damages recovered in any action for criminal conversation with the wife, or for seducing the daughter or servant of the plaintiff in such action, or for breach of promise of marriage made to the plaintiff in such action, or for damages recovered in any action for a malicious prosecution, or for a libel or for slander, or assault, or battery, or malicious arrest, or in any other action for a malicious injury done to the plaintiff therein, or in any action of tort or trespass to the person or property of the plaintiff therein, wherein it shall appear to the satisfaction of such court that the injury complained of was malicious, or if it shall appear that the insolvent's whole debts so greatly exceed his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted, reference being had to his actual and expected property, as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, then and in every such case it shall and may be lawful for such court to adjudge that such insolvent shall be so discharged and so entitled as aforesaid forthwith, excepting as to any debts, sum or sums of money, or damages to be specially mentioned in the order, and as to such debt or debts, sum or sums of money, or damages to adjudge that such insolvent shall be so discharged and so entitled as aforesaid as soon as he shall have been in custody at the suit of the person or persons who shall be creditor or creditors for the same respectively, for such period or periods not exceeding two years in the whole, as such court shall direct.

Insolvents fraudulently, vexatiously, frivolously, or maliciously, contracting certain debts not entitled to discharge.

LII. And be it enacted, that in all cases where it shall have been ordered that any such insolvent shall be discharged from imprisonment as aforesaid at some future period, such insolvent shall be subject and liable to be detained in prison, and to be arrested and charged in custody, at the suit of any one or more of his creditors with respect to whom it shall have been so ordered, at any time before such period shall have arrived, in the same manner as he would have been subject and liable thereto if this act had not passed: provided nevertheless, that when such period shall have arrived such insolvent shall be entitled to the benefit and protection of this act, notwithstanding that he may have been out of actual custody during all or any part of the time mentioned in such order, by reason of such insolvent not having been arrested or detained during such time, or any part thereof.

Where insolvent is ordered to be discharged after imprisonment, he may still be liable to be arrested and charged in custody at the suit of certain creditors.

LIII. And be it enacted, that in all cases where such insolvent shall, upon such order as aforesaid, be liable to further imprisonment at the suit of his creditors, or any of them, it shall be lawful at any time for the court by which such order shall be pronounced, on the application of such insolvent, to order such creditor or creditors at whose suit he shall be so imprisoned to pay to such insolvent such sum or sums not exceeding the rate of five company's rupees by the week in the whole, at such times, and in such manner, and in such proportion, as such court shall direct, and that in failure of payment thereof, as directed by such court, such court shall order such insolvent to be forthwith discharged from custody at the suit of the creditor or creditors so failing to pay the same.

Where insolvent liable to further imprisonment at the suit of creditors, court may order detaining creditor to allow him a sum for maintenance.

LIV. And be it enacted, that whenever any creditor or creditors opposing such insolvent's discharge shall prove to the satisfaction of any such court that such insolvent has done or committed any act for which he may be liable to remain in such custody as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such court to order the taxed costs of such opposition to be paid to such opposing creditor or creditors, out of the estate and effects of such insolvent, by his or her assignee or assignees, before any dividend made thereof; and in all other cases of opposition to an insolvent's discharge being substantiated or effectual, it shall be lawful for such court to adjudge in like manner; and that in case it shall appear to such court that the opposition of any creditor to any such insolvent's discharge was frivolous and vexatious, it shall and may be lawful for such court to award such costs to such insolvent as shall appear to be just and reasonable, to be paid by the creditors making such opposition, which shall be paid accordingly.

Creditor opposing discharge of insolvent to have his costs allowed him out of the estate in certain cases: if opposition frivolous or vexatious, court may award costs against such creditor.

LV. And be it enacted, that where in the matter of any such petition heard before any such court any order shall have been made by such court for the discharge of any insolvent, such court shall also issue a warrant or warrants to the gaoler accordingly, ordering the discharge of such insolvent from custody, as to any arrest or detainers under which he may then be confined, or which may be lodged against him before he shall be out of custody, the same being for debts in respect of which such order of discharge shall have been made, and that every such order of discharge shall take effect as from the day on which it was pronounced, and that every such order may be made without specifying therein any such debt or debts, or sum or sums of money, or claims as aforesaid, or naming therein any such creditor or creditors as aforesaid, excepting so far as shall be necessary in any case in order to distinguish between the creditors as to whom any such insolvent may be ordered so to be discharged as aforesaid forthwith, and the creditors as to whom he may be ordered to be so discharged at some future period: provided nevertheless, that in all cases the arrest or detainer with respect to which any such insolvent shall have been ordered to be discharged out of custody, he being then in custody thereupon, shall be specified in the warrant of such court, to be delivered to the gaoler in that behalf.

Where order has been issued for discharge of insolvent, the court may also discharge him as to any arrest or detainers that may be lodged against him in respect of the same.

LVI. And be it enacted, that every such order for discharge of any insolvent as aforesaid by any such court as aforesaid, except in cases of appeals, shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed by such court, unless such court shall thereafter see good and sufficient cause to believe that such order has been made on false evidence, or has been made by reason of an

Such order for discharge, except in cases of appeals, shall be final and conclusive unless obtained fraudulently,

improper suppression of evidence, or of any false statements in the insolvent's schedule, or has otherwise been fraudulently obtained, in which case it shall and may be lawful for such court, upon the application of such insolvent, or of any creditor of such insolvent, to order such insolvent, upon due notice to be given to such persons and in such manner as the said court shall direct, to attend or to be brought up and the said matter to be re-heard before the said court, who shall thereupon re-hear the same, and shall and may, if just cause shall appear, annul the original order made in such case, and shall have the same powers and authorities upon such re-hearing as upon an original hearing in pursuance of this act, and may adjudicate in such matter accordingly; and thereupon, in case the former order in the said matter shall not be confirmed, such order, certificate, and warrant, so far as circumstances require shall be made as required by this act to be made in the case of the original order; and the said court shall and may, if necessary, remand the said insolvent to the same custody in which he or she was at the time of the former hearing there to be subject to imprisonment as if the former order therein had not been made; and thereupon all detainers which were in force against such insolvent at the time of his or her former discharge from custody shall be deemed to be still in force against him or her as if such former order had not been made; and the gaoler and keeper of the prison to which such insolvent shall be so remanded shall and is hereby required to receive such insolvent into his custody in pursuance of such remand for doing which the order of remand in such case shall be his sufficient warrant; and where in any case such insolvent shall refuse or neglect to appear before such court according to such order for re-hearing as aforesaid, a copy whereof shall have been duly served on such insolvent, it shall and may be lawful for such court to order such insolvent to be apprehended and committed to custody to such prison, and to issue its warrant accordingly, and to cause such insolvent to be brought up for examination as often as to such court shall seem fit: provided always, that where upon such re-hearing it shall appear to such court that such insolvent is not entitled to the benefit of this act until some future period, according to the provisions herein contained, the said court shall and may, if it shall appear reasonable, adjudge the discharge of such insolvent at such future period, to be calculated without including the time during which such insolvent shall be out of custody since the time appointed for his or her discharge by such former order as aforesaid.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if in any case an order for the discharge of any such prisoner shall have issued erroneously, and which is not pursuant to the intended order of the court in that behalf, it shall be lawful for the said court, on such error being shown to the court, to revoke such order, and to annul, suspend, or amend the same, and, if necessary, to re-commit such prisoner to his former custody, when by such order he shall have been discharged therefrom; and gaoler or keeper of the prison to whose custody such prisoner shall be so re-committed, is hereby required to receive such prisoner into his custody, according to such re-commitment, and thereupon all detainers which were in force against such prisoner at the time of such discharge as aforesaid shall be deemed to be still in force against him as if such erroneous order had not issued.

If order issued erroneously, court may revoke, annul, suspend, or amend the same, and re-commit the prisoner.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the assignee or assignees from time to time, although an order for the discharge of the insolvent may have been made, to apply to the court that such insolvent may be further examined as to any matter or things relating to his estate and effects by such court, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the said court to order the same; and in case such insolvent shall neglect or refuse to appear before such court, at such time and place as shall be di-

On request of assignee, insolvent may at any time, although discharged, be further examined touching his estate.

Penalty on insolvent refusing to appear. rected by such order, or shall refuse to be sworn, or to answer to such questions as shall be put to him relating to the discovery of his said estate and effects, then and in any of such cases it shall be lawful for such court by warrant to commit such insolvent to gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprise, until such time as he shall submit himself to the order of such court in that behalf, and shall answer upon oath or otherwise, as shall be required, to all such lawful questions as shall be put to him in pursuance of the same, for the purposes aforesaid.

LIX. And be it enacted, that whenever it shall appear that the estate of any insolvent which has come to the hands of his assignee has sufficed to pay one third of his debts admitted or established in the matter of the said insolvency, or that a majority in number and value of the creditors whose debts are admitted by the schedule, or established by proof, have consented to such application, it shall be lawful for the said court at any time after the hearing of his petition, upon the application of the insolvent by petition, which may be in the form contained in the schedule (E) to this act annexed, with such variations as the case may require, to make an order nisi for his discharge in the nature of a certificate, and such order shall specify the creditors whose demands are thereby sought to be discharged, and shall appoint a time for the further hearing of the said petition, and shall direct such notice to be given of such order in the meantime as it shall think fit, and in case any of the creditors against whom such discharge shall be sought shall appear to the court to be resident without the limits of the charter of the *East India* company, to cause notice of such order, or of so much thereof as may appear necessary, to be inserted in the gazette of the presidency; and the chief secretary of the government of the presidency shall thereafter, without delay, transmit copies of such gazette containing such notice as aforesaid, by separate conveyances, to the court of directors of the *East India* company, who shall, without delay, cause an extract from such gazette to be inserted in the *London Gazette*; and upon the further hearing of such petition, it shall be lawful for the said court to make such order absolute or to dismiss such petition, or to adjourn the further hearing thereof, or to make such order therein as shall be just; and such discharge, unless order shall be made to the contrary, shall extend to and shall discharge the insolvent personally, and also his after-acquired property, from the demands of all the creditors named in the said order nisi: provided always, that such order shall not affect any creditor without the limits of the charter of the said *East India* company, unless notice of the said order nisi shall have been directed to be given in the gazette in manner aforesaid, and a period of twelve calendar months shall have elapsed between the date of the said order nisi and the date of the said order to make the same absolute: provided also, that such order shall not operate as a release or discharge of any person who was a partner with such insolvent, or jointly bound or liable with him.

LX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any insolvent debtor being such trader as herein-before is mentioned, who shall have presented a petition under this act, or as to whom an adjudication that he has committed an act of insolvency shall have been made under this act, provided he shall have filed his schedule, to apply to the said court by petition, which may be in the form contained in the schedule (F) to this act annexed, with such variations as the case may require; and that it shall be lawful for the said court, upon such petition, to make an order nisi for his discharge in the nature of a certificate, and to appoint

Court may, upon application of insolvent trader, provided he has filed his schedule, make an order nisi for his discharge appoint a time for hearing, and direct notices to be given.

a time for the further hearing of the said petition, and to direct such notices to be given of such order in the meantime as it shall think fit, and in case any of the creditors against whom such discharge shall be sought shall appear to the court to be resident without the limits of the charter of the *East India* company, to cause notice of such order to be inserted in the gazette of the presidency; and the chief secretary of the government of the presidency shall thereafter without delay transmit copies of such gazettes containing such notice as aforesaid, by separate conveyances, to the court of directors of the said *East India* company, who shall without delay cause an extract from such gazette containing such notice to be inserted in the *London Gazette*; and upon the farther hearing of the said petition it shall be lawful for the said court to make such order absolute, or to dismiss such petition, or to adjourn the further hearing thereof, or to make such order therein as shall be just; and such discharge, unless such order shall be made to the contrary, shall extend to and shall discharge the insolvent personally, and also his after-acquired property, from all demands which would be discharged by a certificate under the bankrupt laws, granted under a fiat bearing even date with the insolvent's petition or with the adjudication, as the case may be: provided always, that such order shall not affect any creditor without the limits aforesaid, unless notice of the said order nisi shall have been directed to be given in the *London Gazette* in manner aforesaid, and a period of twelve months shall have elapsed between the date of the said order nisi and the date of the said order to make the same absolute: provided also, that such order shall not operate as a release or discharge of any person who was partner with such insolvent, or jointly-bound or liable with him.

LXI. And be it enacted, that if any such insolvent, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall, after such order for discharge in the nature of a certificate under this act as aforesaid, be sued or arrested either on mesne or final process, or execution shall issue against his or their property, for any debt, claim, or demand from which the said insolvent shall have been discharged by such order, on his or their application to any court having power to stay such proceedings, or to discharge from such arrest, or to set aside such execution, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such court of such order, and that the debt or claim for which such proceedings are had is the same from which the said insolvent has been discharged by such order as aforesaid, such proceedings shall be stayed, and he or they shall be discharged from such arrest, and such process of execution shall be set aside, and all further proceedings in the suit in which such arrest or such execution was shall also be stayed, and the said court shall have power to award costs to the said insolvent, or his heirs, executors, or administrators, as aforesaid, in case the said proceedings shall appear to the said court to have been taken after notice of the said order, and without any reasonable cause for impeaching the same, or to have been otherwise oppressive or vexatious.

If insolvent, discharged by such order, be again sued in respect of former debts, court may, on his application, order proceedings to be stayed, and award costs.

LXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no debt due to our sovereign lady the queen, nor any fine, penalty, or forfeiture whatsoever, nor any recognizance whereby a debt is acknowledged to the queen, nor any debt due on account of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or any estreat, shall be deemed or taken to be such a debt or debts as to entitle any person or persons to petition as is before mentioned, nor shall any person be entitled to receive any dividend for the same under this act, nor shall any such fines, penalties, forfeitures, recognizances, debts, or estreats be in any way discharged or affected by any thing done under this act, otherwise than they might and would have been discharged or affected if this act had not been passed.

Nothing in this act to affect debts, penalties, &c. due to the crown.

LXIII And be it enacted, that the provisions of this act shall extend to married women, and that the order vesting the estate and effects of such married woman in the official assignee shall extend to and operate upon her interest in any property, real or personal, in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, subject to any rights of her husband therein, and to all property over which she shall have any beneficial power of disposition, notwithstanding her coverture, to the extent of the benefit which she might acquire therein by the exercise of such power, but that the same shall not extend to her wearing apparel, bedding, and other such necessaries, not exceeding in the whole the value of two hundred company's rupees provided always, that the discharge of any married woman under the provisions of this act shall not extend to discharge her husband from any debt in respect of which his wife shall be so discharged, but such debt, as far as the same shall remain unpaid and unsatisfied, shall be chargeable upon and in force against such husband, as fully to all intents and purposes as if his wife had not obtained such discharge.

LXIV And be it enacted, that if any such prisoner for debt as aforesaid shall be or become of unsound mind, and be therefore incapable of taking the benefit of this act in such manner as he might have done if of sound mind, the gaoler or keeper of the prison wherein such prisoner shall be, shall give information thereof to the court for the relief of insolvent debtors of the presidency wherein such prison shall be situated, which court may thereupon proceed to inquire touching and respecting the state of the prisoner's mind, by examination of witnesses upon oath or solemn affirmation, or by such other means as it shall think fit, and if such court shall conclude that the prisoner is of unsound mind, it shall be lawful for such court, at the instance of any person on behalf of such prisoner to order notice to be twice inserted in the gazette of such presidency, and in such notice to specify and direct that application shall be made to such court for the discharge of such prisoner on a day to be specified in such notice, being twenty days at least from the first time of publication of such notice; which notice, together with service of the notice on the creditor or creditors at whose suit such prisoner shall be detained in custody, or his, her or their attorney, shall be deemed sufficient to authorize such court to proceed to the discharge of such prisoner, and such court shall proceed accordingly, and discharge such prisoner, provided always, that all and every the estate, right, title, interest in law and equity, real and personal, power, benefit, and emolument whatsoever, which would vest in the official assignee under a vesting order in the case of a petition by such insolvent if he were of sound mind, shall, by force and virtue of the order for the discharge of such prisoner, be vested in the official assignee in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

LXV. And be it enacted, that after the time appointed for this act to take effect every warrant of attorney to confess judgment in any personal action in any of her majesty's supreme courts of judicature at *Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay* respectively and every cognovit actionem given by any defendant in any personal action which shall be pending in any of the said courts, shall, within six weeks after the execution of such warrant or cognovit, be filed, together with an affidavit of the time of the execution thereof, with the prothonotary or other proper officer of the court in which the judgment is confessed or the action is pending, and every such warrant of attorney and cognovit actionem as aforesaid, which shall not be so filed as aforesaid, shall be deemed fraudulent, null, and void, to all intents and purposes, and if any warrant or cognovit which shall be so filed as aforesaid shall have been given subject to any defeazance or condition, such defeazance or condition shall be written on the same paper or parchment on which such warrant or cognovit shall be

written before the time when it shall be filed, otherwise such warrant or cognovit shall be null and void to all intents and purposes.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that the prothonotary or other proper officer of her majesty's supreme courts of judicature at *Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay* respectively shall cause every warrant of attorney and cognovit actionem in any personal action filed in his office to be numbered, and shall keep a book or books in his said office, in which he shall cause to be entered alphabetical list of all such warrants and cognovits according to the form of a schedule annexed to an act passed in the third year of his late majesty king *George the fourth*, intituled *an act for preventing frauds upon creditors by secret warrants of attorney to confess judgment*; which book or books, and every warrant of attorney and cognovit actionem filed as aforesaid shall and may be searched and viewed at all times upon payment of the fees lawfully established.

Prothonotary, &c. to keep books for registry of warrants of attorney and cognovits, pursuant to 3 G. 4 c. 39.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the court in which any such warrant or cognovit is filed to order a memorandum of satisfaction to be written upon any such warrant or cognovit, if it shall appear to such court that the debt for which such warrant or cognovit was given as a security shall have been satisfied or discharged.

Court may order memorandum of satisfaction to be endorsed.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that affidavits and affirmations to be used before any court for the relief of insolvent debtors, or any officer of such court, may be sworn and affirmed before such court, or any commissioner or other person appointed by such court for that purpose, or any judge or commissioner for taking affidavits in any of her majesty's courts of record within the limits of the said *East India* company's charter, or before any master or master extraordinary in Chancery in *England or Ireland*, or any magistrate authorized to take affidavits or affirmations in *Scotland*.

Affidavits and affirmations may be sworn, &c. before courts &c. appointed for that purpose.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that if any person, in any proceeding, examination, affidavit, or affirmation had or taken under this act, shall wilfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely, or shall forge or counterfeit the seal of any of the said courts, or knowingly concur in using any such forged or counterfeit seal, for the purpose of authenticating any proceedings or document, it shall be lawful for any court before which any such person shall be convicted of any such offence by due course of law to order and adjudge such person to be transported to such place and for such term as the court shall direct, or in either case to order and adjudge that such person shall be imprisoned and fined, or imprisoned or fined only, for such time, and to such amount, and in such manner as the same court shall direct.

Penalty for perjury, or for forging or counterfeiting the seal of any court.

LXX. And be it enacted, that if any insolvent who shall have filed a petition for relief, or against whom any such adjudication as aforesaid of an act of insolvency shall have been made in any of the said courts for the relief of insolvent debtors in *India* or any other person, shall wilfully and fraudulently embezzle, or conceal or remove any part of the real and personal estate or

Penalty for embezzlement or concealment of effects, books, papers, &c.

effects of such insolvent, or any books of account, papers, or writings relating thereto, with intent to defraud his creditors, or shall destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify any of his books, papers, writings, or securities, or make or be party to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any book of account or other

document, with intent to defraud his creditors, it shall be lawful for any court before which any such person shall be convicted of any such offence by due course of law to order and adjudge that such person shall be transported to such place and for such term of years as the said court shall direct, or to order and adjudge that such person shall be imprisoned and fined, or imprisoned or fined only, for such time, and to such amount, and in such manner as the same court shall direct.

LXXI. And be it enacted, that whenever any person or persons shall have been ordered and adjudged, under the provisions of this act, to pay any fine for any forgery or perjury, or embezzlement or concealment, or any other such offence as lastly herein-before is mentioned, and such fine shall have been paid, it shall be lawful for any

assignee or assignees in whom the estate and effects of any insolvent or insolvents shall be duly vested according to the provisions of this act to apply to the court by which such fine shall have been imposed; and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the same court that the creditors for whose benefit the said assignee or assignees shall hold in trust, the said estate and effects have been defrauded, or have incurred loss, by means of such forgery, perjury, embezzlement, concealment, or other offence as aforesaid, the court by which the said fine shall have been imposed may direct the same to be paid, after deducting the costs of prosecution, to the said assignee or assignees, for the use and benefit of the said creditors: provided always, that if no such application shall be made by such assignee or assignees within one year after any such fine shall have been paid, it shall be lawful for the court by which such fine shall have been imposed to appropriate, apply, and to pay over such fine to such uses, purposes, and persons, and in such manner, as any other fine imposed by the same court for any other crime or misdemeanor may be lawfully appropriated, applied, and paid over.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that any person who shall be interested in any proceeding of any of the said courts for the relief of insolvent debtors, upon depositing with the proper officer of the court a sum of money, of which the amount shall be fixed by the court, may require that the whole of the evidence relating to any such proceeding may be taken down in writing by a sworn officer of the court, and the same shall be done accordingly; and in case such person shall not within one calendar month thereafter present a petition of appeal as is herein-after directed, it shall be lawful

for the court in which such evidence shall have been so taken down in writing as aforesaid, to pay the reasonable costs and expenses thereof out of the money which shall have been so deposited as aforesaid, returning the surplus, if any, to the person who shall have deposited the same.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person who shall think himself aggrieved by any adjudication, order, or proceeding of any such court for the relief of insolvent debtors to present within one calendar month thereafter, a petition to the supreme court of judicature of the presidency; and it shall be lawful for such court to order that the whole of the evidence, if any, which shall have been

so taken down in writing as aforesaid, and the minutes and records of the proceedings of which complaint shall have been made, shall be brought before it; and the said last-mentioned court shall inquire into the matter of the petition, and of such proceedings and evidence, and shall make such order thereon as to the same court shall seem meet and just, and shall thereby direct by whom and in what manner the costs of such petition, and of the proceedings which shall have been had thereon, and of the taking down of

any such evidence in writing, and of the proceedings of which complaint shall have been made, shall be paid; and such order shall be final and conclusive as to all parties, and shall be compulsory and binding upon the court in which such proceedings so complained of shall have been had.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that the proper officer of the several courts for the relief of insolvent debtors shall, on the reasonable request of any such insolvent, as aforesaid, or of any creditor or creditors of such insolvent, or his, her, or their attorney, produce and show to such insolvent, creditor or creditors, and his, her, or their attorney, at such times and places as such courts respectively shall direct, every petition, schedule, order of adjudication, and all other orders and proceedings made and had relating to such insolvent; and the said court shall order the assignees of such insolvent, or the said officer of the court, as the case may be, to permit the said insolvent, creditor or creditors, or their respective attorneys, to have inspection, at all reasonable times, of all books, papers, and writings relating to the matters of the said insolvency, and the estate of the said insolvent in the possession of such assignees, or filed in court in such matter, and permit him, her, or them to inspect and examine the same; and such officer or such assignees as aforesaid shall provide for any such insolvent, or creditor or creditors, or his, her, or their attorney requiring the same, a copy or copies of such petition or other proceedings, books, papers, and writings as aforesaid, or of such part thereof as shall be required, receiving such fee or sum or rate of charge as such court shall appoint for so providing the same; and that a copy of such petition, schedule, order, and other orders and proceedings as aforesaid, purporting to be signed by the officer in whose custody the same shall be, or his deputy, certifying the same to be a true copy of such petition, schedule, order, or other proceedings, and appearing to be sealed with the seal of the said courts respectively, shall at all times, and on behalf of all persons, and whether for the purposes of this act or otherwise, be admitted in all courts whatever, and before commissioners of bankrupt and justices of the peace, without any proof of such seal or other proof whatsoever, as sufficient evidence of the same.

LXXV. And be it enacted, that no conveyance, assignment, letter of attorney, affidavit, certificate, or other proceeding, instrument, or writings whatsoever, before or under any order of any of such courts for relief of insolvent debtors, nor any copy thereof, nor any advertisement inserted in any newspaper by direction of any such court, relating to matters within the jurisdiction of such court, shall be liable to or chargeable or charged with the payment of any stamp or other duty whatsoever; and that no sale of any real or personal estate of any such insolvent as aforesaid, for the benefit of his or her creditors under this act, shall be liable to any auction duty.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that her majesty's supreme courts of judicature at *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay* respectively shall respectively have power from time to time to make all necessary and reasonable rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, for facilitating and carrying into effect within their respective jurisdictions the relief intended to be given by this act in cases for which sufficient provision has not been thereby made, and from time to time to alter and vary such rules; all which rules shall from time to time be transmitted to the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, to be laid before her majesty for her royal approbation, correction, or revision.

LXXVII. And be it enacted, that the filing of a petition by any insolvent debtor under this act, and the adjudication of an act of insolvency under this

Filing of petition by insolvent, and adjudication of an act of insolvency, conclusive evidence of an act of bankruptcy committed by insolvent. act, shall for the purpose of the laws concerning bankrupts in *England*, be accounted and adjudged conclusive evidence of an act of bankruptcy committed by such insolvent at the time of filing his petition, or of filing the petition on which the adjudication shall be made, if the insolvent shall then be a person subject to the laws then in force respecting bankrupts; and any creditor or creditors of such insolvent whose debt or debts shall be of sufficient

amount to enable him or them by law to petition for a fiat in bankruptcy may, at any time within two months after notice of the insolvency shall have been given in the *London Gazette* as herein-after is directed, sue out a fiat in bankruptcy in that part of the united kingdom called *England*, against such insolvent, under which all such proceedings may be had and taken as are authorized and directed, or shall be authorized and directed, by any statute or statutes now in force or hereafter to be passed respecting bankrupts, except as herein-after provided.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that when any creditor or creditors resident within the limits of the charter of the *East India* company shall be desirous of suing out such fiat in bankruptcy against any such

Creditor may issue fiat in bankruptcy thereupon; insolvent trader, it shall be lawful for such person or persons to make proof of his or their debt or debts before any of the said courts for the relief of insolvent debtors, which proof shall be certified under the

seal of such court: and the production of the certificate thereof so sealed as aforesaid, shall without any proof of the genuineness of such certificate or of such seal, be sufficient evidence of petitioning creditor's debt to warrant the issuing of a fiat, and also to authorize all further proceedings thereon.

LXXIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in the case of the issuing of any fiat in bankruptcy against any such insolvent trader, such fiat shall not in any manner affect, invalidate, or make void any acts or proceedings had or done before the issuing of such fiat of or by or under the authority of any court for the relief of insolvent debtors in *India*, either by any assignee or assignees or any other person or persons acting either

mediately or immediately under the authority of any such court, and whether without or within the limits of the charter of the said *East India* company; nor shall such fiat in any manner affect, invalidate, or make void any such acts or proceedings as aforesaid had or done after the issuing of such fiat respecting any property or interest whatsoever of such insolvent, real or personal, or other matter, thing, or person whatsoever within the said limits; nor shall the assignee or assignees under any such fiat in bankruptcy acquire any right or title to take possession of, demand, sue for, or recover any property or interest whatsoever, real or personal, of such insolvent, within the limits aforesaid; but the assignee or assignees under such insolvency shall, notwithstanding such fiat in bankruptcy, have full power and control over all the real and personal property of such insolvent within the limits aforesaid, as well as over that without the limits aforesaid, of which they may have taken actual possession before the issuing of such fiat, and shall have the distribution and management of all such property, as fully and effectually as if such fiat in bankruptcy had not issued,

LXXX. And be it enacted, that all the creditors of any such insolvent whose debts shall have been admitted or allowed by any court for the relief of insolvent debtors in *India* shall, without further proof, be entitled to be admitted as creditors under any such fiat in bankruptcy as aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving an equal dividend upon the estate of such bankrupt with the creditors who shall have proved their debts under such fiat; and in like manner all creditors under such fiat whose debts shall have been duly established shall be entitled to be admitted as creditors, without further proof, in such court for the relief of insolvent debtors, for the purpose of receiving an equal dividend upon the estate of such insolvent with the creditors whose debts shall have been allowed in such court.

Creditors having proved under insolvency to be admitted as creditors without further proof under the bankruptcy, and creditors under bankruptcy to receive dividends on debts under insolvency.

LXXXI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when any such insolvent shall be declared bankrupt upon the sole ground herein-before mentioned, he shall not be required to surrender or be liable to any penalty for not surrendering himself to be examined under his commission until forty-two days after he shall have come into some part of the said united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*.

Insolvent made bankrupt not liable to penalty for not surrendering until 42 days after arrival.

LXXXII. And be it enacted, that the principal courts for the relief of insolvent debtors shall cause notices to be inserted in the gazettes of the respective presidencies within which such courts shall be holden, of every petition which shall be filed in any of the said courts by any insolvent for relief under this act, and of every adjudication of an act of insolvency, and of every confirmation or revocation thereof, together with the dates of the same respectively, and, in the case of an adjudication, the date of the petition on which the same is grounded, forthwith after the filing of such petition or pronouncing such adjudication or such confirmation or revocation respectively; and that the chief secretary of the government of the said presidencies respectively shall, without delay, transmit to the court of directors of the said *East India* company two or more copies at least of every such gazette which shall contain any such notice as aforesaid, who shall, without delay after the receipt thereof cause such notice to be inserted in the *London Gazette*; and the production of the *London Gazette* containing any such notice as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken by all commissioners of bankruptcy and all courts whatsoever to be sufficient evidence of the filing of the petition of such insolvent in such court as aforesaid, and of such adjudication of insolvency, and of such confirmation or revocation thereof, and of the dates of the same proceedings respectively, and, in the case of any adjudication, of the date of the petition on which the same is grounded.

Notices of insolvency, &c. to be inserted in the gazettes of the presidencies and the *London Gazette*.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case any fiat in bankruptcy, whether under the provisions of this act or otherwise, shall be issued against such insolvent trader as aforesaid, upon which such insolvent shall be declared a bankrupt before such order for discharge in the nature of a certificate as herein-before mentioned, then and in such case such order shall not operate as a discharge from the debt, claim, and demand of any creditor who shall not have been resident within the limits aforesaid at any time between the filing of the insolvent's petition or the adjudication, as the case may be,

Order for discharge of insolvent debtor not to operate as a discharge to the debts &c. of any creditor not resident within the limits of the charter.

Proviso as to joint creditors.

and the making of such order: provided always, that when such insolvent shall be indebted or liable to two or more persons jointly, if any one of such joint creditors shall have been resident within the limits aforesaid within the time aforesaid, such certificate shall operate against all such joint creditors as aforesaid, notwithstanding the non-residency within the limits aforesaid of some of the said joint creditors.

LXXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case any fiat in bankruptcy shall be issued against such insolvent trader as aforesaid, upon which he shall be declared a bankrupt before such order for discharge in the nature of a certificate as herein-before mentioned, if it shall afterwards be made to appear to any commissioner, judge, or court in bankruptcy having authority to grant a bankrupt's certificate, that such order has been made by the court in the *East Indies* as aforesaid, such commissioner, judge, or court as aforesaid may, if he think fit, thereupon grant the certificate of such bankrupt, which shall have the same force and effect, both without and within the limits aforesaid, as any certificate duly granted under any statute or statutes now in force or hereafter to be in force respecting bankrupts.

LXXXV. And be it enacted, that whenever it shall appear by the schedule of any such insolvent as aforesaid that any of the creditors are resident out of the limits aforesaid, the principal officer of the said court for the relief of insolvent debtors shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the filing of such schedule, transmit two or more copies thereof to the chief secretary of the government of the presidency within which such court is situate, who shall transmit the same to the court of directors as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt thereof; and the said court of directors shall retain the same, and permit any person or persons, being a creditor or creditors of any such insolvent debtor, at all reasonable times to inspect and examine such schedule, and shall, upon the request and at the reasonable costs and charges of any such creditor or creditors, such costs or charges to be regulated by the said court of directors, provide for him or them a copy or copies of any such schedule.

LXXXVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in all cases where any insolvent shall not have obtained his discharge in the nature of a certificate as aforesaid under this act, the said court for the relief of insolvent debtors may, if in the circumstances of the case it shall think fit, before making such order for such discharge, direct a judgment to be entered up against such insolvent in the supreme court of the presidency within which such court for the relief of insolvent debtors shall be situate, in the name of the assignee or assignees, or of such official assignee as the court shall think fit, for the amount of the debts or demands stated in the schedule of such insolvent as due or claimed, and of such as shall be established in the said court against the said insolvent's estate, or so much thereof as shall appear at the time of such order to be due, which said order shall be filed in the said court for the relief of insolvent debtors in *India*; and the production of such order, or of a copy of such order, under the seal of the said court, of which order, copy, and seal no proof shall be requisite, other than the production of such order or copy, shall be sufficient authority to the proper officer for entering up the said judgment; and then and in every such case, and notwithstanding the provisions herein-before contained, if at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said court that such insolvent is of ability to pay such debts or demands or any

part thereof, or that he is dead, leaving assets for such purpose, and that under the circumstances the same is reasonable and proper, the said court may, if it shall think fit, order, execution to be taken out upon such judgment against the property of such insolvent, whether the same may or may not be by law vested in his assignee or assignees for such sum of money as under all the circumstances of the case the said court shall order, such sum to be distributed rateably amongst the creditors of such insolvent according to the mode herein-before directed in the case of a dividend, and such further proceedings may be had upon such judgment as the court may from time to time order, until the said debts or demands shall be fully paid and satisfied, and no scire facias shall be necessary to revive or to execute such judgment on account of any lapse of time or change of parties, or otherwise, but execution shall at all times issue thereon by virtue of the order of the said court for the relief of insolvent debtors from time to time: provided always, that in case any application against any such insolvent for the purpose aforesaid shall appear to the court to be vexatious or oppressive, it shall be lawful for the said court, not only to refuse to make any order on such application, but also to dismiss the same, with such costs against the party making the same as to the said court shall appear reasonable.

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, that when the debts or demands in respect of which such judgment shall have been entered up as aforesaid shall have been discharged and satisfied, it shall be lawful for such courts, upon application of the insolvent, his heirs, executors, or administrators, to direct satisfaction to be entered on such judgment, and the production of the order of the said court for entering up such satisfaction, or of a copy thereof, under seal of the said court, of which said order or copy or seal no proof shall be requisite, other than the production of such order or copy as aforesaid, shall be a sufficient authority to the proper officer for entering up the same; and that if in any case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said court that after the said debts and demands shall have been so discharged and satisfied as aforesaid there shall remain in the possession or subject to the control of his assignee or assignees, any property of any kind or description whatsoever which has come to such assignee or assignees or to which he or they may claim title by virtue of the order made in that behalf, or otherwise by virtue of his or their office of assignee or assignees, it shall be lawful for the said court, on such application as aforesaid, to order that all such property so remaining as aforesaid shall be vested in the party so applying, and be forthwith delivered up to the said party; and such order shall have the effect of vesting the same accordingly, and the same shall be forthwith delivered up to the said party.

LXXXVIII. And whereas it is desirable to extend the benefit of this act to insolvent debtors at the settlement of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca*; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the thirty-first day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight there shall be holden within the said settlement of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca* a court for the relief of insolvent debtors which shall be a court of record, and shall be styled "the court for relief of insolvent debtors," and that the court of judicature of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca* shall from time to time appoint each of their officers, or, if the officers of such court shall be found insufficient, such additional officers as may be necessary to transact the business of such court for the relief of insolvent debtors, and to act as official assignees, examiners, and ministerial officers of such court.

LXXXIX. And be it enacted, that a court of relief of insolvent debtors shall be holden within the said settlement at such place or places as may be found most convenient, and as often as may be found necessary, and at least four times a year, by the recorder of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca*, and it shall be lawful for such court to adjourn from time to time; and the said court of judicature shall have power and is hereby directed from time to time to establish rules as to the advocates and attornies or agents who may practice in the said court for the relief of insolvent debtors, and from time to time to establish rules to regulate the proceedings of such court, and especially to prescribe in what manner notice shall be given to the creditors of parties applying for relief under this act, and in what cases besides those mentioned in this act costs may be awarded, and shall prepare and cause to be sealed with its seal a sufficient and proper list of fees to be charged and received by the officers of the said court for the relief of insolvent debtors, and shall and may from time to time alter and vary such list as may appear fit and proper, and shall certify under its seal and transmit copies of such rules and lists of fees to the court of directors of the *East India* company, to be by them or their order delivered with their observations thereon to the president of the board of commissioners of the affairs of *India*, in order for the same to be laid before her majesty, for her royal approbation, correction or revision; and other copies of the same shall at all times be fixed in some conspicuous place in the court for the relief of insolvent debtors; and no other fee or gratuity shall be received or taken by any officer, attorney, or agent practising in such last-mentioned court, except such as shall be specified in such lists.

XC. And be it enacted, that the several powers, provisions, and clauses herein-before contained, subsequent to the clause or provision for regulating the fees to be taken in the courts for the relief of insolvent debtors in *India*, shall apply and take effect in and with reference to the said settlement of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca* in the same manner in all respects as if the said powers, provisions, and clauses respectively were here repeated and re-enacted with reference thereto: and that in applying this last-mentioned provision the said court of judicature at the said settlement shall stand and be read in the place of and for the supreme court of judicature at *Calcutta*, and the court for the relief of insolvent debtors at the said settlement in the place of and for the said court for the relief of insolvent debtors at *Calcutta*, and the said settlement in the place of and for the presidency of *Fort William* and town of *Calcutta*, respectively; and where in any provision herein-before contained any sum in rupees is mentioned, such provisions shall apply in the said settlement as if a corresponding sum in dollars, at the rate of two and a half rupees to the dollar, had been mentioned in such provision; and where in any provision herein-before contained any period of time is mentioned having reference to any act to be done out of the united kingdom, after notice to be published in the *London Gazette*, such provision shall apply in the said settlement as if an additional period of four calendar months had been mentioned therein; and the several schedules to this act shall be applicable in the same manner as if the same formed part of the clauses or provisions referring to the same respectively.

XCI. And be it enacted, that where any rules or other matters are herein-before directed to be transmitted for her majesty's approbation, correction, or revision, the same respectively shall in the meantime be of full force and shall so continue until the expiration of fourteen days after the court, by whose authority such rules or other matters shall have been made shall have received from the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, a communication of her majesty's disallowance thereof, or of any alterations directed by her majesty to be made therein.

Rules &c. directed to be transmitted for her majesty's approbation shall be in force till the return of the same.

XII. And be it enacted, that whenever this statute hath used the words "court for relief of insolvent debtors," or any words of reference to the same, they shall include each court for the relief of insolvent debtors at *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay* respectively; and words describing the petition of any insolvent shall include the joint petition of two or more insolvents, and all provisions as to the one shall apply to the other; and words importing the singular number or masculine gender only shall be understood to include several matters as well as one matter, and several persons as well as one person, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, unless it be otherwise provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Interpretation of act.

XIII. And be it enacted, that this act shall, as to all matters not otherwise provided for, commence and come into operation on the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Commencement of act.

XIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall affect an act passed by the right honourable the governor general of *India* in council, in one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, for appropriating the unclaimed dividends of insolvent estates.

This act not to affect a certain act of the governor general in council of 1841.

SCHEDULES referred to by the foregoing Act.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Form of Petition by Insolvent in Custody.

In the court for relief of insolvent debtors.

In the matter of _____ an insolvent.

To the honourable the commissioners of the said court, the humble petition of _____ late of _____

Showeth,

That on the _____ day of _____ your petitioner was committed to the custody of the sheriff [by virtue of a writ of _____ issued against your petitioner at the suit of the _____ for the sum of _____], [and that detainers have since been lodged against him at the suit of _____ and _____ for sums of _____ respectively], and that he is now a prisoner in the common gaol under the process aforesaid.

That he is desirous of obtaining the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors in *India*.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays, that upon compliance with the provisions of the said act he may have the benefit of the same, and that all necessary directions may be given for that purpose.

And your petitioner, &c.

NOTE.

The blanks are to be filled up, and the parts between brackets omitted or varied according to the facts.

The petition is to be signed by the insolvent, and witnessed by the gaoler.

A similar form is to be adopted in the case of a joint petition.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Form of petition of insolvent not in custody.

In the court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

In the matter of _____ an insolvent.

To the honourable the commissioners of the said court, the humble petition of _____

Showeth,

That your petitioner is in insolvent circumstances.

That he is now residing at _____ within the jurisdiction of the supreme court of _____

That he is desirous of obtaining the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors in India.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays, that upon compliance with the provisions of the said act he may have the benefit of the same, and that all necessary directions may be given for that purpose.

And your petitioner, &c.

NOTE.

The petition to be signed by the petitioner, and witnessed by his attorney.

SCHEDULE (C.)

In the court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The schedule of _____

In the matter of _____, an insolvent.

I the said _____

do declare, that this my schedule doth contain a full and fair description of me, as to name, trade, profession, and abode, and of the debts due or growing due from me, and of all and every person to whom I am indebted, or who to my knowledge and belief claim to be my creditors, together with the nature and amount of such debts and claims respectively, distinguishing such as are admitted from such as are disputed by me, and also a full, true, and perfect account of all my estate and effects, real and personal, in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, and also of all places and employments of benefit to me, held by me, and also of all pensions and allowances which I have in possession or reversion, or which are held by any other person for me or on my behalf, or of or from which I derive or may derive any manner of benefit, and also of all rights and powers which I am, or any other person in trust for me or for my use or benefit are, in any manner whatever possessed of or interested in or entitled unto, or which I or any other person in trust for me or for my benefit have any power to dispose of, charge, or exercise for my benefit or advantage, together with a full, true, and perfect account of all the debts due or growing due to me or any person in trust for me or for my benefit or advantage, either solely or jointly with any other person, and the names and places of abode of the several persons from whom such debts are due and growing due, and of the witnesses who can prove or other evidence to prove such debts, so far as I can set forth the same; and that this my schedule doth fully and truly describe the wearing apparel, bedding, and other such necessaries and working tools and implements of myself and my family which are exempted from the operation of the act relating to insolvents in India.

and articles respectively.

CREDITORS.

No.	Names and Description of Creditors of Claimants and their present or last Residence.	Amount.	When contracted.	Admitted or disputed.	Nature and Consideration of the Debt and Securities if any; also why disputed, if disputed.
1 &c.					

Where there are cross demands, the party must be entered both as creditor and debtor, and "set off" must be written under the amount.

DEBTORS.

No.	Names and Descriptions and Places of Abode of Debtors.	Amount.	When contracted.	Good, bad, or doubtful.	Nature and Consideration of the Debt, also Securities (if any) for the same.	Witnesses, with their Residences, & other Evidence by which the Debt may be proved.

N. B.—If Property has been taken possession of by the common assignee, it must nevertheless be fully entered in the Schedule.

PROPERTY IN POSSESSION.

		Supposed Value.
1. Interest in Land, Houses, Rents, or other Real Estate.	Describe the Quantity of Estate, if less than the absolute Proprietary Right, as Lease for Years, Lease for Lives, &c, local Description, Names of Tenants, annual Rent or Value, Statement of Incumbrances (if any) thereupon, with Description of them, and Dates.	
2. Goods, Choses in Action.	Household Furniture, ... Wearing Apparel (not excepted) Jewels, Trinkets, and Ornaments, .. Plate, Linen, China, Glass, ... Wines and other Liquors, ... Books, Prints, and Pictures, ... Horses and other Animals, ... Carriages, ... Farming Stock, Crops, and Implements of Husbandry, ... Other crops on Cultivation, ... Stock in Trade, Machinery, and Utensils in my Business of, ... Ships and Shares of Ships, describing the Ships by Name, and Master, or other sufficient Description, ... Cash, Bills, Notes, Bonds, &c, any other Property not particularly specified, ... 3. Property in public Securities, Indentures, or otherwise, Shares in Companies, Annuities, &c.	
4. Unpaid Legacies	Describe the Fund, Stock, Company, Security, &c, and state in whose Name, and also when and by whom the last Dividend or other Payment in respect of the same was received, and Shares of Estate. Legacies, Shares of Intestates' Estates, with all particulars concerning the same, ...	

PROPERTY IN REVERSION, PLACES, PENSIONS, ALLOWANCES, RIGHTS, AND POWERS.

Contingent as well as vested Interests must be entered.

Real and Personal Estate and Effects in which I have any Interest in reversion, remainder, or expectancy.

		Supposed Value of my Interest, if now to be sold
1. Interests in Land, Houses, Rents, and other Real Estate. 2. Personal Property, as Goods and certain Choses in Action. 3. Other Personal Property, as public Securities, Indian or otherwise, Shares in Companies, Annuities.	Describe the Property as in the Division relating to Property in possession; add a Description of the Nature of the Interest, and from whom and in what manner it is derived, with Names and Descriptions of Persons now enjoying the same, the Value or annual Value, according to the Nature of the Property, and in whose Name or Names the Property now stands, or who has the legal Interest therein, according to the Nature of the Property.	
Places, Pensions, and Allowances in possession or reversion.	Places of Employments held by me, with the Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments thereof; also all Pensions and Allowances in possession or reversion held by me, or by any other Person or Persons for me or on my Behalf, or of or from which I derive or may derive any Benefit.	
Rights and Powers, ...	Rights and Powers which I or any other Person or Persons in trust for me, or for my Use, benefit, or advantage, am or are in any manner seized or possessed of or interested in or entitled unto, or which I or any other Person or Persons in trust for me or for my Benefit have any Power to dispose of, charge, or exercise for my Benefit or Advantage,	
Excepted Articles, ...	Excepted Articles, and the Value thereof, ... Give a full Description of the excepted Articles and their Value.	

The schedule to be signed by the insolvent, and witnessed by his Attorney.

A similar form must be adopted in the case of a joint schedule.

SCHEDULE (D.)

Form of petition for adjudication of insolvency.

FORM NO. 1.

In the court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

In the matter of _____ an insolvent.

To the honourable the commissioners of the said court.

The humble petition of _____ of

Showeth,

That on or about the _____ day of _____ the said
[here state the time and place of the charge in execution or commitment of the prisoner, and the amount of the debt or sum of money for which the prisoner shall have been so charged in execution or committed]

That your petitioner is desirous that the said prisoner should be dealt with according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors in India.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that the said _____ may be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, pursuant to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors in India, and that the proper order may thereupon be made.

And your petitioner, &c.

FORM NO. 2.

In the court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

In the matter of _____ an insolvent.

To the honourable the commissioners of the said court.

The humble petition of _____ of

Showeth,

That _____ late of _____ (heretofore and up to _____
 _____ carried on the trade or business of _____ at _____), and thereby, as your petitioner is advised, became a trader within the meaning of the bankrupt laws.

That on or about the _____ day _____ the said _____
[here state shortly the act or acts of insolvency relied on], whereby, as your petitioner is advised and believes, the said _____ is liable to be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency.

That at the time aforesaid the said _____ was and now is indebted to your petitioner in the sum of _____ *[state for what the party is indebted, as for goods sold and delivered, &c.]*

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that the said _____ may be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, pursuant to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors in India, and that the proper order may thereupon be made.

And your petitioner, &c.

NOTE.

The blanks must be filled up, and the parts within brackets varied or supplied, as the case may require.

A similar form must be used in the case of a joint petition.

SCHEDULE (E.)

Form of petition for discharge in the nature of a certificate of an insolvent not a trader.

In the court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

In the matter of _____ an insolvent.

To the honourable the commissioners of the said court.

The humble petition of the said insolvent

Showeth,
That on or about the _____ day _____ [the circum-
stances to be stated shortly]

That the estate of your petitioner has realized one third of the amount of the debts established in this court in the matter of the said insolvency [or, that the major part in number and value of the creditors of your petitioner contained in the said schedule, or who have since established their debts in this court, have consented to the discharge of your petitioner from all further liability in respect of his aforesaid debts, provided that this court shall so or let], as appears by the schedule annexed to this petition, to which your petitioner craves leave to refer.

That your petitioner is desirous of obtaining a discharge in the nature of a certificate under the provisions of the said act.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays, that he may be discharged from all liability in respect of such debts, and that all necessary directions may be given for that purpose.

And your petitioner, &c.

NOTE.

The blanks must be filled up, and the parts between brackets varied, as the case may require.

The schedule to contain a copy of the original schedule, and of the debts proved since, if any, and the consents of the creditors must be signed by them, or their attorneys specially authorized.

SCHEDULE (F.)

Form of petition for discharge in the nature of a certificate of an insolvent trader.

In the court for the relief of insolvent debtors.

In the matter of _____ an insolvent trader.

To the honourable the commissioners of the said court.

The humble petition of the said insolvent

Showeth,

That your petitioner, prior to his insolvency, herein-after mentioned, carried on the trade or business of _____ and thereby became a trader within the meaning of the bankrupt laws.

That on or about the _____ day of _____ your petitioner petitioned for his discharge, under the act for the relief of insolvent debtors in India (or, was adjudged by this court to have committed an act of insolvency.

That on or about the _____ day of _____ your petitioner duly filed his schedule in this court, and that your petitioner is desirous of obtaining a discharge in the nature of a certificate under the provisions of the act relating to insolvent debtors in India; and he therefore humbly prays that all necessary directions may be given for that purpose, and that your petitioner may, by the order of this court for his discharge in the nature of a certificate, be discharged from all liability in respect of the debts or claims established, or which might by law be proved in this court, in the matter of his insolvency.

And your petitioner, &c.

NOTE.

The petitioner must annex to this petition a copy of his schedule, and include all debts established, though not included in the schedule as originally filed.

The blanks must be filled up, and the parts between brackets varied, as the case may require.

ABSENTEES' SALARY ACT.

Port William, General Department.

3d January, 1837.

The following Act of Parliament, passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, is published for general information;—

VICTORIA 1. CAP. XLVII.

An act to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers during their absence from their respective stations in India.

(12th July, 1837.)

33 G. 3 c. 52.

Whereas under and by virtue of an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third intitled *An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with their, exclusive trade under certain limitations; for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provisions for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,*

3 & 4 W. c. 45.

and of another act passed in the third and fourth, years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled *An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company and for the better government of his majesty's India territories, till the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four,* it is enacted, that "if any governor or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; and whereas, it is further provided, in the said last-mentioned Act, that it shall be lawful for the said company, to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who, having left their stations, intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence; and, it is expedient, that such provision of the law should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned; be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and

consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same that so much and such parts of the said two acts passed respectively in the thirty third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of His said late majesty King William the Fourth, and of any other act or provision of the law, as enacts that if any governor or other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence, to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any officer or servant of the company under the rank of governor, or member of council, who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong in consequence of sickness under such rules as may from time to time be established by the governor-general of India in council, or by the Governor in Council of such presidency, as the case may be, and who shall proceed to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, or the Cape of Good Hope or to the Mauritius, or to the Island of St. Helena; nor to the case of any officer or servant of the said company, under such rank as aforesaid, who with the permission of the Government of the presidency to which he shall belong, shall quit such presidency in order to proceed to another presidency, for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe, until the departure of such officer or servant from such last-mentioned presidency, with a view to return to Europe, so as that port of such departure for Europe shall not be more distant from the place which he shall have quitted in his own presidency, than any port of embarkation within such presidency.

So much of the provision of the recited Acts as prohibits the payment of salaries to officers in the service of the East India Company, during their absence, shall not extend to cases of sickness.

Nor the cases of officers quitting one presidency for another, in order to embark for Europe.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no such rule so to be established as aforesaid, shall have any force or validity until the same shall have been approved by the court of directors of the said company, subject to the control of the commissioners for the Affairs of India, in like manner as is provided by the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth.

No rule valid till approved by the Court of Directors, subject to the control, of the commissioners for the Affairs of India.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, subject to such control as aforesaid, to direct the re-funding by any officer or servant, of the said company, or by the representatives of any such officer or servant, of the whole or any part of the salary or allowance, which he or they may have received under or by virtue of any such rule so to be established as aforesaid, if it shall appear to the said court subject to such control as aforesaid, that the permission to such officer or servant to quit the presidency to which he shall belong; hath been improperly granted or obtained; and such sum as the said court, subject to such control as aforesaid, shall direct such officer or servant or the representatives of such officer or servant, to refund, shall be a debt due to the said company, and shall be recoverable by them in any court in like manner, as any debt may now, or hereafter shall, be recovered by them.

Power for the Court of Directors subject to aforesaid control, to direct the refunding of any part of the allowance paid under any of the said rules.

The honorable the president in council having considered the terms of sections I and II, of the above act, and also of paragraph 3, of a dispatch from the honorable Court of Directors, is of opinion that the exemption ground by that act, from the provision of the Act 33d, George III. which prohibited the payment of any salary to servants of the honorable

Para 3. The absentee regulations enacted by the Supreme Government and approved by us, with the Board, of Commissioners

are those which you will observe giving effect to the provisions of this act. company after the date of their departure from the presidency to which they might be attached, may be granted to servants of either presidency, the Members of Government excepted, who may have quitted or who may quit the same, in consequence of sickness under the rules established by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Hon'ble Court, or who may proceed to another presidency not more distant than their own, for the purpose of embarking for Europe. But no new rules on the subject can be established hereafter, to take effect before their approval by the Honorable Court.

The president in council deeming it necessary, therefore, to declare the rules that have been passed under such sanction and are still in force, and the modifications made therein by the application to them of the act in question, direct the following rules to be published together with the Act 1 Victoria, cap. 47. for General information.

CIVIL SERVANTS.

1. Civil Servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius or the Island of St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, with leave granted by the Governments to which they are respectively attached, under medical certificates, countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board at the presidency, shall, from the date of the pilot leaving the vessel in which they embark to date of their return, provided the period of absence do not exceed two years, draw the allowances of their respective offices, subject to the following deductions.

If the salary exceeds 2,000 rupees per mensem, one-sixth for one year, and for the second year one-fourth.

If the salary do not exceed 2,400 rupees per mensem, one-eighth for first year, and one-sixth for the second year.

If the salary of officer be not more than 500 rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made for the first year; and if it be only so much more, that the prescribed deduction at the rate one-eighth would reduce the allowance drawn to less than 500 rupees per mensem, only so much shall be deducted as will reduce the salary drawn to 500 rupees per mensem. After the first year, of deduction of one-eighth shall be made from the salary of the officers referred to in this rule.

2. After the close of the second year, when the salary of office ceases, civil servants who may obtain an extension of leave, will draw the subsistence allowance of their rank only, but no such servant, absent on leave, on account of sickness, shall draw a less allowance as a civil servant out of employ, than that of a junior merchant, viz. Sa. Rs. 224 per mensem.

3. The maximum period of which any civil servant shall be allowed to draw the salary of office, or any part thereof, is two years from the date of embarkation, and the offices of servants who may not return within that period, will be vacant and liable to be filled by fresh appointment. Civil servants who may so overstay the period of two years, provided they obtain an extension of leave, and account to the satisfaction of the Government to which they are attached, for the delay of their return, shall, as above provided, receive the subsistence allowance of a servant of their rank, subject to the exception above specified in favor of junior servants; but if they continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shown, that allowance also will be forfeited.

4. Civil Servants absent on leave, on account of sickness duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may, as

heretofore, apply to be admitted to furlough by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the furlough will, in such cases, take effect from the date of leaving their presidency, consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or their agents, after their departure, must, in that case, be re-adjusted, and the difference re-funded.

5. Civil Servants desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of the act above referred to, and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount as may be required by the Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn, either by agents at the presidency or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to Europe on Furlough, or otherwise coming under retrenchment.

6. No second leave will be granted to any Civil Servant who has been absent beyond sea for two years, until three years after the date of return from sea; but if a Civil Servant is compelled by sickness to proceed to sea again within this period, after having been absent less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, drawing the proportion of salary allowed for the remaining time, as if the leave had been continuous.

MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING CIVIL SITUATIONS.

7. Military officers employed in the civil department and drawing a civil allowance, are entitled, in common with officers holding staff situations in the military department, to draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent at sea, on leave under medical certificate, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil or staff pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

8. The above allowances are to be drawn for a total period not exceeding two years from the date when the vessel in which such officers embark may leave the presidency or other port of departure; and the civil situation held by any officer who shall not return within that period, shall be considered vacant.

9. The rules for furnishing medical certificates and for regulating the forms and manner of drawing military allowances during absence on leave, have been laid down in General Orders of the Military Department.

10. The Civil Auditor will pass the bills of officers on leave beyond sea, under medical certificate, for the portion of their civil salary which they are permitted to draw by those rules, in like manner, as is provided for Civil Servants proceeding to sea on medical certificate. But it is hereby provided, that Civil allowances shall not be drawn by a military officer under this rule, after the date of departure beyond sea, unless security shall have been previously given in such amount as may be fixed by Government.

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

11. Chaplains proceeding to any place beyond sea for the benefit of their health, under the rules prescribed for officers of the Ecclesiastical department, shall, in respect to the proportion of allowances to be drawn during the period of absence as also in respect to the conditions and period for which such allowances are to be drawn, and likewise in respect to the allowances to be drawn in case of their not returning within two years, be subject to the same precise rules as Civil Servants proceeding to any place beyond sea on sick leave.

PILOTS.

12. The following rules have been established for members of the Pilot Service, under the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors:—

13. Members of the pilot service, whose state of health may require a voyage to sea or who may on that account desire to leave the presidency shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, the Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it may draw, while absent on such leave, his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited, exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate must be countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required to enable the Pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere, under the following rules:—

14. Branch Pilots, Master Pilots, Mates and Volunteers, compelled by sickness, duly certified to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea, within the limits of the Hon'ble Company's charter, shall be entitled to draw the reduced allowances, and to receive the passage-money allotted to them in the following table:

	Monthly Allowance.*		Passage money
Branch Pilot, ...	Sa.	Rs. 500	500
Master ditto, ...	"	250	400
Mate ditto, ...	"	125	350
Senior 2d Mate, ...	"	80	320
Junior ditto, ...	"	70	300
Volunteer, ...	"	60	300

15. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, will receive passage-money and draw allowances as heretofore, from the date of the vessel in which they embark leaving her pilot for sea as follows:—

PASSAGE ALLOWANCES.

Branch Pilot, ...	Sa.	Rs. 1,497	5
Master ditto, ...	"	956	14
Mate ditto, ...	"	765	8
Senior 2d Mate, ...	"	660	13
Junior ditto, ...	"	574	2
Volunteers, ...	"	478	7

ALLOWANCES PAYABLE DURING SICK LEAVE IN EUROPE.

Branch Pilot, ...	200	Sa.	Rs. per month
Master, ...	90	"	ditto
First Mate, ...	50	"	ditto
Second ditto, ...	40*	"	ditto
Volunteers, ...	40	"	ditto

16. Members of the pilot service absent at the Cape or elsewhere, under the rule for such absence above stated, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they forward to the

* These allowances are to be subject to the subscriptions to the Pension-funds.

Marine Board a renewed certificate from the Colonial Surgeon or other principal medical officer of the place where they may be residing, stating that prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

17. A Member of the pilot service, absent under the above rules, may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months, as required in the preceding rule, continue absent from India, for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing during absence the allowances stated, either through his agent, at Calcutta, or by bill signed in the presence of a Magistrate at the place where he may be residing, and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The bills may be drawn in duplicate, and will be payable to the order of the pilot, provided, however, that no pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision, unless he shall give security to such amount as may be prescribed by government to cover any re-funds to which he may become liable in case of proceeding to Europe or of over-receipt by agents.

18. Any member of the pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall, from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any subsequent date, whether he shall be restored or not, according as he shall be able to satisfy the marine board and government, that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes beyond his control.

19. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of clause I. Act I. Victoria, cap. 47, it is further provided, in respect to all the above classes of officers, that if they embark with the permission of government, at any other presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided, that it be not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond sea, shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective presidency, and the same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India, will be granted to officers of the several services referred to embarking at other presidencies or places in India, not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, with the leave of government previously obtained for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough, or of retiring from the service altogether.

20. In the above rules no provision is made for cases of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service after leaving their presidency with the permission of the Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council, to require a new rule, which, under the terms of the act, requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared, that the security to be given by servants as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their presidency, must provide for the case of such retirement, and the servants must bind themselves to re-fund the whole of the allowances so drawn, in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without return to their presidency, provided, that the new rules to be established, should require such re-fund.

By order of the Hon'ble the president in council,

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

AMENDED MUTINY AND REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. XXXVII.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and for providing for the Observance of Discipline in the India Navy, and to amend the Laws for regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in Service.

[4th August, 1840.

4 G 4 c 31.

Whereas an act was passed in the fourth year of the Reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and Desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage*, and it being requisite, for the retaining of such forces in their Duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that soldiers who shall mutiny or stir up sedition, or shall desert the said company's service, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if any person who is or shall be commissioned or in pay as an officer, or who is or shall be

Punishment for Mutiny, Desertion, and divers other Military Crimes.

hated or in pay as a non-commissioned officer or soldier in the service of the said company, shall, at any time during the continuance of this act, begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition in the Land or marine forces of her majesty or of the said company, or shall not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny or intended mutiny shall not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer; or shall cast away his arms or ammunition, or otherwise misbehave himself before the enemy; or shall shamefully abandon or deliver up any garrison, fortress, post, or guard committed to his charge, or which he shall be commanded to defend, or shall compel the governor or commanding officer of any garrison, fortress, or post to deliver up to the enemy or to abandon the same; or shall speak words or use any other means to induce such governor or commanding officer, or others, to misbehave towards the enemy, or shamefully to abandon or deliver up any garrison, fortress, post, or guard committed to their respective charge, which he or they shall be commanded to defend; or shall treacherously make known the watchword; or shall intentionally occasion false alarms in action, camp, garrison, or quarters; or shall leave his post, for plunder or otherwise, before relieved, or shall be found sleeping on his post; or shall hold correspondence with or give advice or intelligence to any rebel or enemy of her majesty or the said company, either by letters, messages, signs, or tokens, in any manner of way whatsoever; or shall knowingly harbour or protect such rebel or enemy, or shall treat or enter into any terms with such rebel or enemy, without the

licence of the said company or of the said company's governor general in council, or governor in council at any of their presidencies, or without the licence of the general or chief commander; or who shall do violence to any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to the quarters of the forces; or shall force a safeguard; or shall strike or shall use or offer any violence against his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer; or shall desert the said company's service: all and every person and persons so offending in any of the matters before mentioned, whether such offence shall be committed within the dominions of her majesty or the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or in foreign parts upon Land or upon the Sea, within or without the limits of the charter of the said united company, shall suffer death, transportation, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be awarded.

11. And be it enacted, that the general or other officers commanding in chief the forces of or belonging to the presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay* respectively for the time being may appoint general courts-martial, and issue his warrant to any general or other officer not below the degree of a field officer, the having the command of a body of troops of her majesty, or of the said company, empowering them respectively to appoint general courts martial, as occasion may require, to be holden within the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place (other than *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca* in the territories under the government of the said company, and situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies respectively, for the trial of any person under his command, accused of having committed wilful murder or any other capital crime, or of having used violence or committed any offence against the person or property of any subject of her majesty, or any other person entitled to her majesty's protection, to the protection of the respective governments of the *East India* company, or of any state in alliance with the said company, within the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place, other than *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, or Malacca*, in the territories under the government of the said company, situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies respectively; and the persons accused, if found guilty, shall suffer death, or be liable to transportation for life or for a term of years, or to such other punishment, according to the nature and degree of the respective offences, as by such sentence of any such general court-martial shall be awarded; provided always, that any person so tried shall not be liable to be tried for the same offence by any other court whatsoever.

Power to appoint General Courts Martial any where beyond 120 miles from the presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay*, except *Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore and Malacca*, for the trial of capital offenders.

111. And be it enacted, that in every case wherein sentence of death or transportation shall be pronounced, or a sentence of death shall be commuted to transportation, for any such capital offence committed at any place situated above one hundred and twenty miles from the presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay* respectively and being within the territories under the government of the said company, such sentence, whether original, revised, or commuted, shall not be carried into execution until confirmed by the general or other officer commanding in chief at the presidency, with the concurrence of the governor general in council, or governor in council of the presidency in the territories subordinate to which the offender shall have been tried, although such offender may belong to the forces of another presidency: provided always, that such sentence shall have been regularly reported to and

Sentence of Death or transportation not to be carried into execution till confirmed by the officer commanding in chief, with the concurrence of the Governor of the Presidency.

approved and confirmed by the general or other officer commanding in chief the forces of the presidency to which such offender shall belong, and by whom or under whose authority the court martial by which such offender shall have been tried was appointed.

Such offenders if apprehended by the Civil authorities, to be delivered over for trial by Court Martial.

IV. And be it enacted, that if any person liable to be tried by a court-martial for any such offence alleged to have been committed within the territories of any Foreign State, or in any country under protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place (other than *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, or Malacca*,) in the territories under the government of the said company situate above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay* respectively, and for which no proceeding shall have been commenced in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be apprehended by the authority of or brought before any magistrate for any such offence, such magistrate shall deliver over such accused person to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps, or detachment to which such accused person shall belong, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of his being tried by a court martial for such offence as herein-before is provided in that behalf.

The ordinary course of Law not to be interfered with.

V. And be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to exempt any officer or soldier from being proceeded against by the ordinary course of law; and any commanding officer who shall wilfully neglect or refuse, when application is made to him for that purpose, to deliver over to the civil magistrate any officer or soldier accused of any capital crime, or of any violence or offence against the person, estate, or property of any of her majesty's subjects, or any other person entitled to her majesty's protection, or to the protection of the respective governments of the *East India* company or of any state in alliance with the said company, which is punishable by the ordinary course of law, or shall wilfully neglect or refuse to assist the officers of justice in apprehending such offender shall, upon conviction thereof in any prosecution in any of her majesty's courts of record in *India* be deemed to be *ipso facto* cashiered, and, shall be utterly disabled to have or hold any civil or military office or employment in the said company's service in the *East Indies*, and a copy of the record of such conviction subscribed and attested by the clerk of the crown, or other proper officer of the court in which such conviction shall take place, shall, within two months from the time of such conviction, be transmitted to the judge advocate general of the army to which such offender shall belong; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to require the delivery over to the civil magistrate of any such person accused of any offence who shall have been tried for such offence by any court-martial in manner herein-before provided in respect of offences committed within the territories of any foreign state, or in any country under the protection of her majesty or the said company, or at any place in or out of the territories of the said company situate above one hundred and twenty miles from the said presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay*, respectively, or against whom any effectual proceeding shall have been taken or ordered to be taken, for the purpose of bringing such person to trial by such court-martial as aforesaid; provided also, that no person or persons, being acquitted or convicted of any capital crime, violence, or offence by the civil magistrate or the verdict of a jury, shall be liable to be punished by a court-martial for the same otherwise than by cashiering.

After trial by the Civil power, no other punishment than cashiering.

No soldier liable to arrest for debt, unless amounting to 300 company's rupees.

VI. And be it enacted, that no person whatever enlisted into the company's service as a soldier shall be liable to be arrested or taken therefrom, by any process or execution whatever, other than for some criminal matter, unless an

affidavit (for which no fee shall be taken) shall be made by the plaintiff or some one on his behalf, before a judge of the court out of which such process or execution shall issue, or before some person authorized to take affidavits in such courts of which affidavit a memorandum shall, without fee be endorsed upon the back of such process, that the original debt for which the action has been brought or execution sued out amounts to the value of three hundred company's rupees at the least, over and above all costs of suit in the action or actions on which the same shall be grounded; and any judge of such court may examine into any complaint thereof made by a soldier or by his superior officer, and by warrant under his hand discharge such soldier without fee, he being shown to be duly enlisted, and to have been arrested contrary to the intent of this act, and shall award reasonable costs to such complainant, who shall have for the recovery thereof the like remedy that the person who takes out the said execution might have had for his costs, or the plaintiff in the like action might have had for the recovery of his costs, in case judgment had been given for him with costs, against the defendant in the said action; provided that any plaintiff, upon notice of the cause of action first given in writing or left at such soldier's last quarters, may file a common appearance, in any action to be brought for or upon account of any debt whatsoever, and proceed therein to judgment according to the course of the court, and have execution other than against the body.

Plaintiff may enter a common appearance, &c.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for her majesty to make articles of war for the better government of the said company's forces, which articles of war shall be judicially taken notice of by all judges and in all courts whatsoever; and copies of the same, printed by the queen's printer, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the same shall have been made and established by her majesty, be transmitted by her majesty's secretary at war, signed with his own hand and name, to the judges of her majesty's superior courts at *Westminster, Dublin, Edinburgh*, and in *India* respectively, and also to the governors of her majesty's dominions abroad, and the territories within the limits of the charter of the said company; provided that no person shall by such articles of war be subject to any punishment extending to life or limb or transportation within the dominions of her majesty, or the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, for any crime committed within one hundred and twenty miles distance from either of the presidencies of *Fort William, Fort Saint George, or Bombay*, which is not expressed to be so punishable by this act; provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall in any manner impeach or affect any articles of war, or any matters enacted or in force, or which hereafter may be enacted by the government of *India*, respecting officers or soldiers being natives of the *East Indies* or other place within the limits of the said company's charter, and to whom the present act is declared not to be applicable.

The Queen may make articles of war of which all Courts shall take Judicial notice; and copies to be transmitted to judges and Governors.

VIII. And be it enacted, that on the trial of all offences committed by any native officer or soldier or follower, reference shall be had to the articles of war framed by the Government of *India* for such native officers, soldiers, or followers, and to the established usages of the service.

Trial of Native Officer or Soldier.

IX. And be it enacted, that her Majesty may from time to time grant a commission or warrant under her royal sign manual unto the court of directors of the said company, who by virtue of such commission or warrant shall have power under the seal of the said company to authorize and empower their governor general in council and governor in council for the time being at the presidencies of *Port William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay* respectively, from time to time to appoint courts martial, and to authorize and empower the general or other officer commanding any body of the force

The Queen may authorize the Court of Directors of the East India Company to empower the India Governments and their Commanding Field Officers to appoint Courts Martial.

employed in the said company's service to appoint general courts martial, as well as to authorize any officer under their respective commands, not below the degree of a field officer, to convene general courts-martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of offences committed by any of their forces under their several commands whether the same shall have been so committed before or after such officer shall have taken upon himself such command, all which court-martial shall be constituted and shall regulate their proceedings according to the several provisions herein-after specified; provided that, whenever any of her majesty's forces shall be employed to act under the authority of any of the said company's presidencies in the *East Indies*, the power of appointing court martial or authorizing the appointment of court-martial for the trial of any officer or soldier of the said company of or belonging to such presidencies, shall be in the officer for the time being commanding in chief at such presidency.

The Queen may authorize the convening of Courts martial for trying Offences against Articles of War.

X. And be it enacted, that, for bringing to Justice offenders against such articles of war as may be framed by her majesty as herein-before provided, it shall be lawful for her majesty to grant her commission or warrant to the persons and in the manner herein mentioned and expressed for convening, and authorizing any officer under their respective commands, not below the degree of a field officer, to convene courts-martial, as well in the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the company as elsewhere where the troops of the company are or may be employed, as occasion may require, for the trial of offences committed by any of the forces under their several commands, whether the same shall have been committed before or after such officer shall have taken upon himself such command.

Offenders may be tried and punished in Places other than where the Offences have been committed.

XI. And be it enacted, that any person subject to the provisions of this act who shall, in any part of her majesty's dominions or the possessions or territories under the government of the *East India* company, or elsewhere, commit any offence for which he may be liable to be tried by court-martial by virtue of this act, may be tried and punished for the same in any part of her majesty's dominions or the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or elsewhere where he may have come after the commission of the offence, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed where such trial shall take place.

Composition and constitution of General Courts martial.

XII. And be it enacted, that all general courts-martial held under the authority of this act shall consist of not less than thirteen commissioned officers, except the same shall be holden in any place out of her majesty's dominions, or of the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company; or at *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore or Malacca*, at which places such general court martial may consist of any number not less than five; and no judgment of death shall pass without the concurrence of two-thirds at least of the officers present; and the president shall in no case be the officer commanding in chief or governor of the garrison where the offender shall be tried, nor under the degree of a field officer, unless where a field officer cannot be had, nor in any case whatsoever under the degree of a captain.

Powers of General Court martial.

XIII. And be it enacted, that a general court-martial may sentence any soldiers to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, in any public prison or other place which the court or the officer commanding the regiment or corps to which the offender belongs or is attached shall appoint, and may also direct that such offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment,

it exceeding one month at a time, or three months at different times with intervals of not less than one month between such times in one year, of such imprisonment with hard labor, or may sentence any soldier to corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, for immorality, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty; and a general court-martial may, in addition to any such punishment as aforesaid, sentence any offender to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay and pension on discharge, and whensoever any court-martial by which any soldier shall have been tried and convicted of any offence punishable with death shall not think the offence deserving of capital punishment, such court-martial may instead of awarding a corporal punishment or imprisonment, adjudge the offender, according to the degree of the offence, to be transported as a felon for life or for a certain term of years, or may sentence him to general service as a soldier in any corps of the said company's forces, and in any country or place, (such country or place being within the limits of the said company's charter, and under the said company's government,) which the officer commanding in chief at the presidency to which the offender belongs shall thereupon direct or may, if such offender shall have enlisted for a limited number of years, sentence him to serve for life as a soldier in any corps of the said company's forces which such officer commanding in chief shall direct; and the court may, in addition to any other punishment, sentence such offender to forfeit all advantage as to increase of pay or as to pension on discharge which might otherwise have accrued to such offender; provided in all cases where a capital punishment shall have been awarded by a general court-martial it shall be lawful for the officer commanding in chief the forces of the presidency to which the offender shall belong, instead of causing such sentence to be carried into execution to order the offender to be transported as a felon, either for life or for a certain term of years, as shall seem meet to the officer commanding as aforesaid.

XIV. And be it enacted, that her majesty may, by any order or orders, to be by her from time to time made with the advice of her privy council, appoint, or by any such order or orders in council authorize the governor general of *India* in council, and the governor in council of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, to appoint, any place or places beyond the seas within her majesty's dominions to which felons and other offenders may be conveyed; and that when such offenders shall be about to be transported from any of the said presidencies to such place of transportation the governor of such presidency shall give orders for his intermediate custody and removal to the ship to be employed for his transportation, and shall empower some person to make a contract for the effectual transportation of the offender to the place so appointed, and shall direct security to be given or such transportation.

The Queen empowered to appoint or to authorize the Indian Government to appoint places of Transportation.

Indian Governments to execute Sentences of Transportation.

XV. And be it enacted, that as soon as such offender shall be delivered to the governor of the colony, or other person or persons to whom the contractor or other person appointed for that purpose as aforesaid shall be so directed to deliver him, every such person shall, within the place or places to which under or in pursuance of any such order or orders in council they shall be sent or transported, be subject and liable to all such and the same laws, rules and regulations as are or shall be in force in any such place or places with respect to convicts transported from *Great Britain*.

Transported to be subject to the Convict Laws of the Place of Transportation.

XVI. And be it enacted, that every paymaster or other commissioned officer, or any person employed in the ordnance or commissariat department or in any manner in the care or distribution of any money, provisions, forage, or stores who shall embezzle or fraudulently misapply, or be

Trial and Punishment for Embezzlement and similar Offences.

concerned in or connive at the embezzlement, fraudulent misapplication, or damage of any money, provision, forage, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to her majesty's forces, or for her use, or belonging to the *East India* company or for their use, may be tried for the same by a general court-martial, which may adjudge any such offender to be transported as a felon for life or for any certain term of years, or to suffer such punishment, of fine or imprisonment, dismissal from the said company's service, and incapacity of serving the *East India* company in any office, civil or military, such court shall think fit, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and every such offender shall in addition to any other punishment make good at his own expence the loss and damage sustained, which shall have been ascertained by such court-martial, and the loss and damage, so ascertained as aforesaid, shall be a debt to her majesty or the *East India* company, as the case may be, and may be recovered accordingly.

Composition and powers of district or Garrison Courts martial.

XVII. And be it enacted, that a district or garrison court-martial shall consist of not less than five commissioned officers and, may sentence any soldier to any imprisonment, with or without hard labor, in any public prison or other place which such court or the officer commanding the regiment or corps to which the offender belongs or is attached shall appoint, and may also direct that such offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding one month at a time, or three months at different times with intervals of not less than one month between such times in the year, of such imprisonment with hard labor, or may sentence any soldier to corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, for immorality, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty; and such court may, in addition to either of the said punishments, sentence a soldier to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay, and to pension or discharge, for disgraceful conduct.

In wilfully maiming or injuring himself, or any other soldier at the instance of such soldier, with intent to render himself or such soldier unfit for service :

In tampering with his eyes :

In malingering, feigning disease absenting himself from hospital whilst under medical care, or other gross violation of the rules of any hospital, thereby wilfully producing or aggravating disease or infirmity, or wilfully delaying his cure :

In purloining or selling stores, the property of the crown or of the *East India* company :

In stealing any money or goods, the property of a comrade, or of any military or regimental mess :

In producing false accounts or returns :

In embezzling or fraudulently misapplying money intrusted to him, belonging either to the crown or the *East India* company :

Or in committing any petty offences of a felonious or fraudulent nature, to the injury of or with intent to injure any person, civil or military :

Or for any other disgraceful conduct, being of a cruel, indecent, or unnatural kind :

And such offender may be further put under stoppages, not exceeding two-thirds of his daily pay, until the amount be made good of any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct; and if any soldier shall be convicted of any such disgraceful conduct, and shall be sentenced to forfeiture of his claim to pen-

sion, the court may further recommend him to be discharged with hono^r from the service; and any such court shall deprive a soldier, if convicted of a charge of habitual drunkenness, of his liquor when issued in any kind, or of his allowance in lieu of beer or liquor, or of such proportion thereof, or of such portion of his additional or regular pay, for such period, not exceeding two years, as may accord with her majesty's articles of war for the company's troops, subject to restoration on subsequent good conduct; and in addition to any such punishment, the court may, if it shall think fit, sentence such offender to imprisonment or to corporal punishment; provided that in all the foregoing cases the sentences of a district or garrison court-martial shall be confirmed by the general officer, governor, or senior officer in command of the district, garrison, or island; and the president of every court-martial, other than a general court-martial, not being under the rank of captain shall be appointed by the officer convening such court-martial; provided that such court-martial shall not have power to pass any sentence of death or transportation.

Sentences to be confirmed.

President.

XVIII And be it enacted, that in cases of mutiny and gross insubordination, or any offences committed on the line of march, the offence may be tried by a regimental court-martial, and the sentence confirmed and carried into execution on the spot by the officer in the immediate command of the troops, provided that the sentence shall not exceed that which a regimental court-martial is competent to award; and a regimental court-martial may try any soldier for habitual drunkenness, and may sentence any soldier to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding forty days, and to solitary confinement for any period not exceeding twenty days; and whenever any such court-martial shall sentence any soldier to imprisonment as aforesaid it may (if it shall think fit) direct that he be kept in solitary confinement for a certain portion or portions of the period of such imprisonment: provided always, that when such court shall direct the imprisonment to be part solitary and part otherwise, the whole period of such imprisonment, including the solitary part thereof, shall not exceed ten days, and shall be divided into periods not exceeding ten days each; and a regimental court-martial may sentence any soldier for being drunk, when on or for duty or parade, or on the line of march, to be deprived of a penny a day of his pay for any portion not exceeding thirty days, in addition to any other punishment which such court may award; and any such court shall deprive the soldier, if convicted of a charge of habitual drunkenness, of his liquor, when issued in kind, or of his allowance in lieu of beer or liquor, or of such proportion thereof, or of such portion of his additional or regular pay for such period, not exceeding six months, as may accord with her majesty's articles of war for the company's troops, subject to restoration on subsequent good conduct.

Certain offence may be tried and punished by Regimental Court Martial.

Regulation as to Imprisonment and other Punishment awarded by Regimental Court Martial.

XIX. And be it enacted, that every soldier who shall be found guilty of desertion by a general or district or garrison court-martial, where such findings shall be duly approved, or of felony in any court of civil judicature, shall thereupon forfeit all advantage as to additional pay, and to pension on discharge, in addition to any punishment which such court may award; and it shall be lawful for any court-martial empowered to try the crime of desertion, in addition to any other punishment, to direct that the offender be marked on the left side, two inches below the arm-pit, with the letter D: such letter not to be less than an inch long, and to be marked upon the skin with some ink or gunpowder, other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated.

Additional Punishments.

XX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any Officer commanding any district, or any portion of the said company's troops which may at any time be serving in any

Officer in command of Troops serving in foreign

Countries, not in
Alliance with the
East India Com-
pany may assemble
the Courts Martial

place out of the majesty's dominions, or of the possessions or territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or of the territories of those states in alliance with the said company in which the said company's forces are permanently stationed, upon complaint made to him of any offence committed against the property or person of any inhabitant or resident in any such countries, by any person serving with or belonging to the company's army, being under the immediate command of any such officer, to summon and cause to assemble a court-martial, which shall consist of not less than three officers at the least, for the purpose of trying any such person, notwithstanding any such officer shall not have received any warrant empowering him to assemble courts martial, and every such court martial shall have the same powers in regard to summoning and examining witnesses, trial of and sentence upon any such offenders, as are granted by this act to general courts-martial, provided that no sentence of any such court-martial shall be executed until the general commanding in chief of the army to which the division, brigade, detachment, or party to which any person so tried, convicted, and adjudged to suffer punishment shall belong, shall have approved and confirmed the same.

How Proceedings
shall be regulated
in cases of Con-
junction of Queens
and Company's Of-
ficers of Courts
Martial

XVI And be it enacted, that officers of her majesty's land forces and of the forces in the service of the *East India* company, may whenever it shall be necessary, sit in conjunction in courts martial which shall be regulated in like manner as if consisting wholly of officers of her majesty's land forces, or wholly officers in the service of the said company, except that upon the trial of any person in her majesty's land forces, the provisions of an act which shall exist at the time for the punishment of mutiny and desertion in her majesty's forces shall be applicable, and on the trial of any officer or soldier in the service of the said *East India* company, the provisions of this act shall be applicable, notwithstanding any officer in the actual service of the said company may have a commission from her majesty or any of her royal predecessors.

Courts Martial may
be wholly composed
of Queen's Officers

XVII And whereas it may sometimes happen that officers of the said company cannot conveniently be had to compose the whole or part of a court-martial, be it enacted that any officers or soldier, or person subject to the provisions of this act, may be tried by a general court-martial composed of officers in her majesty's service alone, provided always that the officer convening such court-martial shall specify in his warrant that no officer in the service of the said company could conveniently be had.

Oaths or solemn
Declaration to be
administered

XVIII And be it enacted, that all general and other courts martial shall administer an oath, or in case of necessity of *India*, an oath or solemn declaration, as circumstances may require, to every person who shall be examined before such court in any matter relating to any proceedings before the same.

Members of Ge-
neral Courts Mar-
tial and Other
Judge Advocate
to take the oaths
mentioned in the
Schedule

XIV And be it enacted, that in all trials by general courts martial to be held by virtue of this act the president and every member assisting at such trial, before any proceedings be had thereon, shall take the oaths in the schedule to this act annexed, before the judge advocate or his deputy, or person officiating as such, and on trials by other courts martial before the president of such court, who are hereby respectively authorized to administer the same, and any sworn member may administer the oath to the president, and as soon as the said oaths shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to

the judge advocate, or the person officiating as such, the oath in the schedule to this act annexed and no proceeding or trial shall be had but between the hours appointed by the officer commanding where the court-martial is held, except in cases which require an immediate example: provided also, that every witness duly summoned or warned to attend any court martial shall during his necessary attendance on such court, and in going to and returning from the same, be privileged from arrest, and shall, if arrested in breach of such privilege, be discharged by such court-martial or any court of law, or judge of any such court according as the case shall require upon its being made appear to such court-martial, court of law, or judge, by affidavit in a summary way, that such witness was arrested in going to or returning from or attending upon such court martial, and that every witness so duly summoned or warned to attend as aforesaid who shall not attend on such court, or who attending shall refuse to give evidence, on oath or solemn declaration or to answer all such questions as the court may legally demand, shall be liable to be attached in the courts of law, upon complaint made, in like manner as if such witness had neglected to attend on any trial in any such court.

Protection to
Witnesses

Witness not at-
tending, or refus-
ing to give evi-
dence liable to be
attached

XXV. And be it enacted, that no officer or soldier, being acquitted or convicted of any offences, shall be liable to be tried a second time by the same or any other court-martial for the same offence, unless in the case of an appeal from a regimental to a general court martial, and that no finding, opinion, or sentence given by any court-martial, and signed by the president thereof, shall be liable to be revised more than once, and no witness shall be examined nor shall any additional evidence be received by the court on such revision.

A second Trial
to be had only on
Appeal from a
Regimental to a
General Court
Martial and no
Revision more
than once

XXVI. And be it enacted, that every judge advocate, or person officiating as such at a general court martial, shall transmit, with as much expedition as circumstances will admit the original proceedings, and the sentence, finding, or opinion of such court martial, to the judge advocate general of the army in which such court martial shall be held, in whose office they are to be carefully preserved, and any person tried by a general court-martial, or any person in his behalf, shall be entitled, on demand, to a copy of such sentence, finding, or opinion, and proceeding, (paying reasonably for the same,) whether such sentence shall be approved or not, at any time not sooner than three months if the trial took place on the continent of India, or six months if beyond seas, provided that such demand as aforesaid shall have been made within the space of three years from the date of the approval or other final decision upon the proceedings before such general court-martial.

Original Pro-
ceedings, Sen-
tence &c. to be
transmitted to the
Judge Advocate
General of the
Army in which
such Court shall
be held

XXVII. And be it enacted, that the government of any of the said presidencies in India may suspend the proceedings of any court martial which may at any time be holden within such presidencies respectively.

India Govern-
ments may sus-
pend Proceedings

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that all crimes and offences which have been committed against the said act of the fourth year of the reign of his majesty King George the Fourth, or against any of the articles of war made and established by virtue of the same, may during the continuance of this act, be required of and punished in like manner as if they had been committed against the act, and every warrant for holding any court-martial under the said act of the fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth shall remain in full force, notwithstanding the repeal of such act, and

Offences against
fomenting Muti-
ny Act punishable
as if committed
against this Act,
and all existing
Proceedings con-
tinued

all proceedings of any court martial upon any trial begun under the authority of such former act shall not be discontinued by the repeal of the same, provided always, that no person shall be liable to be tried and punished for any offence against the said act or this act, or the articles of war made or to be made by virtue of the same acts, or either of them, which shall appear to have been committed more than three years before the issuing of the commission or warrant for such trial, unless the person accused, by reason of his having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within that period, in which case such person shall be liable to be tried under such commission or warrant at any time not exceeding two years after the impediment shall have ceased; or unless the conduct of the person accused shall have been submitted to the consideration of the Court of Directors of the *East India* company by the government of the presidency to which such person shall belong in which case such person shall be liable to be tried under such commission or warrant at any time not exceeding five years after his offence shall have been committed.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that every soldier shall be liable to be tried and punished for desertion from any corps into which he may have enlisted, or from Her Majesty's service, notwithstanding that he may of right belong to some corps from which he shall have originally deserted; and if such person shall be claimed as a deserter by the corps to which he originally belonged, and be tried as a deserter therefrom, or shall be tried as a deserter from any other corps into which he may have enlisted, or if he shall be tried while actually serving in some corps for desertion from any other corps, every desertion previous or subsequent to that for which he shall be under trial, as well as every previous conviction for any other offence, may be given in evidence against him, and in like manner in the case of any soldier tried for any offence whatever, any previous convictions may be given in evidence against him, provided that no such evidence shall in any case be received until after the prisoner shall have been found guilty of such offence, and then only for the purpose of affixing punishment, and provided also, that after he shall so have been found guilty, and before such evidence shall be received, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court that he had previously to his trial received notice of the intention to produce on the same; and provided further, that the court shall in no case award to him any greater or other punishment or punishments than may by this act, and by the articles of war to be framed by her majesty by virtue of this act, be awarded for the offence of which he shall have been found guilty.

XXX. And be it enacted, that any person who shall voluntarily deliver himself up as a deserter from any regiment or corps of the said company's forces, or who, upon being apprehended for desertion or any other offences, shall, in the presence of the magistrate or of the commanding officer of the place, confess himself to be a deserter from any such regiment or corps, shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted and to be a soldier, and shall be liable to serve in any such corps of the said company's forces as the commander of the forces of the said company shall think fit to appoint, whether such person shall have been ever actually enlisted as a soldier or not.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that every person who shall directly or indirectly pursue any soldier to desert shall suffer such punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court before which the conviction may take place shall adjudge; and every person who shall assist any deserter, knowing him to be such, in deserting or in concealing himself, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum of eight hundred company's rupees, and be further liable to imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months.

XXXII And be it enacted that musters shall be taken of every regiment, troop or company in the said company's service at such times as shall be appointed, and no soldier shall be absent from such musters unless properly certified to be employed on some other duty, or to be sick, or in prison, or on furlough, and every person who shall give or procure to be given any untrue certificate whereby to excuse any soldier for his absence from any muster or any other service which he ought to attend or perform, or shall make any false or untrue muster of man or horse or shall wittingly or willingly allow or sign the muster roll wherein such false muster is contained, or any duplicate thereof, or who shall directly or indirectly take or cause to be taken any money or gratuity for mustering any soldiers, or for signing any muster rolls or duplicates thereof, or shall knowingly muster any person by a wrong name, upon proof thereof upon oath made by two witnesses before a general court-martial, shall for such offence be forthwith cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any civil or military office or employment within the territories under the government of the *East India* company, or in her majesty's service or the service of the said company, and if the person giving such untrue certificate shall not have any military commission he shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred company's rupees, and any person who shall falsely be mustered or offer himself to be mustered or lead or furnish any horse to be falsely mustered, shall upon oath made by two witnesses before some magistrate residing near the place where such muster shall be made, forfeit the sum of two hundred company's rupees, and the informer, if he belong to the company's service, shall, if he demand it, be forthwith discharged.

Regulation for
Musters and Pen-
alties on false
Musters

XXXIII And be it enacted, that any soldier who shall absent himself without leave, or who shall desert shall, on conviction by a general or other court martial in addition to any punishment awarded by such court, forfeit his pay for the days on which he has so absented himself without leave or on which he has been absent by such desertion, and that no soldiers shall be entitled to pay, or to reckon service, rewards, pay, or pension, when in confinement under any sentence of any court, or during any absence from duty by commitment on a charge of any offence cognizable by a civil or criminal court, or by reason of any arrest for debt, or as a prisoner of war, or while in confinement under any charge of which he shall afterwards be convicted; and if any soldier shall absent himself without leave for any period not exceeding five days, and shall not account for the same to the satisfaction of the commanding officer, it shall be lawful to the said commanding officer (if he shall think fit) to order and direct that, in addition to such other punishment as he has authority to inflict such soldier shall also suffer forfeiture of his pay for the day or days on which he has so absented himself, and thereupon such pay shall be forfeited, and such soldier shall not be liable to be afterwards tried by court-martial for the said offence; provided always that any soldier who shall be so ordered to forfeit his pay shall have a right to insist on being tried by a court-martial for his offence instead of submitting to such forfeiture, and provided also, that any soldier acquitted of any offence for which he had been committed shall, upon return to his duty in his corps, be entitled to receive all arrears growing due, and to reckon service during his absence or confinement, and upon rejoining the service from being a prisoner of war due inquiry shall be made by a court-martial, and if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of such court that the said soldier was taken prisoner without wilful neglect of duty on his part, and that he hath not served with or under or in any manner aided the enemy, and that he hath returned as soon as possible to the service, he may thereupon be recommended by such court to receive either the whole of such arrears of pay, or a proportion thereof and to reckon service during his absence, provided also, that it shall be lawful for the government under which any soldier is serving to order or withhold the payment of the whole or any part of the pay of any such soldier during the period of absence by any of the causes aforesaid.

Suspension and
Forfeiture of Pay

Soldiers entitled to be discharged may claim to be sent home free of expense

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that every soldier entitled to his discharge under any orders or any regulations made by the said company, or upon the expiration of any period for which he shall have engaged to serve, or under this act, shall be entitled to be sent to *Great Britain or Ireland* free of expence, and be entitled on his return to have and receive marching money from the place of his being landed to the parish or place in which he shall have been originally enlisted, or at which he shall at the time of arrival in *Great Britain or Ireland* decide to take up his residence, such place not being at a greater distance from the place of his landing than the place of his original enlistment, such marching money being at the rate and reckoning *per diem* fixed for victualling soldiers in her majesty's service on the march, provided always, that every such soldier entitled to and claiming his discharge, and to be sent to *Great Britain or Ireland* shall until his arrival and disembarkation in *Great Britain or Ireland*, be subject to the provisions of this act, and the articles of war framed or to be framed by her majesty for the better government of the company's forces.

No paymaster to receive fees or to make unusual deduction out of pay or to detain pay

Punishment for soldiers

Inform against an officer or soldier who withholds pay or money of absence without leave

Penalty on persons who have in their possession or who shall knowingly detain, buy, exchange or receive from any soldier or deserters, or any other person, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall solicit or entice any soldier, or shall be employed by any soldier knowing him to be such, to sell any arms, ammunition, cloths or military furniture or any provisions, or any sheets or other articles used in barracks provided under barrack regulations, or regimental necessaries, or any article of forage provided for any horses belonging to the service or shall change the colour of any clothes as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty company's rupees, (one moiety to be paid to the informer,) together with treble value of all or any of the several articles of which such offender shall so become possessed, and if any credible person shall prove on oath or solemn declaration before a magistrate, or person exercising the like authority, a reasonable cause to suspect that any person has in his or her possession, or on his or her premises, any property of the description hereinbefore described, or with respect to which any such offence shall have been committed the magistrate or person exercising like authority may grant a warrant to search for such property as in case of stolen goods.

Recruits concerned in infirmities punishable

XXXV. And be it enacted, that no paymaster or other person shall receive any fees or make any deduction whatsoever out of the pay or all wances of any officer or soldier (without his consent be obtained thereto), other than the usual deductions, or such other necessary deductions as shall from time to time be required to be made according to the regulations of the service, and every paymaster or other officers having received any officers or soldier's pay and allowances, who shall unlawfully detain for the space of one month the same or refuse to pay the same when it shall become due, according to the several rates established by the regulations of the service, shall, upon proof thereof before a court martial, be discharged from his employment, and shall forfeit or be liable to hundred company's rupees, and be liable to such further punishment as shall by the court martial be awarded, one moiety of such fine to be paid to the informer, and the other moiety to be paid to the informer, if he demand it, be charged from any further service, provided that it shall be lawful for the governor or general in council, or the governor in council at the said presidencies respectively, to give orders for withholding the pay of any officers or soldier for any period during which such officers or soldier shall be absent without leave.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, that any person who shall unlawfully have in his or her possession, keeping, or who shall knowingly detain, buy, exchange or receive from any soldier or deserter, or any other person, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall solicit or entice any soldier, or shall be employed by any soldier knowing him to be such, to sell any arms, ammunition, cloths or military furniture or any provisions, or any sheets or other articles used in barracks provided under barrack regulations, or regimental necessaries, or any article of forage provided for any horses belonging to the service or shall change the colour of any clothes as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty company's rupees, (one moiety to be paid to the informer,) together with treble value of all or any of the several articles of which such offender shall so become possessed, and if any credible person shall prove on oath or solemn declaration before a magistrate, or person exercising the like authority, a reasonable cause to suspect that any person has in his or her possession, or on his or her premises, any property of the description hereinbefore described, or with respect to which any such offence shall have been committed the magistrate or person exercising like authority may grant a warrant to search for such property as in case of stolen goods.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that any person who shall enlist into the company's forces, and who shall be discovered to be incapable to active service by reason of any infirmity

which shall have been concealed by such person, or not declared before the justice of the peace at the time of his attestation, and mentioned at the foot thereof, may be transferred into any garrison or veteran or invalid battalion, or into her majesty's or company's marine forces, notwithstanding he shall have been enlisted for any particular regiment, and shall be entitled to receive such portion or residue of bounty only as shall be allowed by the said company by any regulation made in that behalf, in lieu and instead of the bounty upon which such man shall have been enlisted, any thing in any act or acts, to any rules or regulations relating or soldier, to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that all officers and soldiers who shall be enlisted in or transferred to the service of the said company, and all officers in the said company's service who may proceed in charge of or be appointed to do duty with such enlisted or transferred officers and soldiers, shall from a drafter their embarkation to go abroad to such place where they shall be sent in the service of the said company, be during their passage, subject to all the provisions and regulations of this act, and to all such provisions and regulations as officers and soldiers in the pay of the said company shall at any time be subject to at the garrison or place to which such officers and soldiers shall be sent.

After embarkation all Officers & Soldiers subject to this Act

XXXIX. And for as much as it may happen that offences may be committed by the said officers and men after their embarkation, and before the arrival at their place of destination abroad, which nevertheless cannot be tried and punished during their passage in such manner as such offences ought to be tried and punished, be it therefore enacted that in every such case every such officer or soldier may and shall, after his arrival at his place of destination abroad, be tried and punished for every offence committed after his embarkation and before his arrival, in the same manner as he would have been liable to be tried and punished if such offence had been committed in any place where the offender would have been tried by any court martial held under the authority of this act.

Officers turn Prisoners until their Arrival

XI. And be it enacted, that the provisions of this act shall apply to all officers and persons who are or shall be serving and hired to be employed, or who shall serve and be hired to be employed in the artillery, and in the several trains of artillery, and all conductors of store and in the department of engineers, and all officers serving or who shall serve in the corps of engineers, and all officers and persons serving or who shall serve as military surveyors or draughtsmen or in the corps of sappers and miners or pioneers, and all persons who now are or shall be in the ordnance and commissariat department, and all apothecaries, veterinary surgeons, medical store keepers, hospital stewards, and others serving in the medical establishment of the army, licensed settlers and followers, and all store keepers and other civil officers employed under the ordnance, shall be at all times subject to all the penalties and punishment mentioned in this act, and shall in all respects whatsoever be holden to be within the intent and meaning of every part of this act.

Dispersed persons include Officers and Soldiers made subject to this Act

XLI. And be it enacted, that all officers and soldiers of any troops, being mustered and in pay, which shall be raised or serving in any of the possessions of territories which are or may be under the government of the said company, or places which are or may be occupied by persons subject to the government of the said company, or by any forces of the said company under the command of any officers having a commission immediately from the government of any of the presidencies of the said company, shall be liable to martial law in like manner as the company's other forces are.

Officers and Soldiers raised or serving in friendly States subject to Martial Law

XLII. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of this act, and of any articles of war to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it all the territories which by law are divisible between the presidencies of Fort

For the purposes of this Act the Presidency of Fort William to comprise that of Agra.

William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall for all the purposes aforesaid be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

XLIII. And whereas the said company, for the safety and protection of the territories under their government, in addition to their land forces, maintain a marine establishment, heretofore called "the *Bombay marine*," but now called "the *Indian navy*," and by an act passed in the ninth year

J. G. 4 c. 72 of the reign of king *George the Fourth*, intitled *An Act to extend the provisions of the East India Mutiny act to the Bombay Marine* reciting the said act of the fourth year of king *George the Fourth*, and that it was expedient that discipline should be enforced in the said marine establishment in the manner provide by the said act of the fourth year of king *George the Fourth* in respect to the other forces of the said company, it is enacted, that the provisions of the said act of the fourth year of king *George the Fourth*, and the rules and articles of war made and to be made by virtue thereof, should extend and be applied to the service of "the *Bombay marine*," and that all persons in the service of the said company belonging to the said *Bombay marine* who should be commissioned or in pay as officers, or enlisted or in pay as non-commissioned officers or soldiers respectively, in the said company's army, should be, to all intents and purposes, liable to the provisions of the said act of the fourth year of his majesty king *George the Fourth*, and to the same rules and articles of war, and the same penalties, as the officers and soldiers of the said company's other forces; and whereas it is expedient to provide other means for enforcing discipline in the said marine establishment called "the *Indian navy*;" be it enacted, that for the retaining the forces of the said

Governor General of India in Council empowered to make Laws and Regulations for securing Discipline and punishing Offences in the Indian Navy, as fully as he may make other Laws under 5 & 4 W 4 c. 83

establishment in their duty, the governor general of *India* in council shall have power to make laws and regulations for securing the observance of an exact discipline in the said service called "the *Indian navy*," and for bringing to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow all officers, engineers, soldiers, marines, seamen, and all other belonging to the said marine establishment who shall mutiny or stir up sedition, or shall desert the said service, or shall commit any other offence which in its nature would be cognizable by court-martial under this act, or which

may be against good discipline in naval service in the same and as full and ample manner, to all intents and purposes, as by virtue of an act passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late majesty king *William the Fourth*, intitled *An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company and for the better government of his majesty's Indian Territories till the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four*, the said governor general in council now has power to make any law and regulation whatsoever; any thing in the said last mentioned act, or any other act or acts, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Court of Directors, under control, may disallow any such Laws and Regulations.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case the court of directors of the *East India* company, under the control of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India* shall signify to the said governor general in council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor general in council made by virtue of this act, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

But until repealed they shall be in force.

XLV. Provided also and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same force and effect, within and throughout the said territories, as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice

of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice any laws or regulations made by the said governor general in council.

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor general in council, without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court, other than the courts of justice established by the charters of the crown, to sentence to the punishment of death any of her majesty's natural born subjects, born in *Europe*, or the children of such subject.

No Law to be made for sentencing to punishment of death European born subjects, &c.

XLVII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that until the said governor genl. in council shall have made laws and regulations for the good government of the said *Indian* navy by virtue of the powers by this act for that purpose given, all the provisions of this act, and the rules and articles of war to be made by virtue thereof, shall extend and be applied to the said marine establishment called "the *Indian* navy;" and that all persons in the service of the said company belonging to the said *Indian* navy, who shall be commissioned or in pay as officers, or in pay as non-commissioned officers or soldiers respectively, in the said company's army, shall be, to all intents and purposes, liable to the provisions of this act, and to the same rules and articles of war, and the same penalties, as the officers and soldiers of the said company's other forces.

Until such Laws and Regulations made the provisions of this Act to be applicable to the Indian Navy.

XLVIII. And whereas by an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his majesty king *George the Fourth*, entitled *an act to amend the act of the fifty eighth year of his late majesty, for regulating the payment of regimental debts and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in service, and the receipt of sums due to soldiers; and of the fourth year of his present majesty for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India company*, provision is made for the care, application, and distribution of the effects and credits of officers and soldiers in the said company's service; and it is expedient to render such provisions more effectual; be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for all persons who may be employed, or required, by or under the authority of any articles of war in force for the time being for the *European* officers or soldiers in the service of the said company, to take care of, collect, or superintend or direct the collection of the effects of officers or soldier dying in the service of the said company out of the united kingdom, to ask, demand, and receive any such effects, and to commence, prosecute, carry on any actions or suits for the recovery thereof, and to sell and dispose of the same, without taking out any letters of administration, either with any will annexed or otherwise, in every respect as if such officer or persons employed or required as aforesaid had been appointed executors or had taken out administration of such effect; and no registrar of any court in the *East Indies*, or any person acting under the appointment or authority of such court, *ad colligenda* or otherwise, shall in any manner interpose in relation to any such effects unless required and authorized so to do by any such officer or person employed or required as aforesaid, any act, or acts, law, statute, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons employed under articles of war to collect Effects of Officers & Soldiers dying in service abroad may do so without Probate or Letters of Administration.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that all sums of money due by deceased officers and soldiers in respect of any military clothing, appointments, and equipments, servant's wages due, and household expences during the current months or in respect of any quarters, or of any mess or regimental accounts, and all sums of money due to any agent or paymaster, or quarter-master or any other officer, upon any such account or on account of any advance made for any such purpose, and also any charges or expences attending or relating to the illness or funeral of any such officer or soldier, shall be deemed and taken to be regimental debts, and shall be paid out of any arrears of pay or allowances, or out of any prize or bounty money, or the equipage, goods, chattel, and effects of any officer or soldier dying out of the united kingdom.

What Duties to be deemed Regimental Duties, & to have priority accordingly.

while in the service of the said company, in preference to any other debts, claims, or demands whatsoever upon the estate and effects of such officer or soldier, and if any doubt shall arise as to whether any claims, or demand made in relation to any officer or soldier in a regimental debt or not, or whether such charges or expenses attending or relating to the illness or funeral of such officer or soldier are proper to be allowed, such question shall be

Military Secretary to decide doubts as to Regimental Debts

decided and concluded by the order or certificate of the military secretary to the government of the presidency to which such officer or soldier shall have belonged, and all such payments shall be good and valid in law, and every person who shall make any such payment out of any such arrears of pay, effects, or proceeds or aforesaid under the provisions of this act, or in pursuance of any such order or certificate of such military secretary or into whose hands any such money shall come, shall be and are hereby indemnified for and in respect of such payments, and all other acts, matters, and things done in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or of the order or certificate of the said military secretary, in relation to the distribution of such assets; any thing in any acts, or law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Regtl Debts to be paid without Probate or Letters of Administration and the Surplus only to be deemed the Personal Estate to be Administered

L And be it enacted, that all such regimental debts shall and may be paid without probate of any will being obtained, or any letters of administration, or any conformation of testament, or letters testamentary of dative, being, taken out of any person, and the surplus only of such arrears of pay or allowances, prize or bounty money, equipment, good, and chattels, or the proceeds thereof, shall be deemed the personal estate of the deceased, for the payment of any duty in respect of any probate, or of any letters of administration or conformation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or for the purpose of distribution as personal estate, and it shall be lawful for the said military secretary to order and direct the payment or distribution of any such surplus in any case in which the same shall not exceed five hundred company's rupees, without any probate or letters of administration or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty of stamp, or upon legacies or otherwise, and it shall also be

Military Secretary to Administer such surplus when not exceeding 500 Company's Rupees without Probate or Administration and duty free

lawful for any paymaster or other person to issue any sum not exceeding the value of five hundred company's rupees which may be due to any officer deceased, or to the widow or relative of any officer deceased, or to the representatives of any such officer's widow or relative in India, in the manner without any probate or letters of administration, or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty of stamps, or upon legacies or otherwise, the same to be paid to the person who shall be notified by the said military secretary as aforesaid as being entitled thereto, and all such payments respectively shall be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made by or to any executor or administrator, or under the authority of any probate or letters of administration, or conformation of testament, letter testamentary or dative; any thing in any act or acts, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Effects remitted not deemed Assets in the Place to which remitted so as to render Administration necessary & Military Secretary authorized to order remittance of effects to any other place in

LI. And be it enacted, that such effects, or the proceeds or surplus of such effects, or any officer or soldiers so dying, when remitted to any person under any order of the military secretary to the government of any of the said company's presidencies, or to such military secretary, shall not by reason of coming to the hands of such person or military secretary be taken to be assets or effects in the place to which such proceeds or surplus may be remitted so as to render it necessary that administration should be taken out in respect thereof, and it shall be lawful for the military

secretary to the government of the presidency to which the deceased officer or

soldier shall have belonged to order that such effects, or the proceeds or surplus of any such effects shall be remitted to any other place in *India* where the same can more conveniently be paid over to the person or persons entitled thereto; and the obedience to the orders of such military secretary in respect to the payment and disposal of any such effects, proceeds or surplus of such effects, shall be a discharge from all actions, suits, and demands in respect thereof to any person to whose hands any such effects, proceeds, or surplus shall have come, and which shall have been paid and disposed of under the order of such military secretary.

LII. And be it enacted, that the effects or the proceeds or surplus of such effects, of any such officer or soldier dying as aforesaid which shall remain after satisfying such regimental debts, as aforesaid, shall with all convenient speed be transmitted to such military secretary, by the officer or person employed or required take care of, collect, and receive the same as aforesaid; and such military secretary shall cause the same, or the surplus thereof remaining after satisfying such debts, and after such payment and application as is here-in-before authorized, to be paid to the executor or legal representative (if in *India*) or such officer or soldiers; or if such executor or legal representative shall not be in *India*, or shall not within twelve months from the death of such officer or soldier claim such surplus then and in that case such military secretary shall remit the said surplus to the court of directors of the said company in *London*, to be by them paid to the executor or legal representative of such officer or soldier so deceased; and such remittance, at the end of twelve months as aforesaid, shall be a discharge to such military secretary from all actions, suits, and demands in respect of such surplus; provided always, that the registrars of her majesty's several supreme courts in *India*, shall not be required or entitled to take out letters of administration, with the will annexed or otherwise, in respect of such surplus; and in all cases in which the surplus so permitted by the said military secretary to the said court of directors in *London* shall not exceed fifty pounds it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to order and direct the payment and distribution thereof to the parties entitled thereto, without any probate, letters, testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty of stamps upon any legacies or otherwise.

Mode of Adminis-
tering surplus pre-
scribed.

Registrars of Su-
preme Courts not
to take out Admin-
istration of surplus.
Court of Directors
may distribute re-
mitted surplus, if
not exceeding 50l.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that the benefit of provisions similar in principle and extent of operation to those hereby enacted, respecting the collection and conversion into money of the effects of officers or soldiers dying in the service of the said company out of the united kingdom, and the nature and priorities of debts of such officers or soldiers, and the general administration of the proceeds or surplus of such effects, should be extended to the *Indian navy*; be it therefore enacted, that the governor general of *India* in council have power to make laws and regulations in manner aforesaid; to be subject to such disallowance as aforesaid, for providing for the due collection and conversion into money, the priorities and discharge of debts out of the application, remittance, and distribution of the effects and credits of officers, engineers, soldiers, marines, seamen, and all others belonging to the said marine establishment called the *Indian navy*, as shall happen to die in the service of the *East India company* out of the United Kingdom; provided that such laws and regulations, so far as the nature and circumstance, of the different cases will permit, shall, in principle and substance, conformable to and in extent of benefit shall not exceed the provisions herein before contained respecting the administration of the effects of officers and soldiers so dying in service as aforesaid; and for the purpose of distribution of the surplus of the effects of such officers, engineers, soldiers, marines, seamen, and all others belonging to the said *India navy*, under any such laws and regulations, in cases in which their legal representatives shall not be in *India*, such surplus shall be remitted to the court of directors of the said company in *London*; and in all cases in

Preceding Pro-
visions as to the
Effects of deceased
officers and Sol-
diers extended to
the *Indian Navy*.

which the same shall not exceed fifty pounds it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to order and direct the payment and distribution thereof to the parties entitled thereto without any probate, letters testamentary or dative, or payment of any duty of stamps upon any legacies or otherwise.

Where Troops are serving beyond the Jurisdiction of the Court of Requests Actions of debt not exceeding 100 Rupees to be cognizable by a Military Court

LIV. And be it enacted, that in all places where the said company's forces now are or may be employed, are, or where any body of Her Majesty's forces may be serving with the forces of the said company, situate beyond the jurisdiction of the court of requests established at the cities of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay* respectively, actions of the debt, and all personal actions against officers, all persons licensed to act as sutlers to any corps detachment or at any station or cantonment, all persons resident within the limits of a military

cantonment, or other persons amenable to the provisions of this act, shall be cognizable before a court of requests composed of military officers, and not elsewhere, provided the value in question shall not exceed four hundred company's rupees, and that the defendant was a person of the above description when the cause of action arose, which court the commanding officer of any station or cantonment is hereby authorized and empowered to convene, and the said court shall in all practicable cases consist of five commissioned officers, and in no instance of less than three, and the president

Composition and Constitution of the Court prescribed

thereto shall in all practicable cases be a field officer, and in no case be under the rank of a captain, and every member having served five years as a commissioned officer, and the president and members assisting at any such court before any proceedings to be had before it, shall take the following oath upon the holy Evangelists, which oath shall be administered by the president of the court to the other members thereof, and to the president by any member having first taken the oath, (that is to say)

' I swear, that I will duly administer Justice according to the evidence in the matters it shall be brought before me. So help me God '

And every witness before any such court shall be examined on oath, which such courts are hereby authorized to administer, or if natives of the *East Indies*, on oath or solemn declaration, as the circumstances

And its powers defined

of the case may require, and it shall be competent for such courts, upon finding any debt or damage due, either to award execution thereof generally, or to direct that the whole or any part thereof shall be stopped and paid over to the creditor out of any pay or public money which may be coming to the debtor in the current or any future months, or to be paid by instalment on sufficient security, and in case the execution shall be awarded generally, the debt, if not paid forthwith, shall be levied by seizure and public sale of such of the debtor's goods as may be found within the camp, garrison, or cantonment, under a written order of the commanding officer grounded on the judgment, of the court, and the goods of the debtor, if found within the limits of the company's garrison or cantonment to which the debtor shall belong at any subsequent time, shall be liable to be seized and sold in satisfaction of any remainder of such debt or damages, and if sufficient goods shall not be found within the limits of the camp, garrison, or cantonment, then any public money, or any sum not exceeding the half pay accruing to the debtor, shall be stopped in liquidation of such debt or damage, and if such debtor shall not receive pay as an officer, or from any public department, but be a sutler servant or follower, he shall be arrested by like order of the commanding officer, and imprisoned in some convenient place within the military boundaries for the space of two months, unless the debt be sooner paid

Penalty for giving false Testimony

LV. And be it enacted, that any person wilfully and knowingly giving false testimony on oath or solemn declaration, or affirmation, in any case wherein an oath or solemn declaration is required to be made, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and being thereof duly convicted shall be

liable to such pains and penalties, as by any law in force in *India*, any persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject and liable to, and every commissioned officer convicted before a general court-martial of perjury shall be cashiered; and every soldier or other person amenable to the provisions of this act found guilty thereof, shall be punished at the discretion of a general or regimental court-martial.

LVI. And be it enacted, that any action which shall be brought against any person for any thing to be done in pursuance of this act shall be brought within six months, and it shall be lawful for every such person to plead thereunto the general issue of not guilty, and to give all special matter in evidence to the jury which shall try the issue; and if the verdict shall be for the defendant in any such action, or the plaintiff therein become nonsuited, or suffer any discontinuance thereof, the court in which the said matter shall be tried shall allow unto the defendant treble costs for which the said defendant shall have the like remedy as in other cases where costs by the laws of this realm are given to defendants; and every action against any person for any thing to be done in pursuance of this act, or against any member or minister of a court-martial in respect of any sentence of such court, or of any thing done by virtue or in pursuance of such sentence, shall be brought in some of the courts of record at the presidency under which such person is serving, or in the courts of record at *Westminster* or in *Dublin*, or the court of sessions in *Scotland*, and in no other court whatsoever.

Limitation of
Actions.
Modes of Pro-
cedure.

LVII. And be it enacted, that all penalties by this act imposed for persuading or procuring any soldier to desert may and shall be used for and be recoverable in any court of record at the presidency under which such offender shall be resident; provided that no action shall be brought or prosecution carried on by virtue of this act for the penalties aforesaid, unless the same be commenced within six months after the offence is committed.

Mode of recover-
ing Penalties
for Procuring
desertion.

LVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall in any manner affect Her Majesty's royal prerogative of mercy.

Not to affect
the Royal pre-
rogative.

LIX. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the first day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, except where any other commencement is particularly directed; and that from and after such day all powers and provisions contained in the said act of the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King *George* the Fourth shall cease and determine, and that the said act shall be and is hereby repealed.

Commencement
of this Act and

SCHEDULE to which this act refers.

FORM of OATHS to be taken by the President and Members of Courts-Martial.

You shall well and truly try and determine, according to the evidence in the several cases and matters which shall be brought before you, upon the general court martial now assembled.

So help you GOD.

I A. B. do swear, that I will duly administer justice as a member of the general court-martial now assembled, upon the several cases and matters which shall be brought before the same, according to the rules and articles for the better government of the forces of the East India Company, and according to an act of Parliament now in force for the punishment of mutiny and desertion of the said forces, and other crimes therein mentioned, without partiality, favour, or affection; and if any doubt shall arise which is not explained by the said articles or act, according to my conscience, the best of my understanding, and the custom of war in the like cases; and I further swear, that I will not divulge any sentence of the court until it shall be duly approved or published in general orders; and I further swear, that I will not, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover any vote or opinion of any

particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court-martial in due course of law.

So help me GOD.

FORM of OATH to be taken by the Judge Advocate or person officiating as such.

I do swear, that I will not, upon any account whatsoever, disclose or discover any vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice or court-martial in due course of law.

So help me GOD.

TRADE OF SHIPS BUILT WITHIN LIMITS OF EAST INDIA CO.'S CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.

VICTORIÆ, CAP. LVI

An Act further to regulate the trade of Ships built and trading within the Limits of the *East India Company's Charter*.

7th August, 1840.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled *an act, to make further regulations for the registry of ships built in India*, it was enacted, that nothing in that or in the therein-recited acts or in any other act contained should subject any ship or vessel built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the *East India Company*, which should not be of the burthen of three hundred and fifty tons, or any ship or vessel built within the limits of the charter of the said company, then the property of any of His said Majesty's subjects within the limits aforesaid, and employed in trade as therefore solely within the said limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope* or any ship or vessel which then was, or at any time before the first day of *January* in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen should be building within the limits aforesaid, on account of any of His said Majesty's subjects within the said limits, and should be employed in trade solely within the said limits, including *Cape of Good Hope*, to any penalty, forfeiture, disability, or impediment, by reason of such ship or vessel not being registered, and not being *British* built, or to affect the property or any transfer of property in any such ship or vessel as aforesaid which should not be registered; and whereas

4 G. 4. C. 41. by an act passed in the fourth year of his late Majesty King
4 G. 4. C. 80. George the Fourth, entitled *an act for the registering of vessels*, and by another act passed in the same session, entitled *an act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the charter of the East India company, and to make further provisions with respect to such trade; and to amend an act of the present session of parliament for the registry of vessels, so far as it relates to vessels registered in India*, the said recited act of the fifty-fifth year of King George the Third was repealed: and whereas by an act passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the
3 & 4 W. 4. C. 50. reign of King William the Fourth, entitled *an act to regulate the trade of the British possession abroad*, it was among other things enacted, that all ships built at any place within the limits of the *East India company's charter* prior to the first of *January* one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and which then were and had continued ever since to be solely the property of His Majesty's subjects, should be deemed to be *British* ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limit, including the *Cape of Good*

Hope : and whereas under and by virtue of an act passed 4 W. 4 C. 55. in the same session, entitled *an act for the registering of vessels*, ships or vessels built in any ports in the territories under the government of the said company, being owned by *British* subjects, and being registered in manner therein provided for, are entitled to all the privileges and advantages of a *British* registered ship; but it is expedient further to regulate the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the *East India* company's charter, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependencies thereof, and in the meantime to restore to the ships or vessels so described as aforesaid in the said recited act of the fifth-fifth year of King *George* the Third the enjoyment of the privileges to which they were hereby entitled; and it is fit that indemnity should be afforded in respect of the consequences of the repeal of such privileges by the said acts of the fourth year of King *George* the Fourth, or either of them; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in the meantime and until such declaration by proclamation shall be made by the governor general in council as hereinafter is authorized, as well all ships mentioned in the said enactment contained in the said first recited act of king *William* the Fourth, as also all other ships or vessels so as aforesaid described in the said act of the fifty-fifth year of the reign of King *George* the Third shall have and enjoy the same privileges as were thereby given to such ships or vessels.

Until proclamation, all vessels to be entitled to privileges given by 55 G. 3 c. 116.

II. And be it enacted, that for all purposes of indemnity and discharge from all actions, suits, prosecutions, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, or impediments, and for all purposes of confirming and giving validity to all sales, assignments, mortgages, contract, engagements, bonds, policies of assurance, gifts, bequests, rights, titles, interests, matters, and things whatsoever which but for the said recited repeal of the said privileges would have been valid and effectual in law, and for all other beneficial purposes whatever, this act shall have the same force and effect as if the said act of the fifty-fifth year of the reign of King *George* the Third had never been repealed.

This Act to have the same force as 55 Geo. 3 c. 116.

III. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governor general of *India* in council, by proclamation to declare that all ships or vessels built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the *East India* company, being owned by Her Majesty's subjects for whom the said governor general in council has power to legislate, and belonging, under the regulations hereinafter provided for, to any ports in the territories under the government of the said company, shall be deemed to be *British* ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependencies thereof; provided that upon such declaration being made the said governor general in council shall, and the said governor general in council is hereby accordingly empowered to make regulations, to be enforced by suitable penalties concerning the registering, licensing, and ascertaining the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding; which regulation shall be of equal force and effect with any laws and regulation which the said governor general in council is authorized to make, but shall be subject to disallowance and repeal, and shall in the same manner be transmitted to *England*, and be laid before both houses of Parliament, as in the case of any other laws or regulations which the said governor general in council is now by law empowered to make.

Governor General enabled to declare what ships shall be considered as *British*.

IV. And whereas it may be expedient to admit to similar privileges and advantages any ships or vessels belonging to native princes or states in subordinate alliance with or having subsidiary treaties with the *East India* company, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; be it therefore

Ships belonging to Native powers may be admitted to privileges of *British* ships.

enacted, that the governor general of *India* in council may by such regulations as aforesaid, such regulations being subject as aforesaid, admit to the privileges and advantages of *British* ships, for the purposes of trade within the limits of the charter of the said company, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the territories and dependents thereof, or to any of such privileges and advantages, any ships or vessels belonging to such princes or states, or any of them, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states, but any such regulations shall provide for the granting to such ships or vessels fit and convenient licences or passes, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels.

Giving legal validity to Acts of Governors of Princes and States in India.
 V. And whereas vessels exceeding the burden of three hundred and fifty tons, built in ports within the limits of the *East India* company's charter since the first day of *January* 1757, and used eight hundred and sixteen, and owned by *British* subjects, and vessels built in ports within the limits aforesaid, owned by native princes or states in subordinate alliance with or having subsidiary treaties with the *East India* company, or by the subject of such princes or states may have heretofore engaged and may be now engaged in trade within such limits, under some licence, authority, or sanction of the respective governments of the several *Presidencies* in *India*, and it is expedient that full legal validity and effect should be given to all acts of the said governments respectively in reference to any trading, be it therefore enacted, that all acts and documents whatever done, given or issued by any of the said governments in reference to the trading of the two classes of vessels last herein before mentioned, shall be deemed and construed to have had for all purposes full legal validity and effect from the respective time when such acts and documents may have been done, given, or issued respectively, and shall for all purposes continue to have such validity and effect until the governor general of *India* in council shall make other provisions in respect of the trading of such classes of vessels respectively under the authority of this act.

Provisions of Act for Rectifying British Subjects to have full force in East Indian Territories.
 VI. And whereas doubts have been entertained whether the provisions and remedies enacted and contained in an act passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King *William* the fourth, entitled *An Act for the registering of British Vessels*, in cases of the wilful detention and refusal to deliver up the certificate of the registry of any ship or vessel to the proper officer or other persons authorized and entitled in that behalf, as in the said last mentioned act is specified, extend to and are in force in the territories under the government of the *East India* company and it is expedient that such doubt should be removed; be it therefore declared and enacted, that the said several provisions and remedies in the said last mentioned act contained touching the wilful detention of such certificate of registry, or the absconding of any person in possession of the same, shall be deemed and taken to extend to, and shall extend to and be in force in the said territories under the government of the *East India* company.

Matters directed to be performed before Governors of any particular place may be performed in presence of Governor General of India, &c.
 VII. And be it enacted, that whatever in and by the said act is directed or provided that any act, matter or thing shall and may be done or performed by, to, or with the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief of any place where any ships or vessel may be registered under the authority of the same act, the same shall or may be done or performed in the territories under the government of the *East India* company by, to, or with the governor general of *India* in council, or the governor of the presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or the respective governors in council or governors of the presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*, or the governor of *Prince of Wales' Island*, *Singapore* and *Malacca*, or the respective resident councillors at *Singapore* and *Malacca*, according to circumstances, and as the case may be.

VIII. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which by the said last mentioned act it is made lawful for any governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief of any of Her Majesty's colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, and they are thereby authorized and required, if any suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding, of any nature or kind whatever, shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any court whatever in any of the said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories, respectively, touching the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief, to cause all proceedings thereon to be stayed, as in the said last mentioned act is provided, it shall be lawful, in the territories under the government of the *East India* company, for the governor general of *India* in council, or the Governor of the said presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or for the respective governors in council or governors of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*, or the Governor of *Prince of Wales' Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca*, according to the circumstances, and as the case may be, and they are respectively authorized and required, if any such suit, information, libel, or other prosecution or proceeding whatever shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any of Her Majesty's courts whatever, or in any place subordinate to the said several presidencies, or the government of *Prince of Wales' Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca*, respectively, touching the force and effect of any register granted to any ship or vessel, upon a representation made to any such governor general of *India* in council, or governor of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, or such governor of *Prince of Wales' Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca* according to circumstances, and as the case may be, cause all proceedings thereon to be stayed, if he shall see just cause so to do, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known and certified to him by Her Majesty, by or with the advice of Her Majesty's privy council; and such governor general of *India* in council, or governor of the said presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or governor in council or governor of the said presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, or such governor of *Prince of Wales' Island*, *Singapore*, and *Malacca* respectively, is hereby required to transmit to the court of directors of the *East India* company, to be by them forthwith forwarded to the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of *India*, to be laid before Her Majesty in council, an authenticated copy of the proceedings in every such case, together with his reasons for causing the same to be stayed, and such documents properly verified as he may judge necessary for the information of Her Majesty.

For staying Proceedings in certain cases

IX. And be it enacted, that the term "limits of the *East India* company's charter" shall for all purposes of this act be construed to mean all places and seas eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope* to the straits of *Magellan*.

Construction Terms

NEW POSTAGE ACT.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO.
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ CAP. XCVI.

An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage.

[10th August 1840.]

Whereas by an act passed in the last session of parliament entitled an act for the further regulation of the duties on postage until the fifth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty, power was given to the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, to alter, fix, reduce, or remit any of the rates or *British* or inland or other postage payable by law on the trans-

2 & 3, Vict. c. 53.

mission of post letters and to subject such letters to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weights to be contained in such warrant (without reference to the distance or number of miles the weight of letters to be sent by the post, and to suspend, wholly or in part, any parliamentary or official privilege of sending and receiving letters by the post free of postage, or any other franking privilege, and also to direct that letters written on stamped covers, or having a stamp affixed thereto, should (if within the limitation of weight to be fixed under the provisions of the said act, and if the stamp should not have been used before) pass by the post free of postage, and also to require, in case the stamp on which any letter should be written, or the stamp on the cover in which it should be enclosed, or to which it should be affixed, should be of less value or amount than in such warrant should be expressed, or should have been used before, such letter should be charged and chargeable with such rate of postage as such warrant should direct, and to order and direct the commissioners of stamps and taxes from time to time to provide proper and sufficient dues or other implements for expressing and denoting the rates of duties which should be directed by any such warrant as aforesaid, and to give any other orders and make any other regulation relative thereto they might deem expedient; and whereas the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* have, by several warrants under their hands, in pursuance of the power or authority given to them by the said Act, fixed and limited a scale of weight of letters to be transmitted by the post, and directed the rates of postage to be charged and taken on such letters and have made regulations for the sending of letters stamped free of postage, and made other regulations relative to the sending of letters by the post; and whereas it is expedient that such rates and regulations should be made permanent by law: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all letters and newspapers and other printed papers, which shall be posted in any town or place within the United Kingdom, or shall be brought from parts beyond the seas to any port or place within the United Kingdom, or shall be sent by the post between the United Kingdom and places beyond the seas, or between any of the other places hereinafter mentioned, or shall pass through the United Kingdom, shall be subject to the several regulations and rates hereinafter contained.

* Letters and Newspapers and other printed papers to be subject to regulations and rates after mentioned

II And be it enacted, that letters transmitted by the post shall be charged by weight according to the following scale, and that the several numbers of rates of postage hereinafter set forth shall be charged by and be paid to Her Majesty's post-master general for the use of Her Majesty, on letter transmitted by the post, (that is to say,)

On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one rate of postage;

On every letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage;

On every letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage;

On every letter exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage;

And on every letter exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage;

And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of postage, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce.

III And be it enacted, that no letter exceeding sixteen ounces in weight shall be forwarded by the post between places within the United Kingdom, except petitions and addresses to Her Majesty and petitions to either house of parliament, and except in such other cases and subject to such regulations and restrictions as the commis-

Limitation of weight.

orders of Her Majesty's treasury, by warrant under their hands shall from time to time direct

IV And be it enacted, that the following rates of postage shall be charged by and be paid to Her Majesty's post master general for the use of Her Majesty, on letters transmitted by the post, (that is to say,) Rates of postage

INLAND LETTERS.

On all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between places within the United Kingdom, (not being letters sent to or from parts beyond the seas,) or posted in any post town in the United Kingdom, addressed to persons or places within such town or the suburbs thereof, there shall be charged and paid one uniform rate of one penny, without reference to the number of sheets or pieces of paper, or enclosures of which the same may be comprised or to the distance or number of miles the same shall be conveyed, and that on all such letters, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid progressive and additional rates of postage (each additional letter being estimated at one penny), according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore fixed and declared, provided that such postage of one penny and such progressive and additional postage be pre-paid at the time of posting such letters, or that such letters be duly and properly stamped when posted as hereinafter provided, but in case such postage on any such letters shall not be pre-paid, and such letters shall not be duly and properly stamped, there shall be charged on such letters the rate of postage hereinafter mentioned.

V And be it enacted, that the post-master general may forward letters between places in the United Kingdom, by vessels not packet boats, and that all letters forwarded under the authority of the post-master general by private vessels or packet boats, and transmitted between places in the United Kingdom, shall be considered as forwarded by the post between such places, and be charged accordingly. As to Letters sent by vessels

COLONIAL LETTERS BY PACKET BOAT.

VI And be it enacted, that on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight transmitted by packet boat between the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's colonies or between any of Her Majesty's colonies through the United Kingdom (including letters to and from the *East Indies* by any of Her Majesty's *Mediterranean* packet boats to and from the United Kingdom *via* *Suez* or *Egypt*, but not including letters sent through *France* there shall be charged and paid the several rates of *British* postage hereinafter mentioned and specified, (that is to say,) Colonial Letters

Between any place within the United Kingdom, wherever situate, and any port in Her Majesty's colonies one uniform rate of one shilling, and between any of Her Majesty's colonies through the United Kingdom, one uniform rate of two shillings

And on all such letters, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained each additional rate being estimated at one shilling or two shillings according as such letter shall be chargeable under this enactment, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

SHIP LETTERS

VII And be it enacted, that the post-master general may collect and receive letters to forward by vessels not packet boats to places beyond the seas, and may forward the same accordingly, and may collect and receive letters brought by any such vessels from places beyond the seas Ship Letters

VIII And be it enacted, that on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight transmitted by vessels not packet boats, between the United Kingdom and any place beyond the seas, including *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *Cape of Good Hope*, and Rates of postage on Ship Letters

the *East Indies* or between any place beyond the seas, through the United Kingdom there shall be charged and paid for *British* postage the rates following, (that is to say,)

- Between the United Kingdom and any place beyond the seas at whatever place beyond the seas at whatever place within the United Kingdom the letters may be posted or delivered, one uniform rate of eight pence, and between any place beyond the seas, through the United Kingdom, one uniform rate of one shilling and four pence.

And on all such letters, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates herebefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at eight pence or one shilling and four pence, according as such letters shall be chargeable under this enactment, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

FOREIGN LETTERS

IX And be it enacted that on all letters transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and foreign parts, or between any of the places out of the United Kingdom mentioned in the schedule to this act annexed, there shall be charged and paid the several rates of *British* postage mentioned and specified in such schedule.

And be it enacted that all letters brought into the United Kingdom by packet boats (whether in a Mail bag or not) shall be chargeable with packet postage.

XI And be it enacted, that on all printed votes and proceedings of the imperial parliament forwarded by the post between places in the United Kingdom, or posted in any post town of the United Kingdom, addressed to persons or place within such town, or the suburbs thereof, and on all printed votes and proceedings of the imperial parliament sent to any of Her Majesty's colonies by packet boat, and on all printed votes and proceedings of the colonial legislature to the United Kingdom from the colonies by packet boat (but not through *Lance* nor to the *East Indies* by Her Majesty's *Mediterranean* packet boats *via Syria* or *Egypt*) there shall be charged and paid the rates of *British* postage following, (that is to say,)

If not exceeding four ounces in weight, a rate of one penny, if exceeding four ounces and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, a rate of two-pence.

If exceeding eight ounces and not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, a rate of three pence.

And if exceeding twelve ounces and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, a rate of four pence.

And for every additional four ounces in weight above the weight of sixteen ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of one penny.

And any lesser weight than four ounces shall be charged as four ounces.

Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general (if he shall see fit) to delay the transmission of any such printed votes or proceedings for any space not exceeding twenty-four hours from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded.

XII And be it enacted, that all letters posted in any town or place within the United Kingdom shall, if written on stamped paper or enclosed in stamp covers, or having a stamp affixed thereto and all printed votes and proceedings of the imperial parliament, and all newspapers which shall be liable to postage under this act, shall, if posted in any town or place within the United Kingdom and enclosed in stamped covers, or having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto, (the stamp or stamps in every such case being affixed or appearing on the outside, and of the value or amount hereinafter expressed and specially provided under the authority of this act or of the said recited act, and if the stamp shall not have been used before,) pass by the post free of postage, as hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say,)

In case any such letters shall be posted in and addressed to any place within the United Kingdom, the stamp or stamps thereon shall be equal in value or amount to the rate of postage to which such letters would be liable under this act if pre-paid :

In case any letter shall be addressed to any other of the *British* dominions or colonies, or to any foreign country, the stamp or stamps thereon shall be equal in value or amount to the rates of *British* postage to which such letters would have been liable under this act :

And on all such printed votes and proceedings of parliament and newspapers, the stamp or stamps shall be equal in value or amount to the rates of postage to which such votes or proceedings or newspapers would have been liable under this act :

And that in all cases in which the same shall be necessary, in order to place on any such letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament and newspapers, the full amount of stamps hereby required as aforesaid, there shall be affixed thereto such a number of adhesive stamps as alone or in combination with the stamp on such letters or packets, or on the envelope or cover thereof, will be equal in amount to the rate of postage to which such letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, and newspapers would be liable under this act.

XIII. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which letters posted in and addressed to places within the United Kingdom shall be posted without any stamps thereon, and without the postage being pre-paid, there shall be charged on such letters a postage of double the amount to which such letters would otherwise be liable under this act; and in all cases in which printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or new papers, liable to postage under this act, shall be posted without any stamp thereon, there shall be charged on such votes and proceedings or newspapers the postage to which the same would be liable under this act.

Aditional postage on letters not stamped or pre-paid

XIV. And whereas letters and packets sent by the post are chargeable by law on being re-directed and again forwarded, by the post with a new and distinct rate of postage; be it enacted that on every post letter re-directed (whether posted with any stamp thereon or not) there shall be charged for the postage of such letter, from the place at which the same shall be re-directed to the place of ultimate delivery (in addition to all other rates of postage payable thereon,) such a rate of postage only as the same would be liable to if pre-paid.

Letters re-directed

XV. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which any letters posted in and addressed to places within the United Kingdom shall be posted having thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps the value or amount of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such letters would be liable under this act if pre-paid, there shall be charged on such letters a postage of double the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps and the postage to which such letters would be liable as aforesaid if pre-paid.

Letters with stamps not equal to postage

XVI. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which any votes or proceedings of parliament or newspapers addressed to places within the United Kingdom, shall be posted having thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps the value or amount of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such votes or proceedings or newspapers would be liable under this act, there shall be charged on such votes or proceedings or newspapers a postage equal to the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps and the postage to which such votes or proceedings or newspapers would be liable as aforesaid.

The same as to printed matter

XVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall in all cases be optional with the parties sending any letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or newspapers by the post, to forward the same free of postage by means of a proper stamp or stamps thereon or affixed thereto in manner hereinafore provided, or to forward the same in like manner as the same might otherwise

Option to pre-pay or not.

have been forwarded under this act; but nevertheless, in case any letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or newspapers, addressed to places out of the United Kingdom, shall have thereon or affixed thereto any stamp or stamps being less in amount or value than the rates of postage to which such letters, or such votes or proceedings or newspapers, would be liable under this Act, such letters, printed votes or proceedings of parliament, or newspapers, if the postage thereon be required by the post-master general under the provisions of this act to be paid when posted, shall not in any case be forwarded by the post, but shall so far as may be practicable, be returned to the senders thereof through the dead letter-office; and if the postage on such letters, printed votes or proceedings, or newspapers, be not so required to be paid when posted, the same may be forwarded charged with such postage as if no stamp had been thereon or affixed thereto.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general at any time hereafter, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, by writing under his hand, to declare that letters enclosed in stamped covers, or having stamp or stamps affixed thereto, (such stamps being provided under or in pursuance of the said recited Act or of this Act, and being equal in value or amount to the rates of postage to which such letters would be liable under this Act if sent by the post pre-paid,) may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by the post, under and subject nevertheless to all such regulations and restrictions as the post-master general, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit, which declaration shall be inserted in the *London Gazette* before coming into operation; and from thenceforth, so long as the said declaration shall continue in force (but no longer), any such stamped letters may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by the post accordingly; provided always, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general, with such consent as aforesaid, at any time, by writing under his hand inserted in the *London Gazette* to rescind and annul any such declaration and the authority thereby given, or to alter and vary any of the regulations and restrictions therein contained, and to make and establish any new or other regulations and restrictions respecting the sending, conveying, or delivering of such stamped letters otherwise than by the post as the post-master general, with such consent as aforesaid, shall deem expedient; provided also, that nothing herein contained shall authorize or be construed to authorize any person to make a collection of stamped letters for the purpose of being sent or conveyed otherwise than by the post.

XIX. And be it enacted, that the commissioners of stamps and taxes shall from time to time provide proper and sufficient dies or other implements for expressing and denoting rates or duties of one penny and two pence, or rates or duties of any other value or amount as may be directed by the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury for the purposes herein mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of stamps and taxes to use for the like purposes any dies, plates, or other implements which have been provided, made, or used under or in pursuance of the said recited Act of the last session of parliament; and all stamps and impressions which have been or shall be made or impressed by or from any such last-mentioned dies, plates, or other implements shall be valid and available for the purpose of this Act.

XX. And be it enacted, that the commissioners of stamps and taxes shall cause a separate account to be kept of the stamp duties arising under this Act, and it shall be lawful for the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, and they are hereby empowered, from time to time to direct the said commissioners of stamps and taxes to authorize their receiver general to pay over such sum and sums of monies arising from the said stamp duties as the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury shall think proper to the account of the receiver general of Her Majesty's post-office at the bank of *England*; and all such sums of monies which shall be so paid over shall be held by the said last-

Post-master general may send stamped letters otherwise than by the post

Stamps to be provided

Separate Account to be kept of the stamp duties under this Act.

mentioned receiver general subject to all annuities and yearly sums now charged by law on or payable out of the post office revenue, and all other charges, outgoings, and disbursements to which the post office revenue is at present liable.

XXI And be it enacted, that the rates or duties which shall be expressed or denoted by any such dies as aforesaid shall be denominated and deemed to be stamp duties, and shall be under the care and management of the commissioners of stamps taxes for the time being, and all the powers, provisions, clauses, regulations, directions, fines, forfeitures, pains and penalties, contained in or imposed by the several Acts now in force relating to stamp duties shall (so far as the same may be applicable, and may be consistent with the provisions of this Act), in all cases not hereby expressly provided for, be of full force and effect with respect to the stamps to be provided under or by virtue of this present Act, and to the paper on which the same shall be impressed, or to which the same shall be affixed and shall be observed, applied, enforced, and put in execution for the raising, levying, collecting, and securing of the rates or duties denoted hereby, and for preventing, directing, and punishing, all frauds, forgeries, and other offences relating thereto, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if such powers, provisions, clauses, regulations, and directions, fines, forfeitures, pains and penalties had been herein repeated and specially enacted with reference to the said last-mentioned stamps and rates or duties respectively: provided always, that the commissioners of stamps and taxes shall not make or allow any allowance or discount on the payment to them of any of the said duties arising under this Act, or on the purchase from them of any stamps denoting the said duties, unless they shall be directed to do so by the lords of the treasury.

Duties on dies to be deemed Stamp Duties

XXII And be it enacted, that if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any die, plate, or other instrument, which has been or shall or may be provided, made, or use by or under the direction of the commissioners of stamps and taxes, or by or under the direction of any other person or persons legally authorized in that behalf, for the purpose of expressing or denoting any of the rates or duties which are or shall be directed to be charged under or by virtue of the authority contained in the said recited act of the last session of parliament, or under or by virtue of this act, or if any person shall forge, counterfeit, or imitate, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or imitated, the stamp, mark, or impression, or any part of the stamp, mark, or impression, of any such die, plate, or other instrument which hath been or shall or may be so provided, made, or used as aforesaid, upon any paper or other substance or material whatever, or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any false, forged, or counterfeit die, plate, or other instrument, or part of any such die, plate, or other instrument, resembling or intended to resemble either wholly or in part any die, plate, or other instrument which hath been or shall or may be so provided, made, or used as aforesaid, or if any person shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any paper, or other substance or material whatsoever, with any such false, forged, or counterfeit die, plate, or other instrument, or part of any such die, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid, or if any person shall use, utter, sell, or expose for sale, or shall cause or procure to be used, uttered, sold, or exposed to sale, or shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any paper, or other substance or material, having thereon the impression or any part of the impression of any such false, forged, or counterfeit die, plate, or other instrument, or part of any such die, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid, or having thereon any false, forged, or counterfeit stamp or impression, resembling or representing, either wholly or in part, or intended or liable to pass or be mistaken for the stamp, mark, or impression of any such die, plate, or other instrument, which hath been or shall or may be so provided, made or used as aforesaid, knowing such false, forged, or coun-

Forging or fraudulently using Dies or Plates

terfeit stamp, mark, or impression, or be false, forged, or counterfeit, or if any person shall, with intent to defraud Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, privately or fraudulently use, or cause or procure to be privately or fraudulently used, any die, plate, or other instrument so provided, made or used, or hereafter to be provided, made or used, or shall with such intent privately or fraudulently stamp or mark, or procure to be stamped or marked any paper or other substance or material whatsoever with any such die, plate, or other instrument as last aforesaid, or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any paper or other substance or material, so privately or fraudulently stamped or marked, as aforesaid, then and in every such case every person so offending, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting any person in committing any such offence, and being thereof lawfully convicted shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported beyond the seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years nor less than two years, as the court shall award.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that if any person shall fraudulently get off or remove, or cause or procure to be gotten off or removed, from any letter or cover, or any paper or other substance or material, the stamp or impression of any die, plate, or other instrument so provided, made or used, or hereafter to be provided, made or used as aforesaid with intent to use, join, fix or place such stamp or impression for, with, or upon any other letter, cover, paper, or other substance or material, or if any person shall fraudulently use, join, fix, or place, for, with, or upon any letter or cover, or any paper or other substance or material, any such stamp or impression as aforesaid which shall have been gotten off or removed from any other letter, cover, paper, or other substance or material, or if any person shall fraudulently erase, cut, scrape, discharge, or get out of or from, or shall cause or procure to be so erased, cut, scraped, discharged, or gotten out of or from any letter or cover, or any paper, or other substance or material any name, date, or other matter or thing thereon written, printed, or expressed with intent to use any stamp or mark, or impression or being upon such letter or cover, paper, or other substance or material, or that the same may be used for the purpose of defrauding Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, of any of the rates or duties aforesaid, or if any person shall make, do, or practice or be concerned in any other fraudulent act, contrivance, or device whatever, not specially provided for by this or some other act of parliament with intent or design to defraud Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, of any of the rates or duties aforesaid, every person so offending in any of the several cases in this clause mentioned, shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty, or her heirs and successors, the sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered with full costs of suit and all expenses attending the same.

Licence may be granted to deal in postage stamps in any town in Ireland, although a distributor of stamps may have been appointed there.

XXIV. And whereas under the laws in force it is provided that no licence shall be granted to any person to deal in or to retail stamps in any town or place in Ireland (except within the district of the Dublin metropolis) where a distributor of stamps shall have been appointed by the commissioners of stamps, and shall reside and act as such distributor, and it is expedient to alter such restriction as far as the same relates to persons who may be licensed solely for the purpose of dealing in or retailing stamps denoting the duties on the postage of letters; be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of stamps and taxes to grant licence to any person or persons to deal in and to retail stamps denoting the stamp duties on the postage of letters in any town or place in Ireland, whether a distributor of stamps shall have been appointed in such town or place, and shall reside and act as such distributor therein, or not, any thing in any act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXV. And be it enacted, that no licence which shall be granted by the said commissioners to deal in and retail stamps of the description aforesaid only, nor any word to be taken on

the granting of any such last mentioned licence, shall be subject or liable to any stamp duty.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the commissioners of excise, or such person or persons as the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury shall direct shall cause to be provided such moulds, frames, or instruments or machinery or parts of machinery, as may be necessary for the making of paper to be used as covers, or envelopes, or stamps, and to receive the impression of the dies, plates, or other instruments, which have been or shall be provided, made, or used by or under the direction of the commissioners of stamps and taxes, or of any other person or persons legally authorized in that behalf, for the purpose of expressing or denoting any of the rates or duties of postage which are or shall be directed to be charged under or by virtue of the authority contained in the said recited act of the last session of parliament, or under this act, which paper shall have such distinguishing words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads or other devices worked into or visible in the substance of the same as the said commissioners of excise, or such other person or persons so directed by the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, shall from time to time order and direct; and it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of excise or other person or persons, from time to time as they shall see fit, to alter, or vary any such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, either by the removal of any of them, and substitution of other words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, or by any change in the position or arrangement thereof; and all such moulds, frames, or instruments, machinery or parts of machinery, shall be provided, and all such paper shall be made and manufactured under such regulations, and by such person or persons, as the commissioners of excise or other person or persons as aforesaid shall from time to time appoint or contract with for that purpose; and all the said moulds, frames, or instruments, and machinery or parts of machinery, shall be kept by such officer or officers or other person as the said commissioners of excise, or other person or persons directed by the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, shall appoint; and all the paper so made shall, as the same is required, be delivered over to the commissioners of stamps and taxes, or to such officer or warehouse keeper as such last mentioned commissioners shall direct to receive and take charge of the same.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that all contracts and agreements to be entered into by the commissioners of excise for or relating to the supply of any such paper as aforesaid shall be made in the name of the secretary for the time being to the said commissioners, and his successors, in office, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors.

XXVIII. And whereas the commissioners of excise have, under the orders and directions of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, contracted with certain persons for the manufacture and supply of, and have supplied to the commissioners of stamps and taxes, for postage, envelopes and covers and stamps, certain quantities of paper made and manufactured with certain words, letters, and figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices worked into or visible in the substance of such paper, according to the samples thereof annexed to such contracts; be it enacted, that all the paper so made and supplied, or which hereafter shall be made or supplied under any such contract or contracts, shall be deemed and taken to be paper subject to, and the same shall be subject to all the enactments and provisions of this act, in the same manner as if the same had been made and supplied under the enactments and provisions hereinbefore contained.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that if any persons shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or shall aid or assist in the making or shall knowingly have in his custody or possession, not being legally authorized by the commissioners of excise, or other person or persons appointed by the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) any mould or frame or other

Manufacture of paper for envelopes.

Contracts for paper.

As to present contracts.

Punishing persons manufacturing or using paper similar to that used for postage covers.

instrument having herein any words, letters, figures, marks, lines, or devices peculiar to and appearing in the substance of any paper heretofore or hereafter to be provided or used for postage covers, envelopes, or stamps, or any machinery or parts of machinery for working any threads into the substance of any paper or any such thread, and intended to imitate or pass for such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices; or if any person, except as before excepted, shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or aid or assist in the making, of any paper in the substance of which shall be worked or shall appear visible any words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices peculiar to and worked into or appearing visible in the substance of any paper heretofore or hereafter to be provided or used for postage covers, envelopes, or stamps, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, and intended to imitate or pass for the same; or if any person, except as before excepted, shall knowingly have in his custody or possession, without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), any paper whatever in the substance whereof shall be worked or appear visible any such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices, as aforesaid, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices, and intended to imitate or pass for the same; or if any person, except as aforesaid, shall by any art, mystery, or contrivance, cause or procure, or aid or assist in causing or procuring, any such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or devices as aforesaid, or any part of such words, letters, figures, marks, lines, threads, or other devices, and intended to imitate or pass for the same, to appear worked into or visible in the substance of any paper whatever, then and in every such case every person so offending shall for every such offence be adjudged a felon, and shall be transported for the term of seven years, or shall be imprisoned, at the discretion of the court before whom such person shall be tried, for any period not less than two years.

Persons receiving or having in possession paper provided for postage covers or stamps, before being stamped and issued for use guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to imprisonment.

XXX. And be it enacted, that if any person not lawfully authorized, and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), shall purchase or receive, or take or have in his custody or possession, any paper manufactured and provided by or under the directions of the commissioners of excise, or other person or persons appointed to provide the same by the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, for the purpose of being used for postage covers, envelopes, or stamps, and for receiving the impression of the dies, plates, or other instruments, provided, made, or used under the directions of the commissioners of stamps, and taxes, or other person or persons legally authorized in that behalf, before such paper shall have been duly stamped with such impression and issued for public use, every such person shall for such offence be guilty of misdemeanor and being convicted thereof shall, at the discretion of the court before whom such person shall be tried, be imprisoned for any period not more than three years nor less than six calendar months.

Postage on letters sent to foreign states.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which there now is or shall be a treaty between the post-master general and the post office of a foreign country for collecting and accounting for the British postage on foreign letters sent by the post from the United Kingdom to that foreign country, or to any other foreign country, the post-master general may, so long as the treaty or agreement shall continue in force, receive upon any such foreign letters from the sender the postage, both British and foreign, in one entire sum and upon foreign letters addressed to places within Her Majesty's dominions may, whether there shall be any such treaty or not, charge the foreign postage in addition to the British postage, and he may account for and pay over to the foreign country entitled to receive the same the amount of all such foreign postage; and it shall be optional with the sender of a letter addressed to any foreign country included in such treaty, or to any foreign country to which such treaty

shall extend, either to pay the *British* and foreign postage thereof in one entire sum, or to send the letters without paying any postage, either *British* or foreign, or he may otherwise pay the *British* postage only, and, subject to this enactment, the post-master general may cause the postage of all letters sent out of the United Kingdom to be paid or stamped on being put into the post office.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that the foreign postage marked on any letter or newspaper or other printed paper brought into the United Kingdom, shall in all courts of justice and other places be received as conclusive evidence of the amount of foreign postage payable in respect of such letter, newspaper, or other printed paper, in addition to the *British* postage, and such foreign postage shall be recoverable within the United Kingdom and other Her Majesty's dominions as postage due Her Majesty.

Postage marked
on foreign letters
to be evidence of
the amount of post-
age.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's post-master general to charge on all letters conveyed by the post between places within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or conveyed by a packet boat between one part of Her Majesty's dominions and another part of the same dominions, or between Her Majesty's dominions and foreign parts, or between one port in any foreign country and another port in the same or any other foreign country, where post communications shall be established, and where rates of postage have not hitherto been authorized by law, and also to charge on all letters conveyed by any vessels to or from any of the colonies or between any of the colonies and a foreign port and on all letters which shall be brought by the master of any vessel to the post office in any of the colonies, such rates of postage as the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, by warrant under their hands, shall from time to time direct.

Postage on let-
ters in the colonies
in &c.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's post-master general to require the postage from time to time payable for letters transmitted by packet boat or private ships between places out of the United Kingdom to be paid by the sender on the tender or delivery of such letters at the post office, or other place appointed by the post-master general for the receipt of such letters.

Postage on p-
acket letters
may be demanded
from sender.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the owners, charterers, or consignees of vessels inward bound, and the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board vessels inward-bound, shall have their letters by such vessels free from postage (except as hereinafter mentioned) if delivered at the port of the ship's arrival, and if delivered at any other place within the United Kingdom, on payment of the postage, as on pre-paid inland letters, according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinafter mentioned, from the port of arrival to the place of delivery, and if delivered in any of Her Majesty's colonies, on payment of the colonial rates of postage to which letters in such colony may be liable, on conveyance from such port of arrival to the place of delivery, provided, the letters brought by any one vessel to any such person shall not collectively exceed six ounces in weight (except in the case of letters brought by vessels coming from *Ceylon*, the *Mauritius*, the *East Indies*, or the *Cape of Good Hope* into any port of the United Kingdom, for an owner, charterer, or consignee of such vessel, in which case they may be collectively twenty ounces in weight), and the owner, charterer, or consignee shall be described as such on the address and superscription, and in the case of owners, shippers, or consignees of goods, it shall also appear by the ship's manifest that they have goods on board the vessel, and the persons hereby exempted shall be entitled to have their letters which come within the above conditions before the master of the vessel delivers the other letters in his charge to the post office, provided nevertheless, that all ship letter gratuities payable by law to masters of vessels bringing any such letters shall in all cases be paid to the post office by the parties to whom the same may be addressed (in addition to any postage payable thereon) before delivery of such letters to

Letters to w
in of vessel

the parties entitled to receive the same, whether such letters shall be delivered at the port of arrival of such vessel or elsewhere.

XXXVI. And for encouraging masters of vessels, not being post office packets, to undertake the conveyance of letters; be it enacted, that the post master general may allow to masters of vessels, on letters and newspapers conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office between places within the United Kingdom, a sum not exceeding two shillings and six pence for each and every number of one hundred of such letters and newspapers, and for any less number in the like proportion, and may allow to the masters of vessels bound from the United Kingdom to the *East Indies* a sum not exceeding one penny for each letter and one half-penny for each newspaper conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office, and may allow to the masters of all other vessels a sum not exceeding two-pence for each letter conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office; from the United Kingdom to places beyond sea, and may allow to the masters of the vessels not exceeding two pence for each letter brought into the United Kingdom, which they shall deliver at the post office at the first port at which they touch or arrive, or with which they communicate, (all which gratuities may be paid at such times and places, and under all such regulations and restrictions, as the post-master-general shall in his discretion think fit); and every master of a vessel

Gratuities to masters of vessels
Masters of outward bound vessels to receive letters, and to deliver them at the first port of arrival.

outward bound shall receive on board his vessel every post letter bag tendered to him for conveyance, and having received the same shall deliver it, on his arrival at the port or place of his destination, without delay; and every master of a vessel inward-bound shall cause all letters on board his vessel (except those belonging to the owners of the vessel, or of the goods on board, which do not exceed the prescribed weights,) to be collected and enclosed in some bag or other envelope, and to be sealed with his seal, and to be addressed to any of Her Majesty's deputy post-masters, that they may be in readiness to send on shore by his own boat, or by the pilot boat, or by any other safe or convenient means, in order that the same may be delivered at the first regular post office which can be communicated with, and at the regular port or place where the vessel shall report, shall sign a declaration in the presence of the person authorized by the post-master general at such port or place, who shall also sign the same, and the declaration shall be in the form or the effect following;

Declaration to be made by master

(that is to say,) 'I, A. B., commander of the [state the name of the ship or vessel,] arriving from [state the place] do, as required by law, solemnly declare, that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered or caused to be delivered to the post office every letter, bag, package, or parcel of letters that were on board the [state the name of the ship,] except such letters as are exempted by law.'

Officers of customs not to allow vessels to report before declaration made

And no collector, comptroller, or principal officer of the customs shall permit such vessel to report till such declaration shall be made and produced; and no vessel shall be permitted by any officer of the custom to break, bulk, or to make entry in any port of the *British* dominions until all letters on board the same shall be delivered to the post office where postage is or hereafter may be established, and from whence such letters may be despatched by post, except such letters, commissions and other matters and things as are exempted by the post office acts from the exclusive privilege of the post master general, and also except all such letters as shall be brought by a vessel liable to the performance of quarantine, all which last-mentioned letters shall be delivered by the person having possession thereof to the persons appointed to superintend the quarantine, that all proper precautions may be by them taken before the delivery thereof; and when due care has been had therein, the said letters shall be by them despatched in the usual manner by the post; and the principal officer of customs at every port shall search every vessel for letters which may be on board contrary to the post office act, and may seize all such letters

and forward them to the nearest post office, and the officer who shall seize and send them shall be entitled to a moiety of the penalties which may be recovered for any such offence, and in case an officer of Her Majesty's customs shall find a letter superscribed as the letter of an owner or charterer, or consignee or shipper, exceeding the weight hereinbefore limited, then the officer shall seize so many of the letters as shall reduce the remainder within the proper weight, and he shall take the same to the nearest post office, and the post-master of the place shall pay to the officer delivering the same any sum that the post-master general, with the consent of the lords of the treasury, may think fit, not exceeding two shillings and six pence for every post letter so seized, and the post-master general may appoint any person to demand, from the master of vessels, arriving at or off a port of the United Kingdom, all letters on board the same not exempted by the post office acts, and the master of any such vessel shall forthwith deliver all such letters on board to such person, on his demanding the same.

XXXVII And be it enacted, that the penalty which by an Act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty entitled *an act for consolidating the laws relative to offences against the post office of the United Kingdom and for regulating the judicial administration of the post office laws, and for explaining certain terms and expressions employed in those laws* is imposed on every master of a vessel outward bound to Ceylon, the Mauritius, East Indies, or the Cape of Good Hope, who shall refuse to take a post letter bag delivered or tendered to him by an officer of the post office, shall henceforth extend and apply to the master of every vessel outward-bound who shall refuse to take a post letter bag, delivered or tendered to him for conveyance by an officer of the post office, and that the penalty which, by the said act of the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, is imposed on every master of a vessel who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to make the declaration of having delivered his ship letters to the post office, as required by an act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled *an act for the regulation of the duties of the postage* shall henceforth extend and apply to the master of every vessel who shall refuse or wilfully neglect to make the declaration of having delivered over his ship's letters to the post office, as is required by the act, and that the penalty by the said first-mentioned act imposed upon every collector, comptroller or officer of the customs, who by the said last-mentioned act is required to prohibit any vessel reporting until the requisites of such last-mentioned act shall have been complied with, and who shall permit such vessel to report before the requisites of such act shall have been complied with, shall henceforth extend and apply to every collector, comptroller, or officer of the customs who by this act is required to prohibit any vessels reporting until the requisites of this act shall have been complied with, and who shall permit such vessel to report before the requisites of this act shall have been complied with.

XXXVIII And whereas the post-master general hath with the concurrence of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, made regulations by which the public are enabled to remit small sums of money through the post office by means of money orders, be it enacted, that mode of transmitting money through the post office may have continuance so long as the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury shall see fit, and the post-master general is hereby authorized to demand and receive for the use of Her Majesty, in respect of such money or money orders, such rates of poundage, as with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, he may from time to time consider reasonable, which poundage shall be applied in the same manner as the post office revenue is or shall be applicable by law, and all such money orders and the payment thereof shall be subject to such regulations and restrictions as the post-master general, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury may from time to time direct.

Cert in penal
ties, and 17 W
41 Vict c 31 and
c 30 further ex-
tended

Money orders.

Registry of letters. XXVIX And whereas it may be expedient that certain post letters should be registered, be it enacted, that in case the post-master general shall at any time deem it expedient that all or any post letters should be registered by the post office, the post-master general may, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, forward letters so registered without charging any additional rate for the registration thereof, or he may charge for any letter so registered such rate of postage, in addition to any other rates payable under the post office acts, as the post-master general, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury shall from time to time direct (but such registration shall not render the post-master general or the post office revenue in any manner liable for the loss of any such post letters or the contents thereof,) and all registered letters shall be delivered to the post office, and also be delivered by the post office at or between such hours in the day, and under all such regulations, in every respect, as the post-master general shall from time to time appoint, and the post-master general may therein require such registration rate to be paid on the letter being put into the post office.

Petitions and addresses to Her Majesty exempt from postage. XL And be it enacted, that petitions and addresses forwarded to Her Majesty by the post shall be exempt from postage.

Also, Petitions to Parliament. XLI. And be it enacted, that members of each house of parliament may receive by the post petitions and addresses to Her Majesty, and petitions addressed to either house of parliament not exceeding thirty-two ounces in weight, exempt from postage provided such petitions and addresses be sent without covers or in envelopes open at the sides.

Newspapers. XLII And be it enacted, that printed newspapers may be sent free of postage, or liable to postage according to the regulations and rates hereinafter set forth (that is to say,)

PRINTED BRITISH NEWSPAPERS

By the post, from one town or place to another, within the United Kingdom, (except by private ships,) free.

By the post of a post town, within the United Kingdom, addressed to a person within the limits of that place or its suburbs, one penny each,

Between places within the United Kingdom by private ships, one penny each.

Between the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's colonies, as follows.

By packet boats to any of Her Majesty's colonies, and possessions beyond the seas, (including the *East Indies* by packet boats from the United Kingdom, via *Syria* or *Egypt*,) free,

By private ships, one penny each.

PRINTED COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS,

Brought from the colonies to the United Kingdom by packet boats, (including newspapers from the *East Indies*, by Her Majesty's *Mediterranean* packet boats,) whether directed to a place within the United Kingdom or to any of Her Majesty's colonies beyond the seas, to be forwarded from the United Kingdom by packet boats, free,

Brought from the colonies to the United Kingdom by private ships, addressed to places within the United Kingdom, and delivered by the master at the post office, one penny each,

Sent by packet boat through the United Kingdom to a foreign state, (subject to the consent of the lords of the treasury,) free.

Newspapers between foreign countries and the United Kingdom, as follows.

PRINTED BRITISH NEWSPAPERS,

Sent from the United Kingdom to any foreign post, either by packet boats or private ships, two-pence each,

When British newspapers are allowed to pass by post in a foreign country free, then British newspapers addressed to such foreign country may be transmitted to any foreign port by packet boats, free,

By private ships, one penny each.

PRINTED FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS

Brought into the United Kingdom by packet boats or private ships, two pence each,

If *British* newspapers are allowed to pass by post free in a foreign country, newspapers printed in that country brought by packet boat to the United Kingdom, free,

If brought by private vessels, one penny each,

Foreign newspapers sent by packet boat through the United Kingdom to the colonies (subject to the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury) free.

XIII. And be it enacted, that although newspapers may be sent by the post, and thereupon are subject to rate of postage set forth in above table, it shall not be compulsory to send them by post

Newspapers sent by post

XIV. And be it enacted, that no printed paper whether newspaper or votes and proceedings in parliament, or of the colonial legislature, shall be sent by the post, either free or at the aforesaid rates of postage, unless the following condition shall be observed

Manner of sending newspapers or parliamentary proceedings

First, it shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the side

Second, there shall be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent

Third, there shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper.

Fourth, the said printed papers shall be put into the post office at such hours in the day, and under all such regulations, as the post master general may appoint, including therein the payment of postage on such as are going out of the United Kingdom when put into the post office, if the post master general shall so require

Fifth, all foreign newspapers brought into the United Kingdom under this act are to be printed in the language of the country from which they shall have been forwarded, unless the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury shall in any case direct that any foreign newspapers shall be exempted from the restriction hereby imposed

XV. And be it enacted, that the post master general may examine any printed paper or any packet which shall be sent by the post, without a cover or in a cover open at the sides, in order to discover whether it is contrary in any respect to the conditions hereby required to be observed, or to any regulations which the post master general, with the consent of the commissioner of Her Majesty's treasury, may from time to time make in respect of any paper or packet of such a description, and also, in the case of newspapers, to ascertain in what language the newspapers brought into the United Kingdom from any foreign country shall be printed and published, and also in order to discover whether the newspapers printed and published in the United Kingdom (excepting those printed in *Guernsey Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man*, which, for the purposes of this Act, are to be considered as part of the United Kingdom) are duly stamped, and in case any one of the required conditions has not been fulfilled, the whole of every such paper or packet shall be charged with treble the duty of postage to which it would have been liable as a letter, except as to foreign newspapers not printed in the language of the country from which they shall have been forwarded, which shall be charged with full postage as letters, and as to every such printed paper going out of the United Kingdom, the post master general may either detain the paper or forward the same by the post, charged with treble the duty of postage to which it would have been liable as a letter, and in case a newspaper printed in the United Kingdom (except as aforesaid) and transmitted by the post under this Act, shall appear not to have been duly stamped, the same shall be stamped and sent to the commissioners of stamps and taxes.

Examination of printed papers, &c

Postmaster general to determine questions of postage

XLVI. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which a question shall arise as to whether a printed paper is entitled to the privilege of a newspaper or other printed paper hereby privileged, so far as respects the transmission thereof by the post under the post office acts the question shall be referred to the determination of the post master general, whose decision, with the concurrence of the lords the treasury, shall be final.

Transmission of newspaper to foreign countries at low rate of charge

XLVII. And for providing for the transmission of newspapers between the United Kingdom and foreign countries free of postage, when satisfactory proof shall be laid before the post master general that *British* newspapers addressed either to a person or to a place within a foreign country, and also that newspapers addressed to a person or a place in the United Kingdom from such foreign country, are respectively allowed to pass by the post within that country free of postage, be it enacted, that the post master general may, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, transmit by the post *British* newspapers addressed to a person or to a place in such foreign country from the United Kingdom, to any port out of the United Kingdom, other than Her Majesty's colonies and possessions, free from postage, and he may, with the like consent, receive from such foreign country foreign newspapers free from postage, or he may, with the like consent, charge for every newspaper transmitted to or received in a foreign country a rate of postage which he may consider equivalent to the rates of postage payable in that country on newspapers either transmitted from or received in that country, but in all cases, whether the newspaper be transmitted free or otherwise, subject to a sea postage of one penny payable on the newspaper being put into the post office, for every newspaper delivered at the post office to be conveyed by vessels not being post office packets, and also to a like postage for every newspaper received by vessels not post office packets, addressed to a person, or to a place within the United Kingdom.

Higher charge may be again imposed

XLVIII. And whereas by reason of the postage which may be charged on newspapers in foreign countries or from other circumstances, it may be expedient again to impose the rates of two pence on newspapers, be it enacted, that the post-master general, with the consent of the lords of the treasury, may again charge and demand the said respective rates of two-pence on newspapers received from and sent to any foreign country.

Colonial newspapers

XIX. And be it enacted, that the post-master general, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, may allow colonial newspapers to pass by the post between places within any of Her Majesty's colonies, or by packet boat or private ship, from one colony, to another colony, whether through the United Kingdom or not, and also allow foreign newspapers to pass through the United Kingdom either to Her Majesty's colonies or from one foreign country to another foreign country, by packet boat or private ship, and also allow *British* newspapers to be sent to the colonies through a foreign country, and colonial newspapers to be sent through a foreign country to the United Kingdom, or through the United Kingdom to a foreign country, free of postage, or subject to such rates of postage and under all such regulations and restrictions as the post master general, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit.

Transmission of newspaper for publication

L. And be it enacted, that every *British* newspapers sent by the post to places out of the United Kingdom shall in all cases be put into a post office or receiving office in the United Kingdom within seven days next after the day on which the same shall be published, the day of publication to be ascertained by the date of such paper, and in case a paper shall be put into a post office after the expiration of such seven days, the post-master general may either detain the paper, or forward it by post charged with full postage as a letter.

New papers to be printed

LI. And be it enacted, that in case any person to whom a printed newspaper brought into the United Kingdom shall be

directed shall have removed from the place to which it shall be directed, before the delivery thereof at the place, it may (provided it shall not have been opened) be re-directed and forwarded by post to such person at any other place within the United Kingdom free of charge for such extra conveyance; but if the newspaper shall have been opened, it shall be charged with the same rate as if it were a letter from the place of re-direction to the place at which it shall be ultimately delivered.

LII And be it enacted, that the post master general may allow the masters of vessels, other than packet boats, a sum Allowance to masters of vessels for newspapers. not exceeding one penny on every printed newspaper, foreign or colonial, brought into the United Kingdom from a port or place out of the United Kingdom, and delivered by them at the post office of the post town at which they shall touch or arrive, and a sum not exceeding one penny on every printed newspaper conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office from the United Kingdom to any port or place out of the same, in respect of which no gratuity is heretofore authorized to be allowed.

LIII And be it enacted, that the following classes of persons may both send and receive letters, not exceeding Letters to sailors and soldiers. half an ounce in weight, by the post on their own private concerns, at a postage of one penny for each letter; namely,

Every seamen employed in Her Majesty's navy, whether at home or abroad, whilst such seamen shall be actually employed in Her Majesty's service.

Every serjeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, fifer, and private soldier in Her Majesty's regular forces, militia, fencible regiments, artillery, or royal marines, whether at home or abroad, whilst actually employed in Her Majesty's service.

Every serjeant, corporal, drummer, trumpeter, fifer, and private soldier in the service of the *East India Company* whilst actually employed in the service of the Company.

But the letters of commissioned officers or warrant officers, whether in the army or navy, or midshipman or masters, or mates of the navy, are not included in this provision.

And with the respect to letters sent by any such privileged persons, the following conditions shall be observed, (that is to say) the postage of each letter (unless sent from parts beyond the seas,) as hereinafter mentioned, shall be paid for the letter, if posted within the United Kingdom, shall be duly and properly stamped, on being put into a post office established under the authority of the post-master general; and upon such letter shall be superscribed the name of the writer, and his class or description in the vessel, regiment, corps or detachment to which he shall belong, and upon every such letter there shall be written in the handwriting of and signed by the officer having at the time the command of the vessel, or of the regiment, corps, or detachment to which the privileged person belongs, the name of such officer and the name of such vessel, or of such regiment, corps, or detachment.

And with respect to letters received by the post by any of the said privileged persons the following conditions shall be observed; the postage of each letter (unless sent from parts beyond the seas as hereinafter mentioned) shall be paid for the letter, if posted within the United Kingdom, shall be duly and properly stamped upon putting it into a post office established under the authority of the post-master general, and it shall be directed to the privileged person, specifying on the superscription thereof the vessel, or the regiment, corps, or detachment to which he shall belong; and the deputy post-master of the place to which such letter shall be sent to be delivered shall not deliver such letter to any person except the person hereby privileged to whom it shall be directed or to some person appointed to receive the same, by writing under the hand of the officer in command.

And whenever the letters sent or received by any such privileged persons shall be sent from parts beyond the seas, without the said postage of one

penny being pre-paid, every such letter shall be charged to the party receiving the same with a rate of two-pence; and any letters received by the post under this enactment by any such privileged persons which may have been re-directed shall not be charged any postage on or in respect of such re-direction.

Privileged persons may send and receive letters by private ships
 LIV. And be it enacted, that any such privileged persons may both send and receive letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, by private ships, between the United Kingdom and place beyond the seas, on their own private concerns, at the like postage for each letter, and subject to the like conditions and regulations in all respects, as are herein before mentioned in respect of letters sent and received by any such privileged persons by the post; but whenever the letters sent or received by any such privileged persons shall be conveyed, or be intended to be conveyed, by private ships, the gratuities payable by law to the masters of such vessels in respect of such letters shall in cases be paid the post office in addition to such postage.

Not to extend to foreign postage
 LV. And be it enacted, that the said privilege shall not extend to any letters liable to any foreign rates of postage.

Postage privilege to cease
 LVI. And be it enacted, that, except in the cases herein specified, all privileges whatsoever of sending letters by the post free of postage, or at a reduced rate of postage, shall wholly cease and determine.

Additional charge may be made on letters not prepaid
 LVII. And be it enacted, that the post-master general may at any time hereafter charge, for the use of Her Majesty, on all letters, newspapers and other printed papers sent by the post, on which the postage shall not be pre-paid, and which shall not be duly and properly stamped, and also on all letters sent by the post without being duly and properly stamped, although the postage thereon shall be wholly or in part pre-paid, such higher rates of postage than would otherwise by law be payable on such letters, newspapers, or other printed papers as the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury by warrant under their hands from time to time deem it expedient, and may also remit any of the rates of *British* postage for inland postage for the time being payable by law on the transmission of post letters, newspapers, or other printed papers, to such extent as the lords of the treasury shall from time to time direct.

Postage of foreign letters may be altered
 LVIII. And whereas communications may from time to time be opened with foreign post offices, which may render an alteration in the rates of postage expedient; be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury from time to time, and at any time after the passing of this act, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of *British* postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant, and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repay any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof, and from time to time by warrant as aforesaid to appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid, and the power hereby given to alter and fix rates of postage shall extend to any increase or reduction, or remission of postage.

Payment of postage established by treasury warrant
 LIX. And be it enacted, that the rates of postage from time to time to become payable under or by virtue of any warrant of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, under this act, shall be charged by and be paid to Her Majesty's post-master general, for the use of Her Majesty on all post letters, newspapers, or other printed papers to which such warrant shall extend; and in all cases in which any rates of postage shall be made payable under such warrant, every such warrant shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall, within fourteen days after making the same, be laid

before both houses of parliament (if then sitting, or otherwise within fourteen days after parliament shall re-assemble); provided that any rates made payable by any such warrant may be demanded and taken immediately after they shall have been so published in the *London Gazette*, although the same shall not then have been laid before parliament.

LX. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which the postage of any unstamped letters shall not have been paid by the sender, it shall be paid by the person to whom the letters is addressed on the delivery thereof to him; but if the letter be refused, or the party to whom it is addressed shall be dead, or cannot be found the writer or sender shall pay the postage; and this enactment shall apply to every packet, newspapers, and thing whatsoever chargeable with postage which shall be transmitted by the post.

Postage not prepaid to be paid by the receiver.

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury to make any reduction or increase or alteration they may consider expedient in the gratuities allowed by this act to masters of vessels for letters and newspapers conveyed by them for or on behalf of the post office, or delivered by them to the post office and to allow and authorize such gratuities for the conveyance of letters and newspapers to masters of vessels passing to or from between any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions beyond the seas, as they shall think fit, and also to allow and authorize any gratuities to be paid to pilots, seamen, or others on the letters and newspapers they may bring to any post office from any vessels.

Gratuities to masters of vessels may be altered

LXII. And be it enacted, that no person shall post or cause to be posted or sent or cause to be sent, or tender (or deliver in order to be sent by the post, any letter containing any explosive or other dangerous material or substance, and no such letter shall be forwarded by the post.

Combustibles not to be sent by post.

LXIII. And be it enacted, that all post letters shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered, under and subject to all such orders, directions, and regulations, and under and subject to all such conditions, limitations and restrictions as to the form, size, dimensions, enclosures, or otherwise, as the post-master general, with the consent of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, shall from time to time direct.

Letters to be sent as directed by the postmaster general.

LXIV. And to prevent disputes as to the limits of post towns within which letters are to be delivered by the post; be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general from time to time, in all cases in which he shall deem the same expedient, by writing under his hands, to fix and declare the limits of any post town within the United Kingdom or other of Her Majesty's dominions, which shall be binding and conclusive on all person.

Limits of post towns.

LXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the post-master general, or any of his officers, to detain any post letter suspected to contain any contraband goods, and forward the same to the commissioners of Her Majesty's customs, who, in the presence of the person to whom the same may be addressed, or in his absence, in case of non attendance, after notice in writing from the said commissioners requiring his attendance, left at or forwarded by the post according to the address on the letter, may open and examine the same, and in case on any such examination any contraband goods shall be discovered, the said commissioners may detain the letter and its contents for the purpose of prosecution; and if no contraband goods shall be discovered in such letter, the same shall, if the party to whom the same is addressed be present, be handed over to him on his paying the postage (if any) charged thereon, or, if he shall not be present it shall be returned to the post office, and be forwarded to the place of its address.

Letters with contraband goods.

LXVI. And for the more effectual prosecution of offences committed against the post office, be it enacted, that in any indictment or criminal letters for any offence committed upon

For prosecution of offences.

or in any respect of any property which may be laid in or stated to belong to the post-master general it shall be sufficient to state any such property to belong to and to lay in "Her Majesty's post-master general," and it shall not be necessary to specify the name or addition of any such post-master general, and that whenever in any indictment or criminal letters for any offence committed against the post-office acts, it shall be necessary to mention for any purpose whatever Her Majesty's post-master general it shall be sufficient to describe such post-master general as "Her Majesty's post-master general," without any further or other name, addition or description, whatsoever.

LXVII And to enable the post-master general for the time being to hold and take conveyances and leases of messuages, tenements, lands, and hereditaments for the service of the post-office and to transmit the same to his successors, be it enacted that for such purpose Her Majesty's post-master general and his successors shall be and is and are hereby made a body corporate, and shall have a seal, and that all messuages, tenements, lands, and hereditaments, of whatever nature and tenure now vested in Her Majesty's present post-master general his heirs, executor, administrators and assigns, in trust for Her Majesty and her successors, shall immediately on the passing of this act be and become vested in him in his corporate capacity, and his successors for ever, in trust as aforesaid.

LXVIII And be it enacted, that so much of an act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled *an act to amend an act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty, for granting to His Majesty the sum of twenty thousand pounds towards repairing roads, between London and Holyhead by Chester, and between London and Bangor by Shrewsbury, and for giving additional powers to the commissioners therein named to build a bridge over the Menai Straits and to make a new road from Bangor Ferry to Holyhead in the country of Anglesea, as authorized and requires additional rates of postage to be charged and levied on letters and packets conveyed by post by way of Dublin and Holyhead*, and so much of an act passed in the

1 & 2 G. 4 c. 35 first and second years of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled *an act for applying a certain sum of money out of the consolidated fund of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Conway in the country of Carnarvon and for imposing additional rates of postage on letters and packets conveyed over the said bridge, as authorizes and requires additional rates of postage to be charged and levied on letters and packets conveyed by post to and from any part of Great Britain or Ireland by way of Conway and Chester*, and so much of an act passed

1 G. 4 c. 75 in the fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled *an act for vesting in commissioners the bridge now building over the Menai Straits and the river Conway, the harbours of Howth and Holyhead and the road from Dublin to Howth, and for the further improvement of the road from London to Holyhead*, as enacts that the additional rates of postage granted by the said acts of fifty-ninth year of the reign of King George the Third shall be continued to be charged and levied, and so much of an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King

6 & 6 W. 4 c. 25 William the Fourth, entitled *an act for granting an additional rate of postage on letters between Great Britain and Ireland by way of Milford and Waterford*, as authorizes and requires additional rates of postage to be charged and levied on letters conveyed by post by way of Milford and Waterford, and so much of any other act or acts as authorize or require any additional rates to be charged and levied on letters to and from Ireland by way of Holyhead in respect of Menai Bridge, by way of Conway and Chester in respect of Conway Bridge, and by way Milford and Waterford, and so much of an act

1 V. c. 33 passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty entitled *an act for the management of the post office*, as directs the respect-

five post office receivers general of *England* and *Ireland* to distinguish in their accounts the respective additional rates of postage granted in respect of the *Menai* and *Conway* bridges, and on letters conveyed by way of *Milford* and *Waterford*, and to the payment of the amount thereof into the exchequer; and so much of an act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled *an act to repeal the several laws relating to the post office*, as repeals any part of an act passed in the third year of the reign of King *George the Fourth*, entitled *an act to amend the general laws now in being for regulating turnpike Roads in that part of Great Britain called England*, and as repeals any part of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of King *George the Fourth*, entitled *an act to explain and amend an act passed in the third year of his present Majesty, to amend the general laws now in being for regulating turnpike roads in that part of Great Britain called England*; and also an act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled *an act for the regulation of the duties of postage*; and an act passed in the same session of parliament entitled *an act for regulating the sending and receiving of letters and packets by the post free from the duty of postage*; and so much of any other act or acts now in force as authorize the sending or receiving letters and packets by the post free from the duty of postage; and also an act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty entitled *an act to impose rates of packet postage on East India letters and to amend certain acts relating to the post office*, excepting so much thereof as authorizes the payment out of the revenue of the post office of any deficiency in the superannuation fund for old and infirm letter carriers; and also an act passed in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled *an act for imposing rates of postage on the conveyance of letters by packet boats between places in the Mediterranean and other parts*; and also the hereinafore recited act passed in the last session of parliament, entitled *an act for the further regulation of the duties, on postage until the fifth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty* and the several treasury warrants issued in pursuance of the said last mentioned act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and rescinded, except as to any act done or performed, or any appointment made, or any power, authority, or consent given or granted under or by virtue of the said recited acts; or any of them respectively, or by or in pursuance of the said treasury warrants, and except in respect of any postage duties which may have become payable under or by virtue of any of the said acts or treasury warrants hereby repealed and rescinded, or any proceedings for recovery of such duties, and except also as to any offence committed against the provisions of the said acts hereby repealed or any other acts, and any fine or penalty incurred by reason of any such offence, or any proceeding for recovery of any such fine or penalty, or for the punishment of any offender.

LXIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, in their discretion to authorize and empower the receiver general of the post office in *England* from time to time to pay to the receipt of Her Majesty's exchequer, out of the revenue of the post office, by quarterly, half-yearly, or annual payments, as the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury may think fit, such an annual sum or sums of money as they may deem equivalent to the annual amount of the additional rates of postage which were payable under the said recited act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King *William the Fourth* up to the time of the suspension of the said rates, which annual sum or sums shall be calculated and fixed on an average of the produce of the said additional rates for three years up to the time at which the same were suspended; and the said sum or sums shall be paid accordingly for and on account of the *Milford Road* fund, and

3 G. 4. c. 35. 1 Vict.

1 G. 4. c. 38.

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 34.

7 W. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 35.

7 W. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 36.

1 & 2 Vict. c. 97.

2 & 3 Vict. c. 52.

A sum to be paid out of the postage rates to consolidated fund equal to Milford postage rates repealed.

shall be carried to the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and be applied as the said additional rates would have been applicable by law if the same had not been suspended or repealed.

Treasury war-
rant may be un-
der the hands of
the clerk of trea-
sury and three
of them

LXX. And be it enacted, that wherever the warrant of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury is required by this act such warrant may be under the hands of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, or any three of them; and that whenever the order, consent, authority, or direction of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury is prescribed by this act, such order, consent, authority, or direction (not being by warrant) may be signified either under the hands of the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, or any three of them, or under the hand of one of their secretaries or assistant secretaries.

Interpretation
clause

LXXI. And be it enacted, that the following terms and expressions, whenever used in this or any other post office act, shall have the several interpretations hereinafter respectively set forth, unless such interpretations are repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context of the provisions in which they may be found, (that is to say, the term "*British newspapers*" shall mean newspapers printed and published in the United Kingdom liable to the stamp duties and duly stamped, and also newspapers printed in the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney Sark, or Man* although not liable to stamp duties, and the term "*inward bound*" shall be held to include vessels bound as well to any port in the United Kingdom as to any port in any of Her Majesty's colonies, and the term "*outward bound*" shall be held to include vessels bound as well from any port in the United Kingdom as from any port in Her Majesty's colonies; and that the term "*United Kingdom*" shall mean in the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* and the Islands of *Man, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney*, and that the term "*Her Majesty's colonies*" shall include every port and place within the territorial acquisitions now vested in the *East India Company* in trust for Her Majesty, the *Cape of Good Hope*, the Island of *Saint Helena*, the *Ionian Islands*, and *Honduras*, as well as Her Majesty's other colonies and possessions beyond the seas (the Islands of *Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark* only excepted,) and that the term "*by the post*" shall extend to and include the transmission of post letters as well by any general or two penny or penny or conventional post as by packet boat; and the term "*post town*" shall include every city, town, and place where a post office is or shall be established, and that the several other terms and expressions used in this act shall be construed according to the respective interpretations of the terms and expressions contained in the said act passed in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled an act

7 W 4 & 1 Vict
39

for consolidating the laws, relative to offences against the Post Office of the United Kingdom, and for regulating the judicial administration of the Post Office laws, and for explaining certain terms and expressions employed in those laws, so far as those interpretations are not repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context of such terms and expressions.

Commencement
of act

LXXII. And be it enacted, that this act shall come into operation on the first day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Act may be al-
tered this session.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed during the present sessions of parliament.

The SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

On all letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and foreign parts, or between any of the places out of the United Kingdom hereinafter-mentioned, there shall be charged and taken, the following rates of British postage, (that is to say,)

By packet boat between Dover or any other port in the United Kingdom and Calais, or any other port in France, a packet rate of..	s.	d.
	0	3
Between France and any place in the United Kingdom distant from Dover or other port in the United Kingdom not more than eight miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of.....	0	5
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than eight miles and not more than fifteen miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of.....	0	6
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than fifteen miles and not more than twenty miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of.....	0	7
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than twenty miles and not more than thirty miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of.....	0	8
Between France and any place distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than thirty miles, and not more than fifty miles, a rate (the packet rate included) of.....	0	9
And between France and any place in the United Kingdom distant from Dover or other port as aforesaid more than fifty miles, or between France and London or any place in the United Kingdom through London, an uniform rate (the packet rate included) of	0	10
Between any part of the United Kingdom and Spain, otherwise than through France, an uniform rate of.....	2	2
Between any part of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, an uniform rate of.....	1	0
Between London and the following places, by way of France, viz. Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, an uniform rate of.....	0	10
Between London and Germany, via France.....	1	4
Between London and Switzerland, via France.....	1	2
Between London and Spain, via France.....	1	7
Between London and the following places, via France, viz. Italy, Sicily, Venetian, Lombardy, Turkey, the Levant, and the Archipelago	1	7
Between London and Holland.....	1	4
Between London and Belgium.....	1	4
Between London and Switzerland.....	1	8
Between London and Germany..	1	8
Between London and Denmark.....	1	8
Between London and Sweden, and other parts of the north of Europe.....	1	8
Between London and the following countries, through Belgium, or Holland or Germany, viz. Italy, Sicily, Venetian, Lombardy, Malta, Ionian Islands, Greece, Turkey, the Levant, the Archipelago, Syria, or Egypt.....	1	8
Between any part of the United Kingdom and any place in the East Indies, via France, in addition to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, packet rate hereinafter mentioned	0	10

Nevertheless all foreign letters hereinrated between London and a place abroad (but not including letters between France and any port in the United Kingdom distant from Dover or any other port in the United Kingdom not more than fifty miles) which shall be sent to or from any place in the United Kingdom, without coming to or passing through London, shall be charged as if they had been sent from or to London.

And the rates of British postage for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by packet boats between the places hereinafter mentioned, shall be as follows:

Between a port in the United Kingdom and Lisbon or any other ports in Portugal.....	s. d.	1 7
Between a port in the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Greece, or any port in Syria or Egypt, but not including letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and the East Indies..	2 3	
Between Suiz or Bussora, or any other port in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, and any port in the East Indies (letters transmitted by Her Majesty's Mediterranean packets to or from the United Kingdom only excepted).....	1 0	
Between any of the ports or islands or places situate upon the Mediterranean Sea, the Adriatic Sea, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, in Turkey, in Europe and Asia, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, in the Mediterranean, and upon the northern coast of Africa, whither in the Mediterranean or in the Straits of Gibraltar (not having been first brought or conveyed from the United Kingdom or not being intended to be conveyed to the United Kingdom).....	0 6	
Between any of the ports or places last aforesaid and any port or place in the East Indies, by way of the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, in addition to the aforesaid Red Sea or Persian Gulf packet rate.....	0 5	
Between a port in the United Kingdom and the Island of Madeira	1 0	
Between a port in the United Kingdom and any port in the Island of Cuba in the West Indies, or any port in Columbia or Mexico	2 1	
Between any port in the British possessions in the West Indies and any port in Columbia or Mexico.....	1 0	
Between any port in the United Kingdom and Brazil.....	2 7	
Between any port in the United Kingdom and Buenos Ayres, or any other ports on the continent of South America (other than Columbia, Brazil, or Mexico).....	2 5	
Between any port in the United Kingdom and any ports in the Island of Saint Domingo, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Saint Thomas, Saint Croix, Saint Martin, or any other foreign island in the West Indies between which and the United Kingdom no rate is heretofore authorized	1 3	

And in addition to the foregoing rates, except on letters between the United Kingdom and France, and between the United Kingdom and Spain, (otherwise than by way of France,) and between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, there shall be paid on every such letters as aforesaid an inland rate of postage of two pence for the distance any such letter shall be conveyed, within the United Kingdom; and on every letter so transmitted as heretofore mentioned, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of British postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in this Act contained as to letter, estimating and charging each additional rate at the amount heretofore directed to be charged and taken on every letter so transmitted not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and charging the inland rate as aforesaid, but so that letters hereinrated between London and a place abroad shall not be charged any inland rate for the distance between London and the outpost at which the packet boats conveying the same shall be stationed.

And on every letter between foreign countries, or between any foreign country and any of Her Majesty's colonies transmitted by the post through the United Kingdom there shall be charged and taken for the distance any such letter shall be carried within the United Kingdom (in addition to the rates to and from the United Kingdom to which such letter will be liable under this Act) any such inland rate or rates of postage, not exceeding one shilling on any letter not being more than half an ounce in weight, as the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury may, by warrant under their hands, direct and on any letter exceeding that weight progressive and

additional rates of British postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates in this Act contained as to letters; estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Act if not exceeding half an ounce in weight, but so that no such letter be transmitted through the United Kingdom unless the British postage chargeable thereon be paid before the same be sent out of the United Kingdom, or unless there be a treaty between the post-master general and the post office of the foreign country from which it shall have been forwarded, or to which it shall be addressed, for collecting and accounting for the British postage on such letters.

APPENDIX.

PART II.

Acts of the Supreme Government.

ACT No. XIX. DATED DECEMBER 18, 1847.

An Act to make certain Amendments in the Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in the Military Service of the East India Company.

Whereas it is expedient to make certain Amendments in the Articles of War provided by Act XX. of 1845, for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in the Military Service of the East India Company, and for the Administration of Justice by Courts Martial to be holden on such Officers and Soldiers:

I. It is therefore hereby enacted, that from and after the First day of March 1848, the Articles of War provided by Act XX. of 1845, are repealed.

II. And it is enacted, that the following Articles of War shall from and after the said day be the Articles of War for the Government of the said Native Officers and Soldiers in the Military Service of the said Company, and for the Administration of Justice by Courts Martial to be holden on such Officers and Soldiers. Provided always that all crimes and offences committed against the Articles of War provided by Act XX. of 1845 aforesaid may be inquired of and punished in like manner as if they had been committed against the Articles of War hereby provided; and that every Warrant for holding any Court Martial under the Articles of War provided by the Act XX. of 1845 aforesaid shall remain in full force notwithstanding the repeal of such Articles; and that all proceedings of any Court Martial upon any trial begun under such Articles, shall not be discontinued by the repeal of the same.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

SECTION I.

Of Inlisting and Discharges.

Article 1.—Every Recruit, prior to being enrolled in his Regiment, shall have the First Four Articles of the Second Section of these Articles of War read and explained to him, and when reported fit for duty in the ranks, such Declaration as is now used, if any, in the respective Presidencies, shall be made to him by the Officer Commanding, in front of the Regiment or Corps, in presence of the Native Officers and Soldiers, and an oath or declaration shall then be required from him, according to the forms of his religion, such oath and declaration to be the like as are now used in the respective Presidencies.

* *Article 2.*—No Commissioned Officer shall be dismissed except by the Sentence of a General Court Martial. No Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall be discharged as a punishment except by the Sentence of a Court Martial, or by order of the Commander in Chief at the Presidency to which he may belong. Every such dismissal or discharge shall include forfeiture of all claim to pension. Provided also, that the Governor General in Council in his executive capacity, and the Governor in Council of any Presidency to which a Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier may belong, shall have power to order his dismissal or discharge.

Article 3.—All Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers discharged the Service, shall be furnished by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment with a Discharge Certificate, made out in the Vernacular Language of the individual discharged, with an English Translation, expressing the authority for, and cause of, such discharge, and the period of his entire Service in the Army.

* *Article 4.*—No Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall enlist himself in any other Regiment without a regular discharge from his former Regiment, under the penalty of being reputed a Deserter, and suffering accordingly.

SECTION II.

Crimes and Punishment.

Crimes punishable with death, transportation, corporal punishment, imprisonment, or dismissal.

Article 5.—Any Officer, or Soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any Mutiny or Sedition in the Regiment or Corps to which he belongs, or in any other Corps or Regiment whatsoever, on any pretence whatever; or who, being present at any Mutiny or Sedition, shall not use his utmost endeavours to suppress it; or who, coming to the knowledge of any Mutiny, intended Mutiny, or concealed combination against the State, shall not without delay give information thereof to his Commanding Officer; — or

Article 6.—Who shall strike his Superior Officer, or shall draw or offer to draw, or lift up any weapon, or use or offer any violence, against him; whether on or off duty, and under all circumstances in which his Superior Officer may be distinguishable as such in any manner; — or

Article 7.—Who shall disobey any lawful Command of his Superior Officer; — or

Article 8.—Who shall desert from the East India Company's Service, (whether or not he shall re-enter or re-enlist in the same;) — or

Article 9.—Who, being a Sentry, in time of War or alarm, shall sleep upon his post; or shall leave it before regularly relieved, or without leave; or shall plunder or injure the property placed under his charge; — or

Article 10.—Who shall shamefully abandon or deliver up any Garrison, Fortress, Post, or Guard, committed to his charge, or which it was his duty to defend; or who shall use means to induce any other Officer or Soldier so to abandon or deliver up any such Garrison, Fortress, Post, or Guard; — or

Article 11.—Who shall treacherously make known the watch-word to any person not entitled to receive it, according to the Rules and Discipline of War; — or

Article 12.—Who shall hold correspondence with or give intelligence to the Enemy, or any person in arms against the State, either directly or indirectly; or who, coming to the knowledge of such correspondence or communication, shall not discover it immediately to the Commanding Officer; — or

Article 13.—Who shall directly or indirectly assist or relieve the Enemy, or Persons in arms against the State, with money, victuals, or ammunition; or shall knowingly harbour or protect any Enemy or Person in arms against the State; — or

Article 14.—Who shall treacherously release, wilfully aid, or connive at the escape of any Enemy or Person in arms against the State, placed as a Prisoner under his charge; — or

Article 15.—Who shall misbehave himself before the Enemy, or persons in arms against whom he is led, or use means to induce others so to misbehave; — or

Article 16.—Who shall in presence of an Enemy, or of persons in arms against whom he is led, shamefully cast away his arms or ammunition; — or

Article 17.—Who shall leave his Commanding Officer, or his Post, or Colours, or Party, in time of action, to go in search of Plunder; — or

Article 18.—Who, in time of War, shall do violence to any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to the Camp or Quarters of the Forces; or shall force a Safeguard; or break into any house, or other place for plunder; or plunder fields, or gardens, or other property; — or

Article 19.—Who, in time of War, shall, by discharging fire arms, drawing swords, beating drums, making signals, using words, or by any means whatever, intentionally occasion false alarms, in Action, Camp, Garrison, or Quarters; — or

Article 20.—Who shall, without proper authority, release any State Prisoner, or through carelessness or neglect shall suffer any such Prisoner to escape; or shall connive at the plunder or injury of property in time of War, or the plunder or injury of Treasure, or of a Magazine, or Dock Yard, by the Sentry or Guard in whose charge such property, or Treasure, or Magazine, or Dock Yard is placed; — or

Article 21.—Who, being a Sentry placed over any State Prisoner, or over Treasure, or over a Magazine, or Dock Yard, shall quit his Post without being regularly relieved, or without leave; or shall sleep upon his Post; or shall plunder or injury the property placed under his charge;

Shall, if an Officer, on conviction, suffer Death, or Transportation for life, or be Dismissed the Service;

And, if a Soldier, shall, on conviction, suffer Death or Transportation for life; or Imprisonment with or without hard labour, for life or for any term of years; and with or without solitary confinement for any portion or portions of the term of imprisonment, not exceeding twenty-eight days at a time, nor eighty-four days in any one year, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods of solitary confinement; or shall suffer Corporal Punishment, or Dismissal from the Service; as by a General Court Martial shall be awarded. Provided that no Soldier shall be kept in solitary confinement more than eighty-four days in any one year, whether by the sentence of one or more Courts Martial, or by order of his Commanding Officer.

Crimes punishable by General Court Martial with Dismissal or Suspension of Officers or by General or District Court Martial with Dismissal, Reduction, Corporal Punishment, or simple Imprisonment with or without solitary confinement, or Loss of Standing on the Roll, of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers,

Article 22.—Any Officer or Soldier who shall in operations in the field, spread reports by words or letters calculated to create unnecessary alarm in the Troops, or in the vicinity, or in rear of the Army; — or

Article 23.—Who shall, in Action or previously to going into Action, use words tending to create Alarm or Despondency; — or

Article 24.—Who shall be drunk when on, or for duty, or on Parade, or on the Line of March; — or

Article 25.—Who shall strike or force any Sentry; — or

Article 26.—Any Soldier who shall be grossly insubordinate or insolent to his Superior Officer in the execution of his office; or grossly insubordinate and violent in the presence of a Court Martial; — or

Article 27.—Who, being on actual Service, shall refuse to assist in making field work;

Shall, if an Officer, on conviction, be Sentenced to be Dismissed the Service, or to be Suspended from Rank and Pay and Allowances;

And if a Soldier, shall, on conviction, before a General, or District, or Garrison Court Martial, be sentenced to suffer such punishment as a General, or District, or Garrison Court Martial is by these Articles of War respectively empowered to award.

Provided, that such Offender shall not be Sentenced to Death, or Transportation, or Imprisonment with hard labour.

Crimes punishable by General Court Martial with Dismissal or Suspension of Officers, or by General, or District Court Martial, with Dismissal, Reduction, Imprisonment with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement, or Loss of standing on the Roll, of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Article 28.—Any Officer who shall behave in a manner unbecoming the character of an Officer; (the fact or facts whereon the charge is grounded being clearly specified therein.) — or

Article 29.—Any Officer or Soldier who shall advise or persuade any other Officer or Soldier to desert, or who shall connive at such desertion; or who shall knowingly receive and entertain any Deserter, and shall not immediately on discovery give notice to his Superior Officer; or shall not cause such Deserter to be apprehended by the Civil Power; — or

Article 30.—Who shall obtain or attempt to obtain for himself, or for any Officer or Soldier, or for any other person whatsoever, any Pension or Allowance, by any false Statement, Certificate, or Document, or by the omission of the true Statement, or Certificate, or Document; — or

Article 31.—Who shall knowingly make a false Return or Report, to any his Superior Officer authorized to call for a Return or Report, of the state of the men under his Command, or of Arms, Ammunition, Clothing, or other Stores thereunto belonging, or of which he may have charge; — or

Article 32.—Who, at any post, or on the march, shall illegally and against the will of the parties extort money or property of any description, as fees or duties, or on any pretence whatever; or shall, without authority, exact from Villagers or others, carriage, portage, or provisions; — or

Article 33.—Who shall wantonly and intentionally defile any place dedicated to religious worship, or shall wantonly and intentionally insult the religious prejudices of other persons;

Shall, if an Officer, on conviction, be sentenced to be Dismissed the Service, or to be Suspended from Rank and Pay and Allowances;

And, if a Soldier, shall, on conviction before a General, District, or Garrison Court Martial, be sentenced to suffer such punishment as a General, or District, or Garrison Court Martial is by these Articles of War respectively empowered to award.

Provided, that such Offender shall not be sentenced to Death, or Transportation, or Corporal Punishment.

Crimes punishable by General Court Martial with Dismissal or Suspension of Officers, or by any Court Martial with Dismissal, Reduction, Imprisonment with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement or Loss of Standing on the Roll, of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Article 34.—Any Officer or Soldier, who, being under arrest or in confinement, shall leave his arrest or confinement before he is set at liberty by competent authority; — or

Article 35.—Who shall mangle, feign or intentionally produce disease or infirmity; or intentionally delay his cure; or intentionally aggravate his disease or infirmity; — or

Article 36.—Who shall, without orders, commit any waste, or spoil, or plunder, or shall injure or destroy any property; — or

Article 37.—Any Soldier who shall, contrary to orders, when off duty, appear in or about Camp or Cantonments, or on occasion of visiting Towns or Bazaars, carrying a Sword, Bludgeon, or other Weapon; — or

Article 38.—Who shall sell, pawn, or designedly or through neglect lose or injure his Horse, Arms, Clothes, Accoutrements or Regimental Necessaries; or any of the above Articles entrusted or belonging to any other Soldier;

Shall, on conviction before a General, District, or Garrison, or Regimental Court Martial, be sentenced to suffer such punishment as such Courts Martial respectively are by these Articles of War empowered to award.

Provided that such offender shall not be sentenced to Death, or Transportation, or Corporal Punishment.

Embezzlement punishable by General Court Martial with Dismissal, Fine, and Imprisonment with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement, of Officers and Soldiers

Article 33 — Any Officer, or Soldier, who shall embezzle or fraudulently misapply any money entrusted to him on the public account or for any Military purpose, or any Provisions, Forage, Arms Clothing, Ammunition, or Military Stores, of whatever kind or description, the property of Government, entrusted to his charge, or who shall wilfully spoil such property or suffer it to be spoiled, or shall be concerned in or connive at any such embezzlement or fraudulent misapplication,

Shall, on conviction before a General Court Martial, be Dismissed the Service and fined to the extent of his arrears of Pay and Allowances, and be further liable to suffer Imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term which may extend to three years, and with or without solitary confinement (to be regulated as aforesaid)

Disgraceful Conduct, punishable by General or District Court Martial, with Corporal Punishment, or Imprisonment with or without hard labour and solitary confinement, and in addition with forfeiture of additional Pay and of Pension on discharge, and stoppages, of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers

Article 40 — Any Soldier who shall be guilty of *Disgraceful conduct*,

In wilfully maiming or injuring himself, or any other Soldier at the instance of such Soldier with intent to render himself or such Soldier unfit for the Service, or with intent to take his own life, — or

Article 41 — In purchasing or selling Government Stores, — or

Article 42 — In stealing money or goods, the property of a Soldier, or of a Military Officer, or of an Military Man or of any person or persons belonging to or serving with or attached to the Army, — or

Article 43 — In plundering or injuring property placed under his charge as Sentry or in charge of his Guard or in conniving at the plunder or injury of such property, — or

Article 44 — In embezzling or fraudulently misapplying public money entrusted to him for any Military purpose, — or

Article 45 — In committing any petty offence of a fraudulent or dishonest nature, to the injury of or with intent to injure the Government, or any person, Civil or Military, — or

Article 46 — Who shall be guilty of any other *disgraceful conduct*, being of a cruel, indecent, or unnatural kind,

Shall, on conviction before a General, or District, or Garrison Court Martial, be liable to suffer such punishments as any such Courts are by these Articles of War respectively empowered to award for *disgraceful conduct*

And every such offender shall if not dismissed the service, further be put under stoppages, by sentence of the Court, not exceeding half of his monthly Pay and Allowances, until the amount be made good of any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct

And if such offender shall be Dismissed the Service, he shall further be sentenced to forfeit his arrears of Pay and Allowances due at the time of his discharge or in such proportion as may be required to make good such loss or damage

Cruelty punishable by General Court Martial with Suspension or Reprimand of Officers, or by any Court Martial with Dismissal, Reduction, or Simple Imprisonment with or without solitary confinement or Loss of Standing in the Roll, of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers

Article 47 — Any Officer, or Non Commissioned Officer who shall strike or otherwise ill treat any Soldier, — or

Article 48 — Any Sentry who in time of peace shall sleep upon his Post, or shall leave it before regularly relieved or without leave, — or

Article 49 — Any Officer, or Soldier, who shall knowingly enlist a Deserter, or connive at his enlistment, — or

Article 50 — Who, directly or indirectly, shall require or accept a bribe, present, or gratification, on the pretence of, or as a consideration for procuring

leave of absence, promotion, or any other advantage or indulgence for any Officer or Soldier ; ——— or

Article 51.—Who, being in Command at any Post, or on the march, on complaint made to him of any person under his command beating or otherwise ill-treating any person ; or extorting from him more than he is obliged to furnish by authority, or disturbing fairs or markets, or committing any kind of riot ; shall not see reparation done to the party or parties injured ; or, if that be impracticable, shall not report the same to his Superior Officer ; ——— or

Article 52.—Who, being in Command of a Guard, shall refuse to receive any Prisoner duly committed to his charge ; or shall without proper authority release any prisoner, or shall suffer, through carelessness or neglect, any prisoner to escape ; ——— or

Article 53.—Who shall quit his Guard, or Picquet, in time of peace, without being regularly relieved, or without leave ; ——— or

Article 54.—Who shall impede the Provost Marshal, or his Assistants, or any other Officer or person legally exercising authority ;—or refuse to assist him when requiring his aid in the execution of his duty, ——— or

Article 55.—Who, being on leave of absence shall have received information from the Head Quarters of his Regiment, or from other competent authority, that his Regiment has been ordered on service, and shall not rejoin without delay ; ——— or

Article 56.—Who, in time of peace, shall, by discharging fire arms, drawing swords, beating drums or by any other means whatever, intentionally occasion false alarms in Camp, Garrison, or Cantonments ; ——— or

Article 57.—Who shall fail to repair at the time fixed to the parade, or place appointed, for exercise or duty, if not prevented by sickness or some other sufficient cause ; ——— or

Article 58.—Who shall, without urgent necessity, or without leave of his Superior Officer, quit his Company, or Troops, or the Parade ; ——— or

Article 59.—Who shall absent himself without leave ; or shall, without sufficient cause, overstay the period for which leave may have been granted him ; ——— or

Article 60.—Any Soldier who shall be found two miles from the Camp contrary to orders ; ——— or

Article 61.—Who shall, contrary to orders, be absent from his Cantonment after tattoo, or from Camp after retreat beating ; ——— or

Article 62.—Who shall sell, lose, or designedly, or through neglect, waste the ammunition delivered out to him ;

Shall, if an Officer, on conviction, be sentenced to Suspension from Rank and Pay and Allowances ; or to be reprimanded in such manner as the Commander in Chief may direct ;

And, if a Soldier, shall, on conviction before a General, or District, or Garrison, or Regimental Court Martial, be sentenced to suffer such punishment as any such Courts Martial are by these Articles of War respectively empowered to award ;

Provided that such offender shall not be liable to be sentenced to suffer Corporal Punishment, or Imprisonment with hard labour.

Article 63.—All crimes not capital, and all disorders or neglects which Officers, or Soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, though not specified in these Articles, are to be taken cognizance of by Courts Martial, and to be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the Sentence of a General, or District, or Garrison, or Regimental Court Martial ; provided that a Soldier shall not for any such offences be liable to be sentenced to suffer Corporal Punishment, or Imprisonment with hard labour.

Crimes incident to Courts Martial ; punishable by General Court Martial with Dismissal or Suspension of Officers, and by any Court-Martial with Dismissal or Reduction of Non-Commissioned Officers, and with Dismissal or Simple Imprisonment of Soldiers.

Article 64.—Any person amenable to these Articles of War, who, when duly summoned before a Court Martial, shall not attend, or shall refuse to be sworn, or to make affirmation, or to answer any lawful question ; or who shall induce any other person so to offend ;

Shall be punished according to the Sentence of the same or another Court Martial, with Dismissal, or Suspension from Rank and Pay and Allowances, if a Commissioned Officer; with Dismissal, or Reduction to the ranks, if a Non-Commissioned Officer; or with Dismissal, or Imprisonment, if a Soldier;

Provided that such person, being a Commissioned Officer, shall not be liable to be punished by any but a General Court Martial; and that no offender punished under the provision of this Article of War shall be sentenced to suffer Imprisonment with hard labour, or Corporal Punishment.

Article 65.—Any person not amenable to these Articles of War, who, having been summoned before any Court Martial, shall refuse or neglect to attend; or who, attending, shall refuse to be sworn, or to make affirmation, or to answer any lawful question; or shall give such testimony as, if given in a Criminal Court, would render him guilty of perjury; or who shall induce any other person so to offend;

Shall be delivered to a Magistrate to be proceeded against according to law.

Article 66.—Any person using menacing or disrespectful words, signs, or gestures, in the presence of a Court Martial then sitting, or causing any disorder or riot so as to disturb their proceedings;

Shall be punished according to the condition of the offender and the nature and degree of his offence, by the Sentence of the same or another Court Martial, if he be amenable to these Articles of War; provided that such offender shall not be liable to be sentenced to Corporal Punishment or to Imprisonment with hard labour; and if not amenable to these Articles of War, the offender shall be delivered over to a Magistrate to be proceeded against according to law.

Perjury; punishable by General or District Court Martial with Dismissal, and in addition with Fine, or simple Imprisonment, of officers and Soldiers.

Article 67.—Any Officer, or Soldier, who shall be found guilty of wilful y and knowingly giving false evidence on oath or affirmation on any trial before any General, or other Court Martial, or any Military Court entitled to administer an oath; or of inducing any other person so to offend;

Shall be Dismissed the Service, and shall be further subject to Fine to the amount of his arrears of Pay and Allowances, or to Imprisonment which may extend to three years;—according to the Sentence of a General, or District, or Garrison Court Martial.

Crimes admitting of less serious notice.

Article 68.—Whereas it may be advisable that some of the offences which by the foregoing Articles are directed to be tried by a General, or District, or Garrison Court Martial, should, in certain cases which admit of less serious notice, be tried by District, or Garrison, or Regimental Courts Martial—in such cases the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs may, if he thinks it expedient and for the good of the Service, order the offender to be tried by Regimental Court Martial, for any offence ordinarily cognizable by District, or Garrison Court Martial; making however a report in every such case, for the information of the General Officer Commanding the Division, of the reasons of his having so proceeded; or such Commanding Officer may lay a particular statement of the case before the General or other Officer having authority to convene General, or District, or Garrison Courts Martial, under whose command such offender may be serving, with an application for permission to try the offender by District, or Garrison, or Regimental Court Martial; and such General or other Officer will exercise his discretion in complying or not with such application; but the permission of such General or other Officer so to proceed, shall be entered upon the proceedings at the trial of such offender.

Provided that MUTINY shall not be considered one of the offences admitting of such discretionary investigation.

And that in cases where offences designated "*Disgraceful Conduct*" in these Articles of War, and admitting of less serious notice, shall be tried by Regimental Courts Martial, the term "*Disgraceful Conduct*" shall be omitted in the Charge; and the offender shall on conviction be liable to suffer such punishment as a Regimental Court Martial is by these Articles of War empowered to award.

Offences on the Line of March or on board Vessels

Article 69 — For offences committed on the Line of March or on board any Ship or other Vessel, the Officer in Command of the Troops is hereby authorized to try any Soldier by a Regimental, or Detachment Court Martial, and to confirm and execute the Sentence on the spot,

Provided that such Sentence shall in no case exceed that which a Regimental Court Martial is competent to award, —and that the proceedings held in all such cases shall be transmitted for the information of the Commander in Chief

SECTION III

Administration of Justice

Article 70 — Whenever any Officer or Soldier shall commit a crime deserving punishment by Court Martial, he shall by his Commanding Officer be put under arrest, if an Officer or Non Commissioned Officer, or if a Soldier be confined until he shall be either tried by a Court Martial, or shall be lawfully discharged by a proper authority, and no Officer or Soldier who shall be put in such arrest or confinement shall continue in his confinement longer than may be actually unavoidable

And such process of arrest or confinement, or an attempt to effect such process shall in no case be omitted where it may be practicable, —but where resistance may be made, or in other circumstances such process may be impracticable, the offender or offenders shall be liable to trial and punishment at any subsequent period, within the limitations provided in these Articles of War

Article 71 — No person shall be liable to be tried or punished for any offence against these Articles, which shall appear to have been committed *more than three years* previous to the order directing the assembly of the Court Martial whereby he is to be tried unless the person accused by reason of his absconding himself, or some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within that period in which case such person shall be liable to be tried, at any time not exceeding *two years* after the impediment shall have ceased

Article 72 — Any person amenable to these Articles of War, who may commit any offence against the same, may be tried and punished for such offence in any place within the British Territories, or elsewhere, where he may have come after the commission of the offence in the same manner as if the offence had been committed where such trial shall take place

Article 73 — The Commander in Chief at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay respectively for the time being, may appoint General or other Courts Martial, and confirm, and mitigate or commute, or remit the Sentences of such Courts, and may issue his Warrant to any General or other Officer having the Command of a Body of Troops in the service of Her Majesty, or of the East India Company empowering such Officer to appoint General, or District, or Garrison Courts Martial as occasion may require, for the trial of offences committed by any of the Officers, or Soldiers, or Followers in the service of the said Company being Natives of the East Indies or of other places within the limits of the said Company's Charter, and to confirm, and mitigate or commute, or remit the sentences of such Courts Martial

Article 74 — A General Court Martial shall not consist of less than *thirteen* Commissioned Officers unless it be held out of the East India Company's Territories where such Court Martial may consist of *seven* Commissioned Officers, if a greater number cannot be conveniently assembled. And no sentence of a General Court Martial shall be put in execution until after a report shall have been made of the whole proceedings to the Commander in Chief, or to some other person duly authorized to confirm the same, and until his directions shall have been signified thereupon

Powers of a General Court Martial

* **Article 75** — A General Court Martial may sentence any Officer or Soldier to Death or Transportation, for any crimes which are by these Articles of War expressly made liable to sentence of Death or Transportation, and for such crimes only.

And when a Commissioned Officer shall be convicted of any offence, of which the punishment is not defined in these Articles of War, or is left discretionary, a General Court Martial may adjudge such Officer to be Dismissed the service, —

or to be Suspended from Rank and Pay and Allowances, for a stated period, —or to be Placed lower on the list of his rank, by an alteration of the date of his Commission, thereby losing the corresponding benefit of length of service; and the Court shall in every such sentence specify the extent or degree of Suspension or Reduction which they shall so adjudge, —or the Court may sentence such Officer to be Reprimanded in such manner as the Commander in Chief may direct.

And a General Court Martial may sentence any Non-Commissioned Officer to be Reduced to the ranks, —or may sentence any Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to be Dismissed the service, —or to be Placed lower in the list of the rank which he holds (which shall not involve any forfeiture of service or other advantage except that of standing) or may sentence any Soldier to suffer Corporal Punishment not exceeding *fi ty lashes*, —or Imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding *two years*, —and to be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such Imprisonment, not exceeding twenty-eight days at a time, nor eighty-four days in any one year, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods of solitary confinement. Provided that no Soldier shall be kept in solitary confinement more than eighty-four days in any one year whether by the sentence of one or more Courts Martial, or by order of his Commanding Officer.

And a General Court Martial may, in addition either to Corporal Punishment, or to Imprisonment, as aforesaid, sentence a Soldier to Forfeiture of all advantage as to additional Pay and to Pension on discharge, which might have otherwise accrued from the length or nature of his former service, or to Forfeiture of such advantage absolutely, whether it might have accrued from past service or might accrue from future service, according to the nature of the case for *disgraceful conduct*.

And a General Court Martial may, in addition to the punishment of Dismissal, sentence any Officer or Soldier to forfeit his arrears of Pay and Allowances due at the time of his discharge, or such proportion thereof as may be required, to make good any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct, —And, in addition to any punishment not involving Dismissal from the service, may sentence any Officer or Soldier to be put under Stoppages not exceeding two thirds of his Pay and Allowances in the case of an Officer, and not exceeding half of his Pay and Allowances in the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, until the amount of such loss or damage be made good.

Confirmation and Commutation of Sentence by the Commander in Chief

Article 76 — In cases wherein a Sentence of *Death* shall have been awarded by a General Court Martial, for any offence against discipline for which sentence of Death is awardable under these Articles of War, the Commander in Chief may confirm such Sentence and cause it to be carried into effect, or may, instead of causing such Sentence to be carried into effect, order the offender, if an Officer, to be Transported for life, or to be Imprisoned for any term of years, or to be Dismissed, and, if a Soldier, to be Transported for life, or to be Imprisoned with or without Hard Labour either for life, or for a certain term of years, and with or without solitary confinement, (to be regulated as aforesaid,) as to the Commander in Chief may seem meet.

In cases of Commissioned Officers Sentenced to *Transportation*, the Commander in Chief may in lieu thereof order the offender to be imprisoned for any term of years, or to be Dismissed. And in cases of Commissioned Officers Sentenced to be *Dismissed* from the service, the Commander in Chief may, in lieu of such Punishment, direct, that the offender be Suspended from Rank and Pay and Allowances for a certain period, to be distinctly specified by the Commander in Chief.

And the Commander in Chief may commute a Sentence of *Transportation* passed on a Soldier, to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, and with or without Solitary Confinement (to be regulated as aforesaid), and such Imprisonment may be either for the same period for which Transportation shall have been awarded, or for any lesser period.

And the Commander in Chief may commute a Sentence of *Corporal Punishment* to Dismissal from the service; or, in the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer, may mitigate such Sentence to Reduction to the ranks, or in the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier may commute such Sentence to Imprisonment without Hard Labour, and with or without Solitary Confinement (to be regulated as aforesaid,) for any period not exceeding *two years*.

In cases of Non-Commissioned Officers Sentenced to be *Dismissed* from the service, the Commander in Chief may, in lieu of such punishment, direct that the offender be Reduced to the ranks, or placed lower in the list of the rank which he holds; (which shall not involve any forfeiture of service or other advantage, except that of standing.)

And in cases of offenders Sentenced to *Imprisonment with Hard Labour*, the Commander in Chief may mitigate such Sentence by causing the offender to be Reduced to the ranks, in the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer or in the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier by directing that he be *Dismissed* from the service; or suffer Imprisonment without Hard Labour, and with or without Solitary Confinement, (to be regulated as aforesaid,) for any period not exceeding that for which he shall have been Sentenced to such Imprisonment with Hard Labour.

Article 77.—A District, or Garrison Court Martial shall consist of not less than Seven Commissioned Officers, except in situations where that number cannot be conveniently assembled, when such Court may consist of not less than Five Commissioned Officers. And such District, or Garrison Court Martial may be composed of Officers of the same Regiment, and shall be assembled in conformity with the orders of the Commander in Chief.

And the sentence of a District, or Garrison Court Martial shall be confirmed by the Commander in Chief, or by some Officer duly authorized to confirm the same.

Commutation of Sentence.

And the Commander in Chief is empowered to remit, or mitigate, or commute the Sentences of such Courts Martial in the same manner as the Sentences of General Courts Martial; and to delegate to or withhold from Commanding Officers the power of convening such Court Martial, and of confirming remitting, mitigating, or commuting the Sentences of such Courts (*not including forfeiture of pay or pensions or other advantage*), as the Commander in Chief may deem to be most expedient.

And in case of any Sentence, including forfeiture of additional Pay or of Pension on Discharge, or of any prospective advantage, such Sentence shall not be carried into effect until confirmed by the Commander in Chief; and all forfeitures of any present or prospective advantage shall be restorable by the same authority.

Powers of District or Garrison Court Martial.

* *Article 78.*—A District or Garrison Court Martial may Sentence any Non-Commissioned Officer to be Reduced to the ranks,—or may Sentence any Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to be *Dismissed* from the Service; or to be placed lower in the list of the rank which he holds (which shall not involve any forfeiture of service or other advantage, except that of standing;) or may Sentence any Soldier to suffer Corporal Punishment not exceeding *fifty lashes*; or Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour not exceeding *one year*, and to be kept in Solitary Confinement (to be regulated as aforesaid.)

And such Court Martial may, in addition either to Corporal Punishment or to Imprisonment as aforesaid, Sentence a Soldier to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional Pay, and to Pension on Discharge, which might have otherwise accrued from the length or nature of his former service, or to forfeiture of such advantage absolutely, whether it might have accrued from past service, or might accrue from future service, according to the nature of the case, for *disgraceful conduct*.

And such Court Martial may, in addition to the punishment of Dismissal, Sentence any Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to forfeit his arrears of Pay and Allowances due at the time of his discharge, or such proportion thereof as may be required to make good any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct; and in addition to any punishment not involving Dismissal from the service, may Sentence any Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to be put under stoppages not exceeding half of his Pay and Allowances, until the amount of such loss or damage be made good.

Article 79.—A Regimental Court Martial shall consist of not less than Five Commissioned Officers, (unless it be found impracticable to assemble that number, when Three may be sufficient;) and shall be assembled by order of the Officer Commanding the Regiment. And no Sentence of a Regimental Court Martial

shall be of force until the Commanding Officer shall have confirmed the same. Provided that such Commanding Officer shall have power to remit all Sentences whatever passed by such Court, and thereupon to cause the offender to be released and to return to his duty.

Commutation of Sentence:

and with or without Solitary Confinement, (to be regulated as aforesaid,) for any period for which such Court is competent to Sentence an offender to suffer Imprisonment and in the same manner; and to mitigate a Sentence of *Dismissal* in the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer, to Reduction to the Ranks;—and to commute a Sentence of *Imprisonment with Hard Labour*, to *Dismissal*; or to mitigate such Sentence to Reduction to the Ranks; or to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.

Power of a Regimental Court Martial.

* *Article 80.*—A Regimental Court Martial may sentence any Non-Commissioned Officer to be Reduced to the ranks;—or may sentence any Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to be dismissed from the service;—or to be placed lower in the list of the rank which he holds (which shall not involve any forfeiture of service or other advantage, except that of standing,)—or may Sentence any Soldier to suffer Corporal Punishment not exceeding *fifty lashes*; or Imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding *six calendar months*; and to be kept in solitary confinement (to be regulated as aforesaid)

Any such Court Martial may, in addition to the punishment of *Dismissal*, Sentence any Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to forfeit his arrears of Pay and Allowances due at the time of his discharge, or such proportion thereof as may be required to make good any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct; and in addition to any punishment not involving not *Dismissal* from the service, may Sentence any Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to be put under Stoppages not exceeding half of his Pay and Allowances, until the amount of such loss or damage be made good.

Article 81.—An Officer Commanding any Detachment of his own Regiment, may assemble Regimental Detachment Courts Martial;—and an Officer Commanding a Detachment consisting of men of different Corps, may assemble Detachment or Line Courts Martial;—and all such Courts shall be constituted in the same manner as Regimental Courts Martial under the provisions of these Articles of War, and shall have the like powers.

And the provisions of these Articles of War relating to Courts Martial held in Regiments, shall be taken to apply to Courts Martial held in Detachments, in all practicable cases,

Provided that no Officer on detached Command of less than four Troops or Companies, or of Detachments numerically equal to four Troops or Companies, and not being on the line of march or on board any ship or other vessel, shall carry into effect any punishment awarded by a Court Martial held by his order, until the Sentence shall have been confirmed, by the Officer Commanding the Regiment to which the offender belongs, or by the nearest Superior Officer holding a Command of not less than a Regiment;—(who is hereby authorized to confirm the same, in like manner, as an Officer Commanding a Regiment is empowered to do;—) Except in detached situations beyond Sea or out of the British Territories, or when on Service in the field, or in cases where an *immediate example* is necessary and reference cannot be made to such Commanding or Superior Officer without detriment to the Service; when the Officer Commanding such detachment may exercise the powers which are vested in an Officer Commanding a Regiment.

Article 82.—At all Courts Martial, it shall be competent to the Officer convening the Court to instruct the Court, that, should the Prisoner be found guilty, and Imprisonment form a part of the Sentence, no portion of the Imprisonment should be Solitary;—or, should Corporal Punishment be awardable to the offender, that it shall not be awarded in the particular case; and the Court will govern itself accordingly; and such instruction shall be in writing, and shall be attached to the proceedings of the Court.

Execution of Sentences of Courts Martial

Article 83—In every sentence of Death awarded by a General Court Martial, the Court shall specify that the offender shall "suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead," or "by being shot to death," as the Court in their discretion shall deem expedient; and such sentence, if confirmed, shall be carried into effect accordingly.

Article 84—Whenever the sentence of a General Court Martial shall adjudge Transportation, or sentence of Death shall be committed by competent authority to Transportation, any of the Sudder Courts shall give effect to such sentence, or commuted sentence, on the same being certified to the Court under the authority of the Commander in Chief.

And whenever any sentence of a Court Martial shall adjudge Imprisonment with hard labour, or with solitary confinement, or both, or whenever the sentence of a Court Martial shall be commuted to any such Imprisonment, it shall be the duty of every Judge Magistrate, Sheriff or other Officer in charge of a Jail, to give effect to such sentence on the offender being delivered into his custody, and on being furnished with a copy of the sentence by the Officer Commanding the Station or Regiment of Detachment, within which the trial is held.

Article 85—Whenever any Soldiers shall be sentenced to Imprisonment for life, or a sentence of Death shall be commuted to Imprisonment for life, it shall be lawful for the Commander in Chief to order such offender to be transported beyond sea for life, and such order shall take up in him in the same manner as there shall be special reference to the Commander in Chief to think such prisoner not a proper subject for Transportation.

Article 86—Persons sentenced to Imprisonment by Courts Martial shall be imprisoned in any public prison or in any other fit place which the Commander in Chief shall from time to time direct.

Article 87—Every Soldier sentenced to Imprisonment with hard labour, shall, previous to undergoing such punishment, be struck off the strength of his Corps from the date of confirmation of such sentence; and no Soldier who has undergone such punishment for any period shall be capable of being re-admitted in the ranks, or of receiving pension or discharge.

Article 88—Officers sentenced to Dismissal for *disgraceful conduct*

And offenders subject to Corporal Punishment, or to Imprisonment with hard labour for *disgraceful conduct* shall, on any such sentence being confirmed by Divines with Infamy.

Article 89—In every case wherein a fine, or forfeiture of arrears of pay or stoppages shall be adjudged by a Court Martial, any pay or public money due to the offender, or that may become due to him, shall be available with the sanction of the Commander in Chief, for the payment of the amount so adjudged.

And no Soldier sentenced to pay a fine or to stoppages to make good any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct, shall be continued under forfeiture or stoppages under any such sentence for any period exceeding one year; and no Soldier shall be at any one time placed under forfeiture or stoppages exceeding in the whole the amount of half of his Pay and Allowances; nor be liable to be put under stoppages prospectively while actually under stoppages to the amount of half of his Pay and Allowances.

Forms of Proceedings

Article 90—Trial by Courts Martial may be carried on between the hours of six in the morning and four in the afternoon, and not otherwise, except in cases which may require an immediate example.

Article 91—At General Courts Martial a Judge Advocate (or European Officer of not less than ten years service, shall be appointed to conduct the proceeding.

At all Courts Martial inferior to General, an European Officer of not less than four years standing in the service, except in cases where no Officer of that standing may be available, or the Adjutant of the Regiment, shall be appointed to conduct the proceeding.

Article 92—An Interpreter shall be appointed to all Courts Martial, and any Interpreter or other competent persons liable at the Station where the Court Martial may sit shall be appointed as occasion may require by the Officer Commanding at such Station, on application from the Judge Advocate or Superintending Officer at such Court Martial. But in situations where the services of

an Interpreter or other competent person are not available, the Superintending Officer at the Court Martial shall perform the duty of Interpreter.

Article 93.—At all Courts Martial the Senior Officer shall sit as President without being so appointed by Warrant. Provided that all Subadar Majors are to take precedence according to the dates of their Commissions, and above all Native Officers holding the rank of Subadar or Jemadar; and that Sirdar Bahadoors and Bahadoors shall rank only according to their respective Commissions of Subadar Major, Subadar, or Jemadar. Risaldars, and Risaidar will take rank with Subadars, and Naib Risaldars with Jemadars, according to the dates of their respective Commissions.

In case of the death or unavoidable absence of the President, the next Senior Member shall take the place of President, and the trial shall proceed, provided that the Court shall still consist of at least the number of Members of which such Court is directed to consist by these Articles of War.

Article 94.—No Finding or Sentence of a Court Martial shall be revised more than once, and no Evidence shall be received on such revision. For the purpose of such revision the President and all the Members shall be convened if possible. But if any of them should be unavoidably absent, the remaining Members may proceed with such revision, provided they are not fewer than the smallest number directed in these Articles respectively. When all the same Members do not meet, the circumstances are to be duly certified on the fate of the proceedings.

Manner of Voting.

Article 95.—All the Members of a Court Martial are to preserve order, and in giving their votes upon all matters are to begin with the youngest; and in all cases where a sentence of death may not be awarded, the decision shall be by the majority of Members present, provided the number of Members present be not less than that required by the proceeding Articles, but in case of an equality of votes, the decision shall be in favor of the prisoner; the President at a Court Martial shall vote with the other Members, but shall have no casting vote. Provided, that in cases of an equality of votes upon other questions than the finding and the sentence, the President shall have a casting vote.

Article 96.—No sentence of death shall be given against any offender by a Court Martial, unless two-thirds of the Members present concur therein, or four where the Court consist of five Members, or five where the Court consist of seven.

Affirmations.

Article 97.—On the assembly of a Court Martial, the Judge Advocate or Superintending European Officer shall administer to the Interpreter the following Solemn Affirmation:

"I, A. B., solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully interpret and translate the proceedings of the Court, and that I will not divulge the sentence until it shall have been published by authority, and further, that I will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular Member of the Court unless required to give evidence thereof by a Court of Justice or Court Martial, in due course of Law."

In case of the unavoidable absence of an Interpreter, the European Superintending Officer of a Court Martial inferior to General, shall make the the Solemn Affirmation prescribed for the Interpreter.

The Judge Advocate or Superintending Officer shall then cause the following Solemn Affirmation to be made by each Member:

"I, A. B., solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God, that I will duly administer justice according to the Articles of War, without partiality, favour, or affection, and, if any doubt shall arise, then, according to my conscience, the best of my understanding, and the custom of War in the like cases and that I will not divulge the sentence of the Court until it shall be published by authority, and further, that I will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular Member of the Court, unless required to give evidence thereof by a Court of Justice or a Court Martial in due course of Law."

The following Solemn Affirmation shall then be administered by the Interpreter to the Judge Advocate or Superintending Officer:

"I, A. B., solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God, that I will not upon any account whatsoever disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any

"particular Member of the Court Martial, unless required to give evidence there-
 "of as a witness by a Court of Justice, or a Court Martial in due course of law,
 "and that I will not, unless it be necessary for the due discharge of my official
 "duties, disclose the sentence of the Court, until it shall be published by autho-
 "rity."

Provided that it shall be necessary to re-administer these Solemn Affirma-
 tions on the commencement of fresh trials before the same Court.

Article 98—All persons who give evidence at a Court Martial are to be
 examined on Oath according to the forms of their respective religions or on
 Affirmation—and persons of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion and other
 persons making Affirmation shall make Affirmation to the following effect:

"I solemnly affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that what I shall
 "state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

And if any person making such Affirmation as aforesaid, shall wilfully
 and falsely state any matter or thing which if the same had been sworn would
 have amounted to perjury, every such offender shall be subject to the same
 punishment to which persons convicted of perjury are subject.

Summoning Witnesses not amenable to these Articles.

Article 99—In all cases where persons required as witnesses before a Court
 Martial, may not be amenable to Military Law, the Judge Advocate or Com-
 manding Officer shall transmit to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the
 witness may reside, his summons for the attendance of such person, and the
 Magistrate shall cause the witness to be duly summoned.

Powers and Duties of Provost Marshals.

Article 100.—For the prompt and instant repression of all irregularities
 and crimes which may be committed by Troops in the Field and on the Line of
 March, Provost Marshals shall be appointed by the Commander in Chief, and
 their Powers shall be regulated according to the established Usages of War and
 Rules of the Service; their duties are to take charge of Prisoners confined for
 offences of a general description; to preserve good Order and Discipline; to
 prevent Breaches of both, by Soldier and Followers of the Army, and to punish
 on the spot, on the same day, those whom they may find in the immediate act of
 committing Breaches of good Order and Military Discipline; Provided, that the
 punishment be limited to the necessity of the case, and shall accord with the
 orders which the Provost Marshals may from time to time receive from the
 Commander of the Forces in the Field, and that whatever may be the crime, the
 Provost Marshal or his Assistant shall, see the offender commit the act, for
 which summary punishment may be inflicted, or if the Provost Marshal or
 his Assistant should not see the offender actually commit that crime, but that
 sufficient proof can be established of the offender's guilt, a Report shall be made
 to the Commander of the Army in the Field, who is hereby empowered to deal
 with the case as he may deem most conducive to the maintenance of good Order
 and Military Discipline. The duties of Provost Marshals being limited to the
 punishment of offenders whom they may detect in the actual commission of any
 crime, the General Commanding the Forces in the Field will cause them to
 exercise the powers entrusted to them in such manner and under such circumstan-
 ces as he may consider best calculated to prevent and instantly to repress crimes
 injurious to the Discipline of the East India Company's Army and the Public
 Service.

Trial by European Courts Martial.

Article 101.—At any Presidency where the Native Troops have hitherto
 been authorized to claim to be tried by European Courts Martial, every persons
 amenable to these Articles of War, and who may be under orders for trial by
 a Court Martial, shall have the right to claim to be tried by European Officers;
 and should he make such claim, the Court, whether General, District, or Garrison,
 or Regimental, shall be composed of European Commissioned Officers, and the
 number of Members and the proceedings shall be governed in all respects by the
 provisions of these Articles.

And it shall be competent to the Governor General of India in Council by a
 General Order to authorize the Native Troops of any of the Presidencies to claim
 to be tried in like manner by European Courts Martial.

SECTION IV.

Effects of the Dead.

* *Article 102.*—When any Officer or Soldier, or any person receiving public pay drawn by any Officer in charge of a Public Department belonging to the Army, may die, or be killed in the service, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Party, or Officer in charge of the Department, shall, if no Heir or Executor be present, secure his Effects, and direct an inventory thereof to be taken, a duplicate of which is to be lodged in the Office of the Adjutant, or Officer in charge of the Department.

* *Article 103.*—If there be no Heir or Executor on the spot, the Effects are to be publicly sold; the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Party, or Officer in charge of the Department, after discharging the debts of the deceased, viz. the expense of Funeral Ceremonies, his Debts in Camp or Quarters, and Regimental Debts of every description, shall account for the residue to the Heir or Heirs declared by Will, whether written or verbal, or nominated in the Regimental Register, or in failure of such to the legal representative of the deceased; and in the event of no Executor, Heir, or other representative of the deceased attending and establishing his claim within twelve months from the date of the casualty, the amount in the hands of the Officer having charge of the Estate, is to be remitted to the General Treasury at the Presidency.

SECTION V.

Miscellaneous.

Article 104.—The Effects of Deserters are to be publicly sold, and the proceeds after payment of Regimental Debts, remitted by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the Deserter belongs, to the General Treasury at the Presidency, or appropriated according to the rules obtaining at such Presidency.

Article 105.—All Powers and Provisions contained in these Articles relating to the Commander in Chief, shall be construed to extend to the Commander in Chief at any Presidency, and to the Officer Commanding the Forces for the time being at any Presidency, unless when otherwise provided.

All powers and provisions contained in these Articles relating to Soldiers, shall be construed to extend to Non-Commissioned Officers, unless when otherwise provided.

Article 106.—When any portion of the Troops belonging to one Presidency shall be serving within the limits of another Presidency, such Troops shall be considered as placed, during such service, under the orders and authority of the Commander in Chief, or Commanding Officer of the Forces of the Presidency within which they are serving, for all the purposes of these Articles of War, in the same manner as though they belonged to such Presidency; and all the provisions of these Articles of War, which relate to the trial and punishment of offenders belonging to the Presidency within which the trial is held, are hereby declared applicable to the trial and punishment of offenders amenable to these Articles of War serving within such Presidency. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council in his executive capacity, to direct that the Troops, or any part thereof of any Presidency, whilst serving without the limits of such Presidency shall continue under the orders and authority of the Commander in Chief, or Commanding Officer of the Forces of the Presidency to which they belong for all purposes of these Articles.

Article 107.—Any Officer Commanding any portion of the East India Company's Troops which may at any time be serving in any place out of Her Majesty's Dominions, or of the Possessions or Territories which are or may be under the Government of the said Company, or of the Territories of these States in alliance with the said Company in which the said Company's Forces are permanently stationed, shall, upon complaint made to him of any offence committed against the property or person of any inhabitant or resident in any such countries, by any person serving with or belonging to the Company's Army, being under the immediate Command of any such Officer, summon and cause to assemble a General Court Martial, which shall consist of not less than three Officers for the purpose of trying any such person, notwithstanding any such Officer shall not have received a Warrant empowering him to assemble Courts Martial; and every such Court Martial shall have the same powers in regard to summoning and examining witnesses, trial of, and sentence upon any such

offenders as are granted by these Articles to General Court Martial; provided that no sentence of any such Court Martial shall be executed until the General Commanding in Chief the Army to which the Division, Brigade, Detachment, or Party to which any person so tried, convicted and adjudged to suffer punishment shall belong, shall have approved and confirmed the same; except where such sentence shall not exceed the powers granted by these Articles to a District, or Garrison Court Martial, in which case the Officer by whom the Court is convened is hereby authorized to confirm or commute, or mitigate, or remit the same; reporting the proceedings to the said General Commanding in Chief.

Article 108.—General Courts Martial only shall have the power to try Commissioned Officers; or to pass Sentence of Death or Transportation on any offenders.

Article 109.—No person, being acquitted or convicted before a Court Martial of any offence, shall be liable to be tried a second time by the same or any other Court Martial for the same offence. Provided always, that after a Soldier shall have been found guilty by a Court Martial of any military offence, such Court Martial shall inquire into and receive evidence of any previous conviction of such Soldier before a Court Martial or a Court of Justice, and shall enquire into the general character of such Soldier; for the purpose of affixing the punishment to which he is liable to be sentenced for the offence of which he has been so found guilty.

Provided that no such evidence shall in any case be received until the Court shall have ascertained that such Soldier had previously to his trial received notice of the intention to produce such evidence on the same. And it is hereby directed that such notice shall be given to all Soldiers previous to trial.

Article 110.—No Non-Commissioned Officer shall be Reduced to the ranks but by the sentence of a Court Martial, or by order of the Commander in Chief of the Presidency to which the Offender shall belong. Provided that no Non-Commissioned Officer shall be Reduced to the ranks for any limited period; nor Suspended from his rank; nor Reduced from a higher to a lower grade of Non-Commissioned Officer; nor sentenced to suffer Corporal Punishment or Imprisonment, without being first Reduced to the ranks.

Article 111.—Any Officer or Soldier thinking himself wronged by the Superior or the other Officer is to complain thereof of the Commanding Officer of his Troop or Company, by whom if the grievance be not redressed, such Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, or Soldier, may Complain to the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, who is hereby required to examine into such complaint, or remit it to his superior authority as the circumstances may require; but if the complaint should appear to be frivolous or groundless, the party preferring it shall be liable to be punished according to the sentence of a General or other Court Martial in manner hereinbefore mentioned; provided that such offender shall not be liable to be sentenced to Dismissal, nor to suffer Corporal Punishment or Imprisonment with hard labour.

Article 112.—In case of light offences, a Commanding Officer may, without the intervention of a Court Martial, award extra drill with or without pack for a period not exceeding fifteen days; restriction to Barrack limits not exceeding fifteen days; confinement in the Quarter Guard or defaulters Room, not exceeding seven days; removal from Staff situations or acting appointments; or may order Soldiers to be employed in piling and unpling shot; and in cleaning accoutrements of men in Hospital; but none of these descriptions of punishment shall be awardable by Sentence of a Court Martial. And a Commanding Officer may award solitary confinement not exceeding seven days.

Provided that Soldiers in confinement shall be liable to be ordered to attend ordinary drill.

Article 113.—Any Officer, or Soldier, who shall be taken prisoner by the Enemy, shall forfeit all claim to pay and allowances during the period of his remaining a prisoner and until he shall again return to the service; when, if he can establish, before a Court Martial, that he was unavoidably taken prisoner in the course of service, and resisted as long as he was able, and that he hath not served with or assisted the Enemy, and that he hath returned as soon as possible to the service, he shall be entitled to receive either the whole, or such portion of his arrears of pay and allowances as the Government of the Presidency to which he may belong shall determine, after the opinion or finding of such Court Martial shall have been confirmed by the Commander in Chief. And every Officer or Soldier in Imprisonment under the sentence of a Court Martial, or a commuted sentence, or under the sentence of a Court of Criminal Judicature, shall, during the term

of such imprisonment, receive subsistence only, to the amount of his pay proper, according to the rates of Pay granted to Officers and Soldiers of the Bengal Army.

SECTION VI.

Mode of dealing with offences not Military.

Article 114.—In all places within the jurisdiction of any Civil Judicature, established by appointment of Her Majesty or of the said Company, Officers and Soldiers accused of capital crimes, or of violence, or of offences against person and property, punishable by such Civil Judicature, shall be delivered over to a Magistrate to be proceeded against according to Law.

And all Officers and Soldiers are hereby required to assist the Officers of Justice in apprehending and securing any person so accused.

Crimes to be tried by Court Martial where no regular Criminal tribunals exist.

Article 115.—In any place within the limits of the Charter of the East India Company, whither in or out of the British Territories, where there may be no Civil Judicature appointed by Her Majesty or the said Company for the trial of persons accused of offences ordinarily cognizable by Civil Tribunals, such offences when committed by Officers or Soldiers shall be cognizable by Courts Martial.

Article 116.—General Courts Martial shall have cognizance ordinarily, of offences punishable with the Death;

Transportation for Life;

Imprisonment for Life;

Imprisonment for a period which may extend to fourteen years;

Imprisonment for a period which may extend to seven years.

Article 117.—District, or Garrison Courts Martial shall have cognizance, ordinarily, of offences punishable with Imprisonment for a period which may extend to three years, and, by special order, of offences ordinarily cognizable by General Courts Martial, not liable to the punishment of Death or Transportation, with power to sentence persons convicted of such offences to Imprisonment for any period not exceeding three years.

Article 118.—Regimental, Detachment, or Line Courts Martial, shall have cognizance, ordinarily, of offences punishable with Imprisonment for a period not exceeding six calendar months, and, by special order, of offences ordinarily cognizable by District, or Garrison Courts Martial, with power to sentence persons convicted of such offences to Imprisonment for a period not exceeding six calendar months.

General Courts Martial.

Punishment of Death.

Article 119.—Any officer or Soldier who shall be convicted by a General Court Martial of the crime of "Murder" shall be sentenced to suffer Death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead.

If any injury intended against one person shall, through mistake or accident, light upon another person, and kill him, such killing shall be deemed to be murder, whensoever it would have been murder had the person against whom such injury was intended been killed.

Whensoever death shall result from any injury wilfully caused by an offender, but without his intending such injury to light on any person in particular, such offender shall be guilty of murder, if the offence would have been murder, had he intended to do the injury to the person killed.

Offences punishable by Transportation for Life.

Article 120.—Any Officer or Soldier who shall be convicted by a General Court Martial of any of the offences hereinafter mentioned, accompanied with an attempt to commit murder, or with wounding or other Corporal injury to any person endangering the life of such person: That is to say,

1st. - Breaking, or attempting to break by day or night, into any Dwelling House, Tent, Boat, or other habitation, or into any building or place used for the preservation of property, with the intent to rob or steal.

2nd. - Robbery or attempt to rob.

3rd. - Stealing or attempting to steal in a house, or from the person;

Shall be sentenced by such General Court Martial to Imprisonment with or without hard labour and Transportation for life.

Offences punishable by Imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years.

Article 121. - Any Officer or Soldier who shall be convicted by a General Court Martial of any of the offences specified in the last Article, accompanied with wounding or other Corporal injury to any person not endangering the life of such person; — or

Article 122. - Of wounding, or administering poison with intent to murder, whether the person wounded or to whom poison is administered, be the person whom the offender intended to murder or another; — or

Article 123. - Of Robbery by open violence, or Dacoity that is to say, going forth in the day or in the night with an offensive weapon, or in a gang with or without an offensive weapon, with the intention of committing robbery, and by force or intimidation robbing or attempting to rob any person in any place, or attacking by open violence any house, or place of habitation, or any place in which property may be kept, for the purpose of robbery; — or

Article 124. - Of breaking or attempting to break, into any Dwelling House, Tent, Boat, or other place of habitation, between sunset and sunrise, with intent to rob or steal; — or

Article 125. - Of breaking into any such place of habitation, or into any place used for the preservation of property, and stealing therefrom property the value of which shall exceed One Hundred Company's Rupees; — or

Article 126. - Of purchasing or receiving plundered or stolen property, knowing it to have been obtained by robbery by open violence, or by theft or robbery aggravated as described in Article 120 or Article 121,

Shall be sentenced by such General Court Martial to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour for a period not exceeding fourteen years.

Offences punishable by Imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

Article 127. - Any Officer or Soldier who shall be convicted by a General Court Martial of culpable Homicide not amounting to wilful murder; — or

Article 128. - Of premeditated assault, attended with Homicide, or severe wounding, or other aggravating circumstance; — or

Article 129. - Of intentionally wounding, maiming, or otherwise doing Corporal injury to any person; — or

Article 130. - Of accidentally wounding, maiming, or otherwise doing Corporal injury to any person, with the intention of doing such injury to another person; — or

Article 131. - Of breaking into any Dwelling House, Tent, Boat, or other place of habitation, or into any place used for the preservation of property, between sunrise and sunset, with intent to steal therein; — or

Article 132. - Of stealing from any habitation, or from any person, any property exceeding Three Hundred Company's Rupees in value; — or

Article 133. - Of having purchased any property so stolen, exceeding in value Three Hundred Company's Rupees, knowing it to have been stolen; — or

Article 134. - Of Arson, — or

Article 135. - Of an unnatural crime, — or

Article 136. - Of Rape, — or

Article 137. - Of enticing and taking away, or of causing to be enticed or taken away for any unlawful purpose, any unmarried woman under the age of fifteen years; — or

Article 138. - Of stealing a child under the age of eight years; — or

Article 139. - Of counterfeiting, or causing or procuring the fraudulent fabrication or alteration of any written deed, or printed paper, of any description; or any counterfeit seal or signature thereto; or the illicit imitation of any public stamp or stamped paper, established by Government; or of fraudulently issuing and publishing as true, or of fraudulently giving effect, or attempting to give

effect, to fabricated deeds and papers, knowing them to be forgeries; or of using, selling or disposing of such stamped paper, knowing the same to be counterfeit; ——— or

Article 140.—Of forging or procuring to be forged any counterfeit Coin, in imitation of any of the Gold, Silver or Copper Coin of the British Government in India; or of any Coin usually received as money in the British Territories; or of clipping, filing, drilling or defacing any such Coin; or of paying or tendering in payment counterfeit Coin, Bank Notes or other Securities for money, knowing the same to be counterfeit, although such Notes or Securities shall be incomplete;

Shall be Sentenced by such General Court Martial to suffer Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, for any period not exceeding seven years.

DISTRICT OR GARRISON COURTS MARTIAL.

Offences punishable by Imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Article 141.—It shall be competent to the Commander in Chief, and to any Officer having authority to convene District or Garrison Courts Martial, to cause offenders, not being Commissioned Officers, accused of any of the offences specified in the preceding Articles of War, for which the punishment of Death, or Imprisonment or Transportation for Life is not provided therein, to be tried for such offences before a District, or Garrison Court Martial, and such Court shall have power, on conviction, to sentence any such offender to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour for any period not exceeding three years.

Article 142.—Any Officer or Soldier who shall be convicted by a General, District, or Garrison Court Martial, of stealing from any habitation, or from the person, any property, of value not exceeding Three Hundred Company's Rupees but exceeding Fifty Company's Rupees; ——— or

Article 143.—Of having purchased or received any stolen property of value not exceeding Three Hundred Company's Rupees, knowing it to have been stolen, but not under aggravating circumstances; ——— or

Article 144.—Of having stolen property in his possession, and of having kept possession of such property after becoming aware of its having been stolen;

Shall be sentenced by such Court to suffer Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour for any period not exceeding three years.

REGIMENTAL, DETACHMENT, OR LINE COURTS MARTIAL.

Offences punishable by Imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Article 145.—It shall be competent to any Officer having authority to convene a Court Martial, to cause offenders, not being Commissioned Officers, accused of any of the offences specified in the preceding Articles of War, for which no punishment exceeding Imprisonment with Hard Labour for three years is therein provided, to be tried before Regimental, or Detachment, or Line Courts Martial, and any such Court shall have power, on conviction, to sentence any such offender to suffer Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour for any period not exceeding six calendar months.

Offences punishable by Imprisonment from six months to one year, according to the description of the Court.

Article 146.—Any Officer or Soldier who shall be convicted of stealing property to the value of Fifty Company's Rupees, or of less value; ——— or

Article 147.—Of Assault or Affray, unattended with Homicide, severe wounding, or aggravating circumstances;

Shall be sentenced to suffer Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, for any period not exceeding one year, by the award of a General, or District, or Garrison Court Martial; or, for any period not exceeding six calendar months, by the award of a Regimental, or Detachment, Line Court Martial.

Offences punishable by Imprisonment from six months to two years, according to the description of the Court.

Article 148.—Any Officer or Soldier who shall be convicted of resisting the process of a Magistrate or Police Officer; ——— or

Article 149.—Of having committed any offence against person or property for which provision is not already made in the preceding Articles of War;

Shall be sentenced to suffer Imprisonment for any period not exceeding two years, by the award of a General Court Martial; not exceeding one year, by the award of a District, or Garrison Court Martial; and not exceeding six calendar months, by the award of a Regimental, or Detachment, or Line Court Martial.

Article 150.—Any Officer or Soldier who shall be convicted by a General or District, or Garrison, or Regimental Court Martial, of having been present, aiding and abetting, or of having caused, instigated, or procured, the commission of any of the offences specified in any of the preceding Articles, shall be sentenced by such Court to the punishment therein provided for such offence, and awardable by General, or District or Garrison, or Regimental Courts Martial, respectively.

Article 151.—No sentence of Death shall be carried into effect until confirmed by the Commander in Chief, nor, if the trial shall have been held within the British Territories forming part of either of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, respectively, until such confirmation shall have been concurred in by the Government of the Presidency where such trial shall have been held.

Article 152.—The Commander in Chief is authorized at his discretion to confirm any sentence of Death, or to remit such sentence, or to commute it into Imprisonment with hard labour and Transportation for life, or into Imprisonment with hard labour for any term of years.

Article 153.—No sentence of Transportation shall be carried into effect until confirmed by the Commander in Chief, and the Commander in Chief is authorized at his discretion to confirm any such sentence, or to commute it into Imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period of time.

Article 154.—It shall be competent to any Officer having authority to confirm the sentence of a General or other Court Martial to remit any sentence passed by such Court Martial, or to mitigate such sentence by substituting simple Imprisonment with hard labour, or by reducing the period of Imprisonment, or by directing the discharge of the offender in lieu of any Imprisonment.

Article 155.—A person who may have been tried for any offence by a Court Martial under the authority of these Articles of War, shall not be tried for the same in any other Court whatsoever, and no person who shall have been acquitted or convicted of any offence by a Court of Civil Judicature shall be punished by a Court Martial for the same, otherwise than by cashiering or Dismissal from the service.

Article 156.—The Regulations at present in force at any Presidency, by which the office and powers of Commissariat Officers, or Officers in charge of the Police, or Superintendents or Bazaars, are defined and controlled; or by which Panchayets are constituted and guided; or by which jurisdiction is given to Courts Martial over offences committed by persons amenable to the Articles of War, within certain limits beyond or around Cantonments; are hereby declared to be in full force, and the same shall continue to be observed at the several Presidencies respectively.

SECTION VII.

Application of the Articles.

Article 157.—All Officers and Soldiers, all Drivers, Farriers, Trumpeters, and Drummers; all unattested Recruits, all Hospital Attendants, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Native Doctors, and Dressers; all Artificers and Labourers, Suttlers, Followers, public and private, or others attached to or serving with any part of the Army, are to be governed by these Articles and subject to trial by Courts Martial.

Provided, that persons of European descent, (whether on the side of their father or mother) professing the Christian religion, shall not be amenable to these Articles; but if belonging to the descriptions mentioned in this Article, (and not being Her Majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects,) shall be tried and punished in the same manner as persons are who are subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War in force for the better government of the European Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company.

Promulgation of the Articles.

Article 158.—These Articles are to be translated into the several languages of the different Presidencies, and the parts following, viz. the second Section, together with the following Articles in other Sections which are marked with an * (Asterisk), viz. 2, 4, 75, 78, 80, 102, 103, 110, and 111, are to be read once every three months at the head of every Regiment, Troop or Company mustered in the service and to every Recruit at the period of his attestation.

ACT No XX DATED DECEMBER 18, 1847.

An Act for the encouragement of learning in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company by defining and providing for the enforcement of the right called Copyright therein.

Whereas doubts may exist whether the right called Copyright can be enforced by the Common Law of England in those parts of the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company into which the Common Law of England has been introduced :

And whereas doubts may exist whether the said right can be enforced by virtue of the principles of equity and good conscience in the other parts of the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company :

And whereas for the encouragement of learning it is desirable that the existence of the said right should be placed beyond doubt and that the said right should be made capable of easy enforcement in every part of the said Territory :

And whereas it is doubtful whether the Act of Parliament 5 and 6 Victoria, C 45, entitled "*an Act to amend the Law of Copyright*," although such Act extend to every part of the British Dominions, has made appropriate and sufficient provision for the enforcement in every part of the said Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company of the said right by proprietors thereof and whether the said Act of Parliament has made provision for the enforcement of the said right by or against any persons not being subject to the Jurisdiction of the Courts established by Her Majesty's Charter :

I It is therefore hereby enacted, that the Copyright in every book published in the life time of its author within the said Territories after the passing of the Act of Parliament 3 and 4 William 4 C 85, entitled "*an Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian Territories till the 30th day of April, 1834*," shall endure for the natural life of such author, and for the further term of seven years commencing at the time of his death and shall be the property of such author and his assigns : Provided always that if the said term of seven years shall expire before the end of forty-two years from the publication of such book the Copyright shall in that case endure for such period of forty-years, and that the Copyright in every book published after the death of its author and after the passing of the Act of Parliament last aforesaid shall endure for the term of forty-two years from the first publication thereof and shall be the property of the proprietors of the author's manuscript, from which such book shall be first published, and his assigns :

II And whereas it is expedient to provide against the suppression of books of importance to the public : It is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council on complaint made to them that the proprietor of the Copyright in any book published after the passing of this Act within the said Territories, has after the death of its author refused to republish or to allow the republication of the same and that by reason of such refusal such book may be withheld from the public to grant a licence to such complainant to publish such book in such manner and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and it shall be lawful for such complainant to publish such book according to such licence :

III And it is hereby enacted that a Book of Registry wherein may be registered as hereinafter enacted the proprietorship in the Copyright of books and assignments thereof and licences affecting such Copyright, shall be kept in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India for the Home Department, and shall at all convenient times be opened to the inspection of any person on payment of Eight Annas for every entry which shall be searched for or inspected in the said book, and that such Officer shall whenever thereunto reasonably required, give a copy of any entry in such book certified under his hand, to any person requiring the same on payment to him of the sum of Two Rupees, and such copy so certified shall be received in evidence in all Courts and in all summary proceedings, and shall be *prima facie* proof of the proprietorship or assignment of Copyright or licence as therein expressed, but subject to be rebutted by other evidence :

IV. And it is enacted, that if any person shall wilfully make or cause to be made any false entry in the Registry Book aforesaid, or shall wilfully produce, or cause to be tendered in evidence any paper falsely purporting to be a copy of any entry in the said Book, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be

punished with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three years.

V And it is enacted, that after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the proprietor of Copyright in any book published, after the passing of the said Act of Parliament 3 and 4, Wm 4, C. 85, to make entry in the Registry Book of the title of such book, the time of the first publication, and the name and place of abode of the publisher thereof, and the name and place of abode of the proprietor of the Copyright of the said book, or of any portion of such Copyright in the form in that behalf given in the Schedule to this Act annexed upon payment of the sum of Two Rupees to the said Secretary, and that it shall be lawful for every such registered proprietor to assign his interest or any portion of his interest therein, by making entry in the said Book of Registry of such assignment, and of the name and place of abode of the Assignee thereof in the form given in that behalf in the said Schedule on payment of the like sum and such assignment so entered shall be effectual in Law to all intents and purposes whatsoever without being subject to any stamp or duty, and shall be of the same force and effect as if such assignment had been made by Deed.

VI. And it is enacted, that if any person shall deem himself aggrieved by any entry made under colour of this Act in the said Book of Registry, it shall be lawful for such person to apply by motion to the Supreme Court of Calcutta, or if the Court shall not be then sitting to any Judge of such Court sitting in Chambers for an order that such entry may be expunged or varied, and that upon any such application to the said Court, or to a Judge as aforesaid, such Court or Judge shall make such order for expunging varying or confirming such entry either with or without costs, as to such Court or Judge shall seem just, and the said Secretary shall on the production to him of any such order for expunging or varying any such entry, expunge or vary the same according to the requisitions of such order.

VII And it is enacted, that if any person shall after the passing of this Act print or cause to be printed either or sale or exportation, any book in which there shall be subsisting Copyright without the consent in writing of the proprietor thereof, or shall have in his possession for sale or hire any such book so unlawfully printed without such consent as aforesaid, such offender if he shall have so offended within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any of the Courts of Judicature established by Her Majesty's Charter, shall be liable to a special action on the case in such Court, and if he shall have so offended in any other part of the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company to a suit in the Zillah Court within the jurisdiction of which he shall have so offended, which shall and may be prosecuted in the same manner in which any other action of damages may be brought and prosecuted there, and if he shall have so offended in any such lastmentioned part of the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company in which there is no Zillah Court, to a suit in the highest local Court exercising original Civil jurisdiction in such part of the said Territories.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that after the passing of this Act in any suit or action brought in any of the Courts of Judicature established by Her Majesty's Charter under the provisions of this Act against any person for printing any such book for sale, hire or exportation, or for selling, publishing or exposing to sale or hire, or causing to be sold, published or exposed to sale or hire, or for having in his possession for sale or hire any such book so unlawfully printed, the defendant on pleading thereto shall give to the plaintiff a notice in writing of any objections on which he means to rely on the trial of such action, and if the nature of his defence be that the plaintiff in such action was not the aut or or first publisher of the book in which he shall by such action claim Copyright, or is not the proprietor of the Copyright therein, or that some other person than the plaintiff was the author or first publisher of such book, or is the proprietor of the Copyright therein, then the defendant shall specify in such notice the name of the person who he alleges to have been the author or first publisher of such book, or the proprietor of the Copyright therein, together with the title of such book, and the time when and the place where such book was first published, otherwise the defendant in such action shall not at the trial or hearing of such action be allowed to give any evidence that the plaintiff in such action was not the author or first publisher of the book in which he claims such Copyright as aforesaid, or that he was not the proprietor of the Copyright therein, and at such trial or hearing no other objection shall be allowed to be made on behalf of such defendant than the objections stated in such notice, or

that any other person was the author or first publisher of such book, or the proprietor of the Copyright therein than the person specified in such notice, or give in evidence in support of his defence any other book than one substantially corresponding in title, time and place of publication with the title, time and place specified in such notice.

IX And it is hereby enacted, that after the passing of this Act in any such suit or action as last aforesaid brought in any Zillah Court or other local Court as aforesaid the defendant shall state in his answer all such matters as he means to rely on and which by the last preceding Section the defendant in any suit or action brought in any of the Courts of Judicature established by Her Majesty's Charter is required to give notice of in writing otherwise such defendant shall be subject to the same consequences for any omission in his answer as a defendant is made subject to by the last preceding Section for any omission in his notice.

X And it is hereby enacted, that when any publisher or other person shall within the said Territories before or at the time of the passing of this Act, but after the passing of the said Act of Parliament 3 and 4, Wm. 4, C. 85, have projected, conducted and carried on, or shall hereafter project, conduct or carry on, or be the proprietor of any Encyclopædia, Review, Magazine, Periodical work or work published in a series of Books or Parts, or any book whatsoever, and shall have employed or shall employ any persons to compose the same, or any Volumes, Parts, Essays, Articles or Portions thereof for publication in, or as part of the same and such Work, Volumes, Parts, Essays, Articles or Portions shall have been, or shall hereafter be composed under such employment on the terms that the Copyright therein shall belong to such Proprietor, Projector, Publisher or Conductor, and paid for by such Proprietor, Projector, Publisher or Conductor, the Copyright in every such Encyclopædia, Review, Magazine, Periodical work and work published in a series of Books or Parts, and in every Volume, Part, Essay, Article and Portion so composed and paid for shall be the property of such Proprietor, Projector, Publisher or Conductor who shall enjoy the same rights as if he were the actual author thereof and shall have such term of Copyright therein as is given to the authors of Books by this Act, except only that in the case of Essays, Articles or Portions forming part of and first published in Reviews, Magazines or other Periodical works of a like nature after the term of twenty-eight years from the first publication thereof respectively the right of publishing the same in a separate form shall revert to the author for the remainder of the term given by this Act. Provided always, that during the term of twenty-eight years the said Proprietor, Projector, Publisher or Conductor shall not publish any such Essay, Article or Portion separately or singly without the consent previously obtained of the author thereof or his assigns. Provided also that nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the right of any person who shall have been or shall be so employed as aforesaid to publish any such his composition in a separate form which by any contract, express or implied, may have reserved or may hereafter reserve to himself such right, but every author reserving, retaining or having such right shall be entitled to the Copyright in such composition when published in a separate form according to this Act without prejudice to the right of such Proprietor, Projector, Publisher or Conductor as aforesaid.

XI And it is hereby enacted, that the Proprietor of the Copyright in any Encyclopædia, Review, Magazine, Periodical work or other work published in a series of Books or Parts shall be entitled to all the benefits of the Registration in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India for the Home Department, under this Act, on entering in the said Book of Registry the title of such Encyclopædia, Review, Periodical work or other work published in a series of Books or Parts, the time of the first publication of the first Volume, Number or Part thereof, or of the first Volume, Number or Part first published after the passing of this Act in any such work which shall have been published heretofore, and after the passing of the said Act of Parliament 3 and 4, William 4 C. 85, and the name and place of abode of the Proprietor thereof and of the Publisher thereof when such Publisher shall not also be the Proprietor thereof.

XII And it is enacted, that all copies of any Book wherein there shall be Copyright, and of which entry shall have been made in the said Registry Book and which shall have been unlawfully printed without the consent of the Registered Proprietor of such Copyright in writing under his hand first obtained shall be deemed to be the property of the Proprietor of such Copyright and who shall be registered as such, and such Registered Proprietor shall, after demand thereof in writing, be entitled to sue for and recover the same of damages for the detention thereof.

No. 2.

Form of Entry of Assignment of Copyright in any Book previously registered.

Date of Entry.	Title of Book.	Assigner of the Copyright.	Assignee of the Copyright.
	(Set out the Title of the Book and refer to the page of the Registry Book in which the original Entry of the Copyright thereof is made)		

ACT No. XXI. DATED DECEMBER 18, 1847.

An Act for the improvement of the Administration of Justice and despatch of Business in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay when occasion shall so require to sit apart from the other Judges or Judge, as the case may be, of the same Court for the despatch of the Criminal Business of the said Court, at the same time when the other Judges or Judge, as the case may be, of the said Court shall be sitting for the despatch of Business in the said Supreme Court, and that all Proceedings whatever so had by and before such Judge, so sitting apart for the purpose aforesaid shall be good, valid and effectual in the Law to all intents and purposes as fully as if the said Proceedings were had before shall the Judges of the said Court sitting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery under the Charter of the said Court.

II. And it is hereby further enacted, that all business of what nature or kindsoever which the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay may or shall have power to transact in Term, it shall in like manner have power to transact out of Term, and that all Proceedings whatever before the said Court out of Term, shall be as good, valid and effectual in the Law to all intents and purposes as fully as if the said Proceedings were had in Term; and that all Rules and Orders of the said Court as to all Judgements, Executions or other Proceedings in Term, shall be applicable and shall be applied to all Judgements, Executions or other Proceedings given, issued or had out of Term, as near as the same can be applicable thereto, and the said Court shall issue such new Rules and Orders as may be necessary for the Purpose of giving full effect to the provisions in this Act contained.

ACT No. XXII. DATED DECEMBER 18, 1847.

To enable the Commissioners who may be appointed under Act XVI. of 1847 to purchase and hold real or personal property for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta,

Whereas by Act XVI. of 1847, entitled an Act for constituting Commissioners for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta, partly by appointment of the Government and partly by election of the Rate-payers, provision was made for the appointment and election of such Commissioners, or in default of election, for the appointment of the whole of such Commissioners;

And whereas it is expedient, that provision should be made to enable such Commissioners to purchase and hold real or personal property for the purposes aforesaid in manner hereinafter mentioned:

And whereas it is probable that benevolent and public spirited individuals, with the view of contributing to the improvement and adornment of the said Town may be desirous of settling real or personal property by Deed or Will upon such Commissioners:

I. It is therefore enacted, that the said Commissioners shall be Trustees for and on behalf of the Government of Port William in Bengal, and of the inhabitants of Calcutta, and shall sue and be sued at Law and in Equity in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Port William by the name of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Town of Calcutta, and shall have a common seal, and shall have power to take, purchase and hold lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and other property, as such Trustees for the purposes aforesaid.

II. And it is enacted, that whenever it shall appear to the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, that it is necessary they should purchase any houses, buildings or grounds for the purposes aforesaid, the said Commissioners shall represent the same to the Governor of Bengal, and if he shall consent thereto, but not otherwise, shall enter into treaties for the purchase of such houses, buildings or grounds with the owners thereof, and in case they shall not be able to come to agreement with such owners or the amount of compensation shall not be settled by arbitration as hereinafter provided, then the said Commissioners shall apply to the Sheriff of Calcutta to summon a Jury, and the said Sheriff shall forthwith summon a Jury in manner hereinafter mentioned, to assess the price which the said Commissioners shall pay to the said owner or owners for the purchase of such houses, buildings and grounds with all appurtenances as aforesaid.

III. And whereas it is expedient to make provision for those cases in which the said Commissioners may be able to purchase lands, buildings or tenements by agreement; it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to agree with the owners of any lands, buildings or tenements by this Act authorized to be taken and which shall be required for the purposes of this Act, and with all parties having any estate or interest in such lands, buildings or tenements, or by this Act or by any other authority or power enabled to sell and convey the same, for the absolute purchase of any such lands, buildings or tenements, or such parts thereof as they shall think proper, and of all estates and interests in such lands of what kindsoever.

IV. And it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for all parties being seized, possessed of or entitled to any such lands, buildings or tenements, or any estate or interest therein, to sell and convey or release the same to the said Commissioners and to enter into all necessary agreements for that purpose, and particularly it shall be lawful for all or any of the following parties so seized, possessed or entitled as aforesaid so to sell, convey or release (that is to say) all corporations, tenants in tail, or for life, married women seized in their own right or entitled to dower, guardians, committees of lunatics and idiots, trustees or feoffees in trust for charitable or other purposes, executors and administrators and all parties for the time being intitled to the receipt of the rents and profits of any such lands in possession, or subject to any estate in dower, or to any lease for life or for lives, or for years, or any less interest, and the power so to sell and convey or release as aforesaid, may lawfully be exercised by all such parties not only on behalf of themselves and their respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Successors, but also for and on behalf of every person entitled in reversion, remainder or expectancy after them, or in defeasance of the estates of such parties, and as to such married women whether they be of full age or not as if they were sole and of full age, and as to such guardians on behalf of their wards, and as to such committee on behalf of the lunatics and idiots of whom they are the committees respectively, and that to the same extent as such wives, wards, lunatics and idiots respectively could have exercised the same power under the authority of this Act if they had respectively been under no disability, and as to such Trustees, Executors and Administrators on behalf of their cestuique trusts whether infants, issue unborn, lunatics, females covert or other persons, and that to the same extent as such cestuique trusts respectively could have exercised the same powers under the authority of this Act if they had respectively been under no disability.

V. And it is enacted, that the purchase money consideration or compensation to be paid or given for any lands, buildings or tenements to be purchased or taken from any party under any disability or incapacity, and not having any power to sell or convey such lands except under the provisions of this Act, and the compensation to be paid for any permanent damage or injury to any such lands, buildings or tenements, shall in all cases be determined by the verdict of a jury to be summoned as hereinafter provided.

VI. And it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person seized in fee or entitled absolutely for his own benefit to any lands, buildings or tenements authorized to be purchased for the purposes of this Act to sell and convey such lands, buildings or tenements, or any part thereof, unto the said Commissioners, in consideration of an annual rent-charge payable by the said Commissioners, but except as aforesaid the consideration to be paid for the purchase of any such lands, buildings or tenements, or for any damage done thereto, shall be in a gross sum.

VII. And it is enacted, that the yearly rent reserved by any conveyance of lands, buildings or tenements purchased by the said Commissioners for the purposes of this Act shall be charged on the rates hereinafter authorized to be raised and levied, and shall be paid by the said Commissioners as such rents become payable, and if at any time any such rents be not paid within thirty days after they so become payable, and after demand thereof in writing, the person to whom any such rent shall be payable, may recover the same from the said Commissioners with costs of suit by action of debt in the said Supreme Court.

VIII. And it is enacted, that when the said Commissioners shall require to purchase or take any of the lands, buildings or tenements which by this Act they are authorized to purchase or take, they shall give notice thereof to all the parties interested in such lands, or to the parties enabled by this Act to sell and convey or release the same or such of the said parties as shall after diligent inquiry be known to the said Commissioners, and by such notice shall demand from such parties the particulars of their estate and interest in such lands and of the claims made by them in respect thereof, and every such notice shall state the particulars of the lands so required, and that the said Commissioners are willing to treat for the purchase thereof, and as to the compensation to be made to all parties for the damage that may be sustained by them by reason of the execution of the works.

IX. And it is enacted, that all notices required to be served by the said Commissioners upon the parties interested in or entitled to sell any such lands, buildings or tenements shall either be served personally on such parties, or left at their last usual place of abode if any such can after diligent inquiry be found, and in case any such parties shall be absent from the said Town or cannot be found after diligent inquiry, such notices shall be left with the occupier of such lands, or if there be no such occupier shall be affixed upon some conspicuous part of such lands.

X. And it is enacted, that if the party claiming compensation desire to have the same settled by arbitration, and signify such desire by notice in writing to the said Commissioners before they have issued their warrant to the Sheriff to summon a jury in respect of such lands under the provisions hereinafter contained, stating in such notice the nature of the interest in respect of which such party claims compensation, and the amount of the compensation so claimed, the same shall be so settled by arbitration accordingly, but unless the party claiming compensation shall as aforesaid signify his desire to have the question of such compensation settled by arbitration, or if when the matter shall have been referred to arbitration the arbitrators or the umpire shall for three months have failed to make their or his award, or if no final award shall be made, the question of such compensation shall be settled by the verdict of a jury as hereinafter provided.

XI. And it is enacted, that when any question of disputed compensation by this Act authorized or required to be settled by arbitration, shall have arisen, then unless both parties shall concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, each party on the request of the other party shall nominate and appoint an arbitrator to which two arbitrators such dispute shall be referred and every appointment of an arbitrator shall be made on the part of the said Commissioners under the hands of two of the said Commissioners, or of their Clerk duly authorized by such two Commissioners, and on the part of any other party under the hand of such party, or if such party be a corporation aggregate under the common seal of such corporation, and such appointment shall be delivered to the

arbitrator or arbitrators, and shall be deemed a submission to arbitration on the part of the party by whom the same shall be made, and after any such appointment shall have been made neither party shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as a revocation, and if after any such dispute shall have arisen and after a request in writing in which shall be stated the matter so required to be referred to arbitration, shall have been served by the one party on the other party to appoint an arbitrator, such last mentioned party fail within fourteen days after such service to appoint such arbitrator, then upon such failure the party making the request, and having himself appointed an arbitrator may appoint such arbitrator to act on behalf of both parties, and such arbitrator may proceed to hear and determine the matters which shall be in dispute, and in such case the award or determination of such single arbitrator shall be final.

XII. And it is enacted, that if before the matters so referred shall be determined, any arbitrator appointed by either party shall die or become incapable to act, the party by whom such arbitrator was appointed may nominate and appoint in writing some other person to act in his place, and if for the space of seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he shall fail to do so, the remaining or other arbitrator may proceed to hear and determine the matters which shall be in dispute, and every arbitrator who shall be so substituted as beforesaid shall have the same power and authorities as were vested in the former arbitrator at the time of such his death or disability aforesaid.

XIII. And it is enacted, that where more than one arbitrator shall have been appointed such arbitrators shall before they enter upon the matters referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing under their hands an umpire to decide on any such matters on which they shall differ, or which shall be referred to him under the provisions of this Act, and if such umpire shall die or become incapable to act, they shall forthwith after such death or incapacity appoint another umpire in his place, and the decision of every such umpire on the matters so referred to him shall be final.

XIV. And it is enacted, that if in either of the cases aforesaid the said arbitrators shall refuse, or shall for seven days after request of either party to such arbitration, neglect to appoint an umpire, any two of the Magistrates of Calcutta shall on the application of either party to such arbitration appoint an umpire, and the decision of such umpire on the matters on which the arbitrators shall differ or which shall be referred to him under this Act shall be final.

XV. And it is enacted, that when a single arbitrator shall have been appointed as hereinbefore provided, and such arbitrator shall die or become incapable to act before he shall have made his award, the matters referred to him shall be determined by arbitrators under the provisions of this Act in the same manner as if such arbitrator had not been appointed.

XVI. And it is enacted, that if where more than one arbitrator shall have been appointed either of the arbitrators refuse, or for seven days after the day of his appointment shall neglect to act, the other arbitrator may proceed to hear and determine the matters in dispute, and the decision of such other arbitrator shall be as effectual as if he had been the single arbitrator appointed by both parties.

XVII. And it is enacted, that if where more than one arbitrator shall have been appointed and where neither of them shall refuse or neglect to act as aforesaid, but such arbitrators shall fail to make their award within twenty-one days after the day on which the last of such arbitrators shall have been appointed, or within such extended time, (if any) as shall have been appointed for that purpose by both such arbitrators under their hands, the matters referred to them shall be determined by the umpire to be appointed as aforesaid.

XVIII. And it is enacted, that the said arbitrators or other umpire may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of either party which they or he may think necessary for determining the question in dispute, and may examine the parties or their witnesses on oath or solemn affirmation, and administer the oaths and solemn affirmation necessary for that purpose.

XIX. And it is enacted, that before any such arbitrator or umpire as aforesaid shall enter into the consideration of any matters referred to him he shall in the presence of a Magistrate of Calcutta make and subscribe the following declaration, that is to say—

I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare that I will faithfully and honestly to the best of my skill and ability hear and determine the matters referred to me under the provisions of the Act XXII. of 1847.

A. B.

Made and subscribed
in the presence of

C. D.

And such declaration shall be annexed to the award when made, and if any arbitrator or umpire having made such declaration shall wilfully act contrary thereto, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

XX. And it is enacted, that all the costs of any such arbitration and incident thereto, shall be settled by the said arbitrators and shall be borne by the said Commissioners, unless the arbitrators shall award the same or a less sum than shall have been offered by the said Commissioners in which case each party shall bear their own costs incident to the said arbitration, and the costs the said arbitrators shall be borne by the parties in equal proportions.

XXI. And it is enacted, that the said arbitrators or the said umpire, at the case may be, shall deliver their award in writing to the said Commissioners, and the said Commissioners shall retain the same, and on demand made at the office of their Clerk shall forthwith at their own expence furnish a copy thereof to the other party to the arbitration, and shall at all reasonable times when thereunto required produce the said award and allow the same to be inspected or examined at the office of their said Clerk by such party or any person appointed by him for that purpose.

XXII. And it is enacted, that the submission to any such arbitration as aforesaid may be made a rule of the said Supreme Court on the application of either or any party thereto, and may be enforced against all necessary parties by any rule, order or decree of the said Court notwithstanding that any or either of the said parties are not otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court.

XXIII. And it is enacted, that no award made with respect to any question referred to arbitration under the provisions of this Act shall be set aside for irregularity or error in matter of form.

XXIV. And it is enacted, that in every case in which a dispute or difference shall arise between the said Commissioners, and any person or persons whose property they may intend or desire to purchase for the purposes of this Act as to the amount of compensation to be paid for the said property which difference and dispute either of the said parties shall refuse to settle by arbitration the said Commissioners shall issue a warrant in writing signed by any one of them and sealed with their common seal to the Sheriff of Calcutta, requiring him to summon a jury for the purpose of settling the said difference or dispute; and if such Sheriff be interested in the matter in dispute such warrant shall be addressed and sent to the Coroner of Calcutta, and if the said Sheriff and the said Coroner be both of them interested in the said matter then the said warrant shall be addressed and sent to the last person who shall have filled the office of Sheriff of Calcutta who is not interested in the said matter and who is at time of the issuing the said warrant an inhabitant of the said Town of Calcutta, and every such Sheriff, Coroner or Ex Sheriff shall have power if he think fit to appoint a Deputy or Assessor.

XXV. And it is enacted, that throughout the enactments contained in this Act relative to a reference to a jury where the term Sheriff issued the provisions applicable thereto shall be held to apply to every Coroner or other person lawfully acting in the place of the Sheriff, and in every case in which any such warrant as aforesaid shall have been directed to any other person than the said Sheriff of Calcutta, such Sheriff shall immediately on receiving notice of the delivery of the warrant on application being made to him for that purpose deliver over to the person to whom the said warrant shall have been directed, or to any other fit and proper person appointed by him to receive the same the Jurors' book and Special Jurors' list for the Town of Calcutta.

XXVI. And it is enacted, that upon the receipt of such warrant as aforesaid, the Sheriff shall summon a jury of ten indifferent persons duly qualified to act as common jurymen in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature aforesaid, to meet at a convenient time and place to be appointed by him for that purpose, such time not being less than fourteen nor more than twenty-one days after the receipt of such warrant, and such place not being more than two miles from the lands, buildings or tenements concerning and relating to which the said difference or dispute shall have arisen unless by consent of the parties interested

some other time and place be agreed upon and settled, and the said Sheriff shall forthwith give notice to the said Commissioners of the time and place so appointed by him.

XXVII. And it is enacted, that out of and from the number of Jurors appearing upon such summons as aforesaid, a jury of five persons shall be drawn by the said Sheriff in such number and form as juries for trials of offences before the said Supreme Court are by the rules and orders of the said Court required to be drawn, and if a sufficient number of the jurymen so summoned as aforesaid do not appear in obedience to such summons as aforesaid, the Sheriff shall return other indifferent men duly qualified as aforesaid of the bystanders or others that can speedily be procured to make up the jury to the said number of five persons, and the said Commissioners and all other parties interested in the said lands, buildings or tenements may have and make their challenges against any of the said jurymen according to the course and practice of the said Supreme Court, neither the said Commissioners nor any of the said parties interested as aforesaid shall challenge the array.

XXVIII. And it is enacted, that in every such inquiry as aforesaid the said Sheriff shall preside, and the party or parties claiming compensation from the said Commissioners shall be deemed the plaintiff or plaintiffs, as the case may be, and shall have all such rights and privileges as the plaintiff is entitled to in the trial of actions at law in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, and if the said Commissioners or any persons interested in the said lands, buildings or tenements so request in writing, the said Sheriff shall summon before him, any person who shall by the said Commissioners, or any person interested as aforesaid be considered necessary to be examined as a witness touching the matters in question, and on the like request the said Sheriff shall order the said jury to view the place or matter in controversy in like manner as views may be had in the trial of actions at law in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster)

XXIX. And it is enacted, that if the said Sheriff make default in any matter hereinbefore required to be done by him in relation to any such trial or inquiry as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five Hundred Rupees for every such offence, and such penalty shall be recoverable by the said Commissioners by an action of debt or on the case in the said Supreme Court, and if any person summoned or returned upon any jury under this Act, whether common or special, do not appear, or if appearing do refuse to make such lawful oath or affirmation as the said Sheriff may require, or in any other manner wilfully neglect his duty, he shall unless he shew reasonable excuse for the said default or neglect to the satisfaction of the said Sheriff forfeit a sum not exceeding One Hundred Rupees, and every such penalty as aforesaid payable by a Sheriff or jurymen as aforesaid shall be applied in satisfaction of the costs of the said inquiry so far as the same will extend, and in addition to the penalty hereby imposed as aforesaid every such jurymen shall in all respects be subject to the same regulations, pains and penalties as if such jury were returned for a trial in the said Supreme Court.

XXX. And it is enacted, that if any person who shall have been duly summoned to give evidence upon any such enquiry, and to whom a tender of his reasonable expenses shall have been made fail to appear at the time and place specified in the summons without sufficient cause, or if any person whether summoned or not who shall appear as a witness on any such inquiry refuse to be examined on oath or affirmation touching the subject matter in dispute every person so offending shall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved thereby a sum not exceeding One Hundred Rupees, and that any person examined on oath or affirmation touching the subject matter in dispute who shall wilfully and falsely state any matter which if wilfully and falsely stated by such person in any Court of Justice in which such subject matter might be in dispute, would amount to wilful and corrupt perjury, shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XXXI. And it is enacted, that the said Commissioners shall give to all parties interested in any lands, buildings or tenements concerning or relating to which an inquiry hath been appointed to be held by the said Sheriff, notice of the time and place of such inquiry, not less than ten days before the same is to be held, and the said notice shall be in writing, and shall be served on each of the said parties personally or left at his last known place of abode in the said Town, or if he have no such place of abode then the said notice of every such person shall be twice publicly advertised in one or more of the Newspapers published within the said Town.

XXXII. And it is enacted, that if at any such inquiry any party claiming compensation shall fail to appear in person or by his Counsel or Agent, such inquiry shall not be proceeded with so far as concerns the compensation claimed by such absent party, but the compensation to be paid by the said Commissioners to such absent party shall be settled and determined by a Surveyor to be named and appointed by any two of the Magistrates of Calcutta without prejudice to such inquiry then and there proceeding before such Sheriff so far as concerns any compensation claimed by any other party or parties interested in such compensation in respect of the same premises who shall so appear.

XXXIII. And it is enacted, that before any jury shall proceed on any such inquiry as aforesaid, to inquire of and assess compensation or damages in respect of which their verdict is to be given they shall make oath, or if they object to make oath they shall make a solemn affirmation that they will truly and faithfully enquire of and assess such compensation or damages, and the said Sheriff shall administer such oaths and affirmations as well as the oaths and affirmations of all persons called upon to give evidence.

XXXIV. And it is enacted, that where such inquiry as aforesaid, shall relate to the value of any lands, buildings or tenements to be purchased, and also to compensation claimed for injury done or to be done to any other lands, buildings or tenements held therewith the jury shall deliver their verdict separately for the sum of money to be paid for the purchase of the lands, buildings or tenements required by the said Commissioners, or of any interest therein belonging to the party or parties with whom the question of disputed compensation shall have arisen, or which under the provisions herein contained he is enabled to sell or convey, and for the sum of money to be paid by way of compensation for the damage if any sustained or to be sustained by the said party or parties by reason of the severing of the lands, buildings or tenements taken from the other lands, buildings, or tenements of the said party or parties, or otherwise injuriously affecting such last-mentioned lands, buildings or tenements by the exercise of the power is conferred by this Act.

XXXV. And it is enacted, that the Sheriff before whom such inquiry as aforesaid, shall be held shall give judgment for the purchase money or compensation assessed by such jury as aforesaid, and the verdict and judgment shall thereupon be signed by such Sheriff, and being so signed shall be delivered to and kept by the Keeper of the Records in the said Supreme Court among the Records of the said Supreme Court, and such verdicts and judgments shall be deemed Records, and the same or true copies or exemplifications thereof shall be good evidence in all Courts, and elsewhere, and all persons may inspect the said verdicts and judgments, and may have copies or exemplifications thereof, or extracts therefrom, on paying for each inspection of any such verdict and judgment the sum of Eight Annas, and for every one hundred words copied or extracted therefrom Four Annas, which copies, exemplifications or extracts the said Keeper of the Records is hereby required to make out and sign and certify the same to be true.

XXXVI. And it is enacted, that on every such inquiry before a jury as aforesaid, where the verdict of the jury shall be given for a greater sum than the sum previously offered by the said Commissioners all the costs of such inquiry shall be borne by the said Commissioners, but if the verdict of the jury shall be for the same or a less sum than the sum previously offered by the said Commissioners one-half of the costs of summoning, impanelling and returning the jury, and of taking the inquiry and recording the verdict and judgment thereon shall be defrayed by the parties claiming the said compensation or purchase money, and the other half by the said Commissioners, and each party shall bear his own costs other than as aforesaid incident to such inquiry.

XXXVII. And it is enacted, that the costs of any such inquiry as aforesaid, shall in case of differences arising regarding the same be settled by the Taxing Officer of the said Supreme Court on the application of either party, and such costs shall include all reasonable costs, charges and expenses incurred in summoning, returning and impanelling the jury taking the inquiry, the attendance of witnesses, the employment of Counsel and Attornies the recording the verdict and judgment thereon and otherwise incident to such inquiry.

XXXVIII. And it is enacted, that if any such costs shall be payable by the said Commissioners, and if within seven days after demand duly made at the Office of the Clerk of the said Commissioners such costs be not paid to the party entitled to receive the same they may and shall be recoverable by distress, and on application to any Magistrate of Calcutta he shall issue his warrant accord-

in, and if any such costs shall be payable by the owner of any lands, buildings or tenements, or of any interests therein the same may be deducted and retained by the said Commissioners out of any money awarded by the jury to such owner or determined by the valuation of a Surveyor under the provision thereafter contained, and the payment or deposit of the same, if any of such money shall be deemed payment and satisfaction of the whole thereof, or if such costs shall exceed the amount of the money so awarded or determined the excess may and shall be recoverable by distress and on application to any Magistrate of Calcutta he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

XXXIX. And it is enacted that if either party in such case of disputed compensation as aforesaid, desire such question to be tried before a special jury, such question shall be tried provided that notice of such desire is given by the other party to the said Commissioners before they have issued their warrant as if resort to the Sheriff in that purpose the said Commissioners shall by their warrant to the Sheriff require him to nominate a special jury of five jurors for such trial and the Sheriff shall as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt by him of such warrant summon the said Commissioners, and the said other party to appear before him by themselves or their Attorneys at some convenient time and place to be appointed by him for the purpose of nominating a special jury (not being less than five or more than eight days from the service of such summons) and he then and place so appointed the said Sheriff shall proceed to nominate and strike a special jury in the manner in which such juries shall be required by the Rules and Orders of the said Supreme Court for trials in the said Court, except as far as such Rules may be inconsistent with the number of which the juries under this Act are to consist, and the said Sheriff shall appoint a day not later than the eighth day after the striking of such jury for the parties or their Agents to appear before him to reduce the number of such jury, and thereof shall give four days' notice to the said Commissioners, and the said other party and on the day so appointed the Sheriff shall proceed to reduce the said special jury to the number of eight in the manner used and accustomed in the said Supreme Court.

XL And it is enacted that the special jury on such inquiry as last aforesaid, shall consist of five of the said eight who shall first appear on the names being called over the said Commissioners and the said other party having respectively their lawful challenges against any of the said jurymen, and if a full jury of five do not appear and if after such challenges a full jury of five do not remain then upon the application of the said Commissioners or of the said other party, the Sheriff shall add to the list of such jury the names of any other disinterested persons qualified to act as special or common jurymen in the said Supreme Court who shall not have been previously struck off the aforesaid list, and who may be then in attendance before the said Sheriff, or can speedily be procured so as to complete such special jury the said Commissioners and the said other party having respectively their lawful challenges against such persons, and the Sheriff shall proceed to the trial and adjudication of the matters in question by such jury, and such trial shall be attended in all respects with the like incidents and consequences and the like penalties shall be applicable as hereinbefore provided in the case of a trial by a common jury.

XLI And it is enacted, that any other inquiry than that for the trial of which such special jury may have been struck and reduced as aforesaid may be tried by such jury provided the said Commissioners and all the other parties interested therein respectively shall give their consent to such trial.

XLII And it is enacted, that where the purchase money or compensation to be paid by the said Commissioners for any lands buildings or tenements to be purchased or used by the said Commissioners shall be payable to any person who by reason of absence from the Presidency of Bengal is prevented from treating, or who cannot after diligent inquiry be found, or who shall not appear at the time appointed for the inquiry before the jury as hereinafter provided after due notice thereof given to him, such purchase money or such compensation to be paid for any permanent injury to such lands buildings or tenements shall be such as shall be determined by the valuation of such able practical Surveyor as two of the Magistrates of Calcutta aforesaid shall nominate for that purpose as hereinafter provided.

XLIII And it is enacted, that upon application of the said Commissioners two of the Magistrates of Calcutta aforesaid, and upon such proof as shall be satisfactory to them that any such party is by reason of absence prevented from treating, or cannot after diligent inquiry be found, or that such party failed to

appear on such inquiry before a jury as aforesaid after due notice given to him for that purpose, such Magistrates shall by writing under their hands nominate an able practical Surveyor approved by the said Commissioners, to determine the amount of such purchase money or compensation as aforesaid and such Surveyor shall determine the same accordingly, and shall annex to his valuation a declaration in writing signed by him of the correctness thereof.

XLV And it is enacted, that before any such Surveyor shall enter upon the duty of making such valuation as aforesaid he shall in the presence of such Magistrates, or one of them make and subscribe the declaration following at the foot of such nomination by the said Magistrates as aforesaid, that is to say —

I A B, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I will faithfully, impartially and honestly, according to the best of my skill and ability execute the duty of making the valuation hereby referred to me

A. B

Made and subscribed
in the presence of

C D

And if any such Surveyor shall corruptly make such declaration, or having made such declaration, shall wilfully act contrary thereto he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

XIV And it is enacted, that the said nomination and declaration shall be annexed to the valuation to be made by such Surveyor and shall be preserved together therewith by the Clerk to the said Commissioners, and he shall at all reasonable times produce at the office the said valuation and other documents on demand to the owner of lands, buildings and tenements comprized in such valuation and to all other parties interested therein.

XLVI. And it is enacted that in estimating the purchase money or compensation to be paid by the said Commissioners in any of the cases aforesaid regard shall be had by the Magistrates, Arbitrators or Surveyors as the case may be, not only to the value of the lands, buildings or tenements to be purchased by the said Commissioners but also to the damage if any to be sustained by the owners of the lands, buildings or tenements by reason of the severance of the said lands, buildings or tenements taken from other lands, buildings or tenements of such owner, or otherwise injuriously affecting such other lands, buildings or tenements by the exercise of the powers of this Act.

XLVII And it is enacted, that where the compensation payable in respect of any lands, buildings or premises, or any interest therein, shall have been ascertained by the valuation of a Surveyor and deposited as hereafter provided by reason that the owner of or party entitled to convey such lands, buildings and tenements, or such interest therein is aforesaid, could not be found or was absent, and such owner or party shall be dissatisfied with such valuation it shall be lawful for him before he shall have applied as hereinafter provided for payment or investment of the monies so deposited under the provisions herein contained, by notice in writing to the said Commissioners to require the question of such compensation to be submitted to arbitration, and thereupon the same shall be so submitted accordingly in the same manner as in other cases of disputed compensation hereinafter authorized or required to be submitted to arbitration.

XLVIII And it is enacted, that the question to be submitted to the arbitrators in the case last aforesaid shall be whether the said sum so deposited as aforesaid by the said Commissioners was a sufficient sum, or whether any and what further sum ought to be paid or deposited by them.

XLIX And it is enacted, that if the arbitrators shall award a further sum to be paid or deposited by the said Commissioners they shall pay or deposit, as the case may require, such further sum within fourteen days after the making of such award, or in default thereof the same may be recovered with costs by action or suit in the said Supreme Court.

L. And it is enacted, that if the arbitrators shall determine that the sum so paid or deposited was sufficient, the costs of and incident to such arbitration to be determined by the arbitrators, shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators, but if the arbitrators shall determine that a further sum ought to be paid or deposited by the said Commissioners all the costs of and incident to the arbitration shall be born by the said Commissioners.

LI. And it is enacted, that if any party shall be entitled to any compensation in respect of any lands, buildings or tenements, or of any interest therein which shall have been taken for or injuriously affected by the execution of the works of the said Commissioners, and for which the said Commissioners shall

not have made satisfaction under the provisions of this Act, such party may have the same settled either by arbitration or by the verdict of a jury as he shall think fit, and if the said party desire to have the same settled by arbitration it shall be lawful for him to give notice in writing to the said Commissioners of such his desire, stating in such notice the nature of the interest in such lands, buildings or tenements in respect of which he claims compensation and the amount of the compensation so claimed therein, and unless the said Commissioners be willing to pay the amount of the compensation so claimed and shall enter into a written agreement for that purpose within twenty-one days after the receipt of any such notice from any party so entitled the same shall be settled by arbitration in the manner herein provided, or if the party so entitled as aforesaid desire to have such question of compensation settled by jury it shall be lawful for him to give notice in writing of such his desire to the said Commissioners, stating such particulars as aforesaid, and unless the said Commissioners be willing to pay the amount of compensation so claimed and enter into a written agreement for that purpose, they shall within twenty-one days after the receipt of such notice issue their warrant to the Sheriff to summon a jury for settling the same in the manner herein provided and in default thereof they shall be liable to pay to the party so entitled as aforesaid the amount of the compensation so claimed and the same may be recovered by him by action of debt or on the case in the said Supreme Court.

LII. And it is enacted, that so soon as the amount of the purchase money or compensation to be paid by the said Commissioners in respect of any lands, houses, tenements or hereditaments or any interest therein shall be ascertained, fixed, awarded or settled in any of the modes sanctioned and appointed by this Act as aforesaid if the said lands, houses, tenements or hereditaments shall have been purchased or taken by the said Commissioners from any person or persons not entitled to sell or convey the same except under the provisions of this Act as being tenant for life or in tail, married women, guardian, committee, trustee, executor or administrator or person having a partial or qualified interest therein, or who shall refuse to accept such purchase money or compensation, or neglect or fail to make out a title to such lands, houses, tenements or hereditaments, or to the interest therein claimed by him to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners or shall refuse to convey or release the same, or shall be absent from the Presidency of Bengal or cannot after diligent enquiry be found, the said Commissioners are hereby empowered and required forthwith to invest the said purchase money or amount of compensation in some of the Securities or Promissory Notes of the East India Company, commonly called Company's Paper, at the current price of the day and to deposit the same with the Government Agent at Fort William aforesaid, in the name and with the privy of the Accountant General of the said Supreme Court to be placed by him to the account of such Accountant General to the credit of the parties interested, or who may be or be interested in such lands, houses, tenements or hereditaments describing both them and the said parties so far as the said Commissioners can do pursuant to the course of proceeding in the said Court under the Rules, Orders and Regulations of the said Court regarding monies paid into the said Court in matters and causes depending before it on its Equity side, and such Securities shall remain so deposited and the interest thereon shall be regularly received by the said Government Agent and credited to the said account, and when and so often as the said interest so received by the said Government Agent shall amount to a sufficient sum for that purpose such interest shall be invested by the said Government Agent from time to time in other such Securities as aforesaid, and such monies principal and interest, shall remain so invested and deposited until the same be applied under the authority of the said Court upon the petition of the party who would have been entitled to the rents and profits of the lands, houses, tenements and hereditaments in respect of which such monies shall have been deposited to some one or more of the following purposes, that is to say—In the discharge of any debt or incumbrance affecting the lands, tenements and hereditaments in respect of which such money shall have been paid or affecting other lands settled therewith to the same, or the like uses, trusts or purposes, or in the purchase of other lands, tenements or hereditaments to be conveyed, limited and settled upon the like uses, trusts and purposes, and in the same manner as the lands, tenements or hereditaments in respect of which such money shall have been paid, stood settled, or if such money shall be paid in respect of any buildings taken under the authority of this Act, or injured by the proximity of the works in removing or

replacing such buildings or substituting others in their stead, or in payment to any person who shall become absolutely entitled to such money, and until such money can or shall be so applied, the interest, dividends and annual proceeds of such Company's Paper shall and may upon the like petition and order be paid to the party or parties who would for the time being have been entitled to receive the rents and profits of the said lands, houses, tenements and hereditaments.

LIII. And it is enacted, that where any purchase money or compensation paid as aforesaid under the provisions of this Act shall have been paid in respect of any lease for a life or lives, or years, or any estate in lands, tenements or hereditaments less than the whole fee simple thereof, or in respect of any reversion dependent on any such lease or estate, it shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court on the petition of any party interested in such money to order that the same shall be laid out, invested, accumulated and paid in such manner as the said Court may consider will give to the parties interested in such money the same benefit therefrom as they might lawfully have had from the lease, estate or reversion in respect of which such money shall have been paid or as near thereto as may be.

LIV. And it is enacted, that upon payment or deposit in manner hereinbefore mentioned of the purchase money or compensation agreed or awarded to be paid in respect of any lands, tenements or hereditaments purchased or taken by the said Commissioners under the provisions of this Act, the owners of and all parties by this Act enabled to sell or convey such lands, tenements and hereditaments shall when required so to do by the said Commissioners, duly convey such lands to the said Commissioners or as they shall direct and in default thereof, or if such party fail to adduce a good title to such lands, tenements and hereditaments to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners if they think fit to execute a deed of sale under their common seal containing a description of the lands, tenements and hereditaments in respect of which such default shall be made, and reciting the purchase or taking thereof and the names of the parties from whom the same were purchased or taken, and the payment made in respect thereof, and declaring the fact of such default having been made, and thereupon all the estate and interest in such lands, tenements and hereditaments of or capable of being sold and conveyed by the party with whom the said Commissioner shall have made such agreement, or to whom such purchase money or compensation shall have been awarded by a jury or by arbitrators or by a Surveyor appointed by any Magistrate or Magistrates, or as hereinbefore provided shall vest absolutely in the said Commissioners, and as against such parties and all parties on behalf of whom they are hereinbefore enabled to sell and convey the said Commissioners shall be entitled to immediate possession of such lands, tenements and hereditaments.

LV. And it is enacted, that if the owner of any such lands, tenements and hereditaments purchased or taken by the said Commissioners, or of any interest therein on tender of the purchase money or compensation agreed or awarded to be paid in respect thereof, shall refuse to accept the same, or neglect or fail to make out a title to such lands, tenements and hereditaments, or to the interest therein claimed by him to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, or if he refuse to convey or release such lands, tenements and hereditaments as directed and required by the said Commissioners or if any such owner be absent from the Presidency of Bengal, or cannot after diligent inquiry be found or fail to appear on the inquiry before a jury as hereinbefore provided it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to place the purchase money or compensation payable in respect of such lands, tenements and hereditaments, or any interest therein to the credit of the parties interested in such lands, tenements and hereditaments (the said parties being described so far as the said Commissioners can describe them) subject to the control and disposition of the said Supreme Court, and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners if they shall think fit to execute a deed of sale under their common seal containing a description of the lands, tenements and hereditaments in respect whereof such purchase money or compensation shall have been placed to credit, and declaring the circumstances under which and the names of the parties to whose credit such purchase money or compensation shall have been placed and thereupon all the estate and interest in such lands, tenements and hereditaments of the parties for whose use and in respect whereof such purchase money or compensation shall have been placed to credit, shall vest absolutely in the said Commissioners and as against such parties they shall be entitled to immediate possession of such lands, tenements and hereditaments.

LVI. And it is enacted, that upon the application by petition of any party making claim to the money so placed to credit as last aforesaid, or any part thereof, or to the lands, buildings or tenements in respect whereof the same shall have been so placed to credit or any part of such lands, buildings or tenements, or any interest in the same the said Supreme Court on its equity side may in a summary way as to the said Court shall seem fit, order such money to be laid out or invested in Company's Paper and deposited as aforesaid with the said Government Agent, and may order distribution thereof or payment of the interest thereof according to the respective estates, titles or interests of the parties making claim to such money, lands, buildings or tenements, or any part thereof and may make such other order in the premises as to the said Court shall seem just.

LVII. And it is enacted, that the said Commissioners shall not be deemed necessary or competent parties to any such proceeding in the said Supreme Court, but that due notice shall be given according to the course and practice of the said Court in matters before it by summary petition by the party or parties petitioning to all other parties interested to whom it shall be competent to appear in such summary suit to defend and maintain their respective right and interest.

LVIII. And it is enacted, that the said Commissioners may with the consent of the said Governor sell and dispose of any lands or tenements vested in them by virtue of this Act, or any part thereof either together or in parcels as they may find most convenient and advantageous and the money to arise and to be produced by such sale shall be applied to such of the purposes of this Act or Act No XVI of 1847 as the said Commissioners shall think fit, and the purchaser of such lands or tenements shall not be answerable or accountable for any misapplication or non application of such purchase money, and for the completing and carrying any such sale into effect the said Commissioners may make and execute a conveyance of the lands and tenements sold and disposed of as aforesaid unto the purchaser thereof and such conveyance shall be under the common seal of the said Commissioners.

LIX. And it is enacted that in every conveyance of lands to be made by the said Commissioners under this Act the word "grant" shall operate as express covenants by the said Commissioners for themselves and their successors with the respective grantees therein named and their Successors, Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, as the case may be, according to the quality and nature of such grants, and of the estate or interest therein expressed to be thereby conveyed as follows except as far as the same shall be restrained or limited by express words contained in any such conveyance (that is to say) A covenant that notwithstanding any act or default done by the said Commissioners, they were at the time of the execution of such conveyance under and by virtue of the provisions of this Act possessed of the lands or premises granted thereby for an indefeisible estate of inheritance in fee simple free from all encumbrances done or occasioned by them or otherwise for such estate or interest as therein expressed to be thereby granted free from encumbrances done or occasioned by them.

LX. And in order to raise money for defraying the expenses incurred or to be incurred by the said Commissioners in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act or of Act No. XVI. of 1847, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, and they are hereby authorized subject in each case to the approval of the Governor aforesaid to be signified in writing, to borrow and take up at interest on the credit of the rates, taxes and duties authorized to be made, levied and received by the said Commissioners from any person who shall be willing to advance the same the sum and sums of money necessary for defraying the costs, charges and expenses incurred or to be incurred by the said Commissioners in carrying into effect with the least possible delay the provisions of this Act or of Act No. XVI of 1847, and for securing the repayment of such sum or sums of money with such interest thereon as shall be agreed upon between the said Commissioners, and the person or persons lending or advancing the same, the said Commissioners may mortgage and assign over the said rates, taxes, tolls and duties, or any part thereof to the person or persons who shall advance such money, or to a Trustee or Trustees on his or their behalf as security for the money so to be borrowed, together with interest upon the same, and no assessment, tax, toll or duty over which any such mortgage shall have been granted shall be repaid in whole or in part until such mortgage shall be paid off unless by the consent in writing of such mortgagee.

LXI. And it is enacted, that in order to discharge the principal money of any such sum or sums of money as shall be borrowed on security of the assessments, taxes and duties aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, and they are hereby authorized and required yearly and every year to deduct, appropriate and set apart, and apply out of the rates aforesaid such a sum of money as shall be in proportion to one-thirtieth part of the money borrowed or secured, and which at that time shall remain due and secured as aforesaid upon the said assessments, taxes and duties as and for a Sinking Fund to be applied in paying off and discharging the principal monies so borrowed or secured, and from time to time cause the amount of such Sinking Fund to be invested in the Securities of the East India Company called Company's Paper, and such Company's Paper to be deposited from time to time in the hands of the Government Agent who is hereby empowered and required to increase the same by investing the interest payable thereon as the same shall become due and payable in the purchase of other Company's Paper, and so on from time to time so that the said Sinking Fund shall accumulate at compound interest until the same shall be of sufficient amount to pay off the said principal debts, or one of them or some part of some one of them at which time the same shall be so applied in paying off the same in manner hereinafter mentioned.

LXII. And it is enacted, that every mortgage of assessments taxes and duties authorized to be made under the provisions of this Act shall be by deed in which the consideration shall be truly stated, and every such deed shall be under the common seal of the said Commissioners, and signed by three of them at the least at one of their annual, quarterly or special meetings and may be according to the form in the Schedule [A] to this Act annexed, or to the like effect and the respective mortgagees shall be entitled one with another to their respective proportions of the assessments, taxes, tolls and duties comprised in such mortgages according to the respective sums which in such mortgages are mentioned to be advanced by such mortgagees respectively, and to be repaid the sums so advanced with interest without any preference one above another by reason of priority of advance, or of the date of any such mortgage respectively.

LXIII. And it is enacted, that the expenses of every mortgage shall from time to time be defrayed by the said Commissioners out of the money raised by the same.

LXIV. And it is enacted that a Register of all the said mortgages shall be kept by the Clerk of the said Commissioners, and within fourteen days after the date of any mortgage an entry or memorial specifying the number and date of such mortgage, and the sum secured thereby and the names of the parties thereto with their proper additions shall be made in the said Register, and the said Register may be perused at all reasonable times by any mortgagee or by any person interested in any such mortgage without fee or reward.

LXV. And it is enacted, that from time to time any party entitled to any such mortgage may transfer his right and interest therein to any other person, and every such transfer shall be by deed wherein the consideration shall be truly stated, and every such transfer may be according to the form in the Schedule B to this Act annexed or to the like effect.

LXVI. And it is enacted, that within thirty days after the date of every such transfer if executed within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, or otherwise, within thirty days after the arrival thereof within the said territories, it shall be produced to the said Clerk, and thereupon the said Clerk shall make an entry or memorial thereof in the Register aforesaid in the same manner as in the case of an original mortgage, and for such entry the said Clerk may demand and receive a fee not exceeding Two Rupees, and after such entry every such transfer shall entitle the transferee, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns to the full benefit of the original mortgage, and the principal and interest secured thereby, and such transferee may in like manner assign or transfer the same again and times quotas, and it shall not be in the power of any person except the person to whom the said mortgage shall have been last transferred, his Executors, or Administrators or Assigns to make void, release or discharge the original mortgage, or the monies due thereon or secured thereby.

LXVII. And it is enacted, that from and after the payment or satisfaction of all the principal and interest of monies secured by any mortgage made under the powers of this Act all the estate, property, right and interest by such mortgage vested in the mortgagee, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns shall without any transfer or release, or any other act or deed whatsoever immediately cease and determine.

LXVIII And in order that no undue preference may be given in paying off any mortgages it is enacted, that whenever the said Commissioners shall be enabled to pay off one or more out of the number of the said mortgages, or a part of the money secured on any such mortgage, they shall decide the order in which such mortgages shall be paid off by lot or ballot, and shall cause a notice signed by the Clerk to be given to the person entitled to the money to be paid off pursuant to such lot or ballot and such notice shall express the principal sum proposed to be paid off, and that the same will be paid to either with the interest due thereon, at the office of the Clerk of the said Commissioners on a day and at an hour to be specified at the expiration of six months from the date of giving such notice.

LXIX And it is enacted, that the said Commissioners may if they think proper fix a period for the repayment of the whole of the principal money borrowed on any one mortgage under the provisions of this Act with the interest thereon and in such case the said Commissioners shall cause such period to be inserted in the mortgage deed, and upon the expiration of such period the said principal sum, together with the arrears of interest thereon shall on demand be paid to the party entitled to receive such principal sum and interest and if no other place of payment be inserted in such mortgage deed such principal and interest shall be payable at the office of the Clerk of the said Commissioners.

LXX And it is enacted, that if no time be fixed in the mortgage deed for the repayment of the money so borrowed the party entitled to receive such money may at the expiration or at any time after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such mortgage, demand payment of the principal sum thereby secured with all arrears of interest, upon giving six months previous notice for that purpose, and in the like case the said Commissioners may at any time pay off the money borrowed on giving the like notice and every such notice shall be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print and if given by a mortgagee or creditor shall be delivered to the Clerk aforesaid or left at his office and if given by the said Commissioners shall be given either personally to such mortgagee or creditor, or left at his residence or if his present residence be not known then at his last known place of abode or if such mortgagee or creditor be unknown to the said Commissioners or cannot be found after diligent inquiry and his last place of abode be unknown such notice shall be given by its insertion in the Calcutta Government Gazette and once in each of three successive weeks in two of the Calcutta newspapers.

LXXI And it is enacted, that if the said Commissioners shall have given notice in terms of this Act of their intention to pay off any such mortgage then at the expiration of such notice all further interest shall cease to be payable on such mortgage unless demand of payment be made pursuant to such notice, and unless on such demand being duly made the said Commissioners shall fail to pay the principal and interest then due on such mortgage.

LXXII. And it is enacted that it shall be lawful for any mortgagee or other person entitled to receive payment of the money secured by any such mortgage to enforce the payment of the principal money and interest due thereon by applying for the appointment of a Receiver in the manner hereinafter provided, but in order to authorize the appointment of such Receiver the amount of money owing to the mortgagee or mortgages or creditor or creditors by whom the application is made shall not be less than Ten Thousand Rupees.

LXXIII. And it is enacted that if within six months after the principal money or any interest owing upon any such mortgage has become payable and after demand thereof in writing the same be not paid the mortgagee or other creditor as aforesaid (without prejudice to his right to sue for such principal money, together with all arrears of interest in any competent Court or Courts of Law or Equity) may if his debt amount to the sum of Ten Thousand Rupees alone, or, if his debt does not amount to that sum, in conjunction with other mortgagees whose debts being so in arrears after demand as aforesaid shall, together with his amount to the said sum require the appointment of a Receiver by an application to be made as hereinafter provided.

LXXIV And it is enacted, that every application for a Receiver shall be made to one or more Justices of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and on any such application it shall be lawful for such Justice or Justices by order in writing after hearing the parties to appoint a fit and proper person to receive the whole or a competent part of the rates and assessments, and to apply the same to the payment of such interest or principal or interest as the case may be, together with all costs, including the charges of

receiving the rates and assessments until the said principal and interest, together with all such costs and charges be fully paid, and upon such appointment being made all such rates and assessments as aforesaid shall be paid to and received by the person so appointed who is hereby empowered to give good and sufficient discharges for the same, and the money so to be received shall be so much money received by or to the use of the party to whom such interest or such principal and interest as the case may be, shall be then due, and on whose behalf such Receiver shall have been appointed, and after such interest and costs, or such principal, interest and costs have been so received, the power of such Receiver shall cease.

SCHEDULE A.

Form of Mortgage Deed.

Mortgage No. Rupees By virtue of the Acts of the Legislative Council No. XVI and No. XXII of 1817 We the Commissioners appointed and acting under and by the authority of the said Acts in consideration of the sum of Co.'s Rupees paid to us by A B of do hereby assign unto the said A. B, his Executors Administrators and Assigns, all the rates, and sums of money arising in the Town of Calcutta by virtue of the said Acts, and all the estate right, title and interest of the said Commissioners in the same. To hold unto the said A. B, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns until the sum of together with interest for the same at the rate of for every hundred Rupees by the year be satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid of the of years from the date hereof) (in case any certain period be agreed upon for that purpose.)

Given under our common seal this day of In the year of our Lord and signed by us at our Meeting on the said day.

A B Commissioners.
C. D. "
E F. "

SCHEDULE B.

Form of Transfer of Mortgage.

I, A B, of in consideration of the sum of paid to me by G. H. of do her by transfer to the said G. H., his Executors, Administrators and Assigns a certain Mortgage Number made by the Commissioners appointed and acting under and by authority of Acts No. XVI. and No. XXII. of 1817, of the Legislative Council of India, bearing date the day of for securing the sum of Company's Rupees and interest (or if such transfer be by indorsement the within security) and all my right, estate and interest in and to the money thereby secured, and in and to the rates, and property thereby assigned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year of our Lord

ACT No. XXIII. DATED DECEMBER 31, 1817.

An Act for the amendment of Act No. XXXI. of 1838.

Whereas by Act No. XXXI. of 1838, Section XVII. it is enacted, that whosoever shall rob any person, or shall steal any property from the person of another, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported to such place as the Court shall direct for any term not exceeding fifteen years, nor less than ten years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years

It is hereby enacted, that so much of the above cited Section of the said Act as enacts that the term of transportation thereby limited shall not be for less than ten years, be repealed.

ACT NO I, DATED JANUARY 22, 1848

An Act to regulate the proceedings in certain Cases of Forgery

It is hereby enacted, that within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, except the local limits of the Courts established by Her Majesty's Charter, the Magistrates of the several Zillahs and Cities shall not receive any charges of Forgery or of procuring or causing Forgery or of fraudulently issuing and publishing as true or otherwise fraudulently giving effect to, or attempting to give effect to false and fabricated Deeds and Papers, knowing the same to be false and fabricated, which may be procured by parties to Civil or Criminal cases in respect to Deeds and Papers produced in evidence in such cases against the adverse parties to such cases, or other persons, except as provided in the next following Sections.

II And it is hereby enacted that in cases pending before any Civil or Criminal Court (except the Court of the Magistrate or of any Officer exercising the committing powers of a Magistrate) in which there may appear to the Court sufficient grounds for sending for investigation to the Magistrate a charge of any of the offences specified in Section I of this Act, the Court shall send the party or parties accused in custody to the Magistrate to do with the evidence and documents relevant to the charge, and shall take a recognizance from each of the witnesses who have given such evidence to appear before the Magistrate who shall then receive such charge and proceed with it in the usual course.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the powers vested in Sessions Judges in cases of Forgery, by Section 6, Regulation II of 1807, of the Bengal Code.

III And it is hereby enacted, that the powers vested by Clause 2 Section 11 Regulation XVII of 1817, of the said Code in Zillah and City Judges, of committing persons chargeable with Perjury or Subornation of Perjury in cases pending before such Judges, are hereby vested in Principal Sudder Amceens in Civil cases pending before them and the Principal Sudder Amceens and the Magistrates are hereby authorized and required to proceed in the manner in which the said Judges and Magistrates are authorized and required to proceed by the said Clause.

IV And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Sessions Judges to try persons committed by themselves as Civil Judges under the provisions of the said Clause for Perjury or Subornation of Perjury any Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

V And it is hereby enacted that for the purposes of this Act, the expression Civil Courts shall be held to include all Revenue Officers acting judicially.

ACT NO II, DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1843.

An Act to confer certain powers and privileges on the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta and to provide for the execution of certain public works by them

Whereas by Act No XVI of 1817 it was amongst other things enacted, that the whole proceeds of the salt and tax system (residual after paying all establishment and incidental expenses should to either with such moneys as the Government of Bengal, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, might direct to be paid over to the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta therein aforesaid, be applied by them to the following purposes,

viz
Formation of Danks and Aqueducts for the convenience of water to all parts of the Town

Opening of Streets and Squares in crowded parts of the Town

Filling up Stagnant Pools of Water and removing obstructions to the free circulation of air

Lighting and Watering the Roads and Streets

Cleaning and repairing the sewers in the Town of the said Town.

And improving and embellishing the said Town generally

And whereas for the effectual accomplishment of the purposes aforesaid it is expedient that the said Commissioners should be empowered to appoint a Clerk and a Surveyor and other necessary Officers, and that the said Commissioners and their said Clerk and their said Surveyor and other Officers should exercise powers interfere with the rights and property of individuals

I. It is therefore hereby enacted, that the said Commissioners shall, subject to confirmation or disallowance by the Governor of Bengal, nominate and appoint fit and proper persons to be their Surveyor and Clerk and other necessary Officers, who shall receive such salaries as to the Governor of Bengal shall seem meet.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that for the purpose of constructing one or more Aqueducts for bringing pure and wholesome water to the Town of Calcutta from any place without the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, it shall be lawful, whenever a plan for an Aqueduct shall have been approved by the Governor of Bengal, for every Commissioner, and for the Surveyor and Clerk to the Commissioners with such Assistants as they may require, to exercise in the construction of such Aqueduct, throughout the line of country through which such Aqueduct is to run, all the powers which by this Act it is lawful for them to exercise within the said local limits, and which may be necessary for the construction of such Aqueduct without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing. And it shall also be lawful for any Magistrate of any district through which the said Aqueduct is to run, in furtherance of the construction of such Aqueduct, to do such acts, and he is hereby required to do such acts as it is by this Act lawful for a Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta to do, and as he is by this Act required to do in furtherance of any work to be executed by the said Commissioners within the said local limits.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners instead of executing any of the works which by this Act they are authorized to execute, by themselves, their Servants and Assistants, to execute the same by contract with any individual or Company who may be willing to undertake the same, and in that case it shall be lawful for such individual or such Company to exercise and enjoy all the powers and privileges which by this Act it is lawful for the said Commissioners to exercise and enjoy in the execution of any such work.

IV. And it is enacted, that if in carrying into execution any of the powers or authorities of this Act any house, building or other hereditament shall be damaged or otherwise prejudicially affected, the said Commissioners shall make good such damage and pay to the Owner and Occupier of such house, building or other hereditament such amount of compensation for such injury as shall be agreed upon between such Owner and Occupier, and the said Commissioners, and if such Owner or Occupier, and the said Commissioners cannot agree as to the amount of such compensation and the proportions thereof to be paid to such Owner and Occupier respectively then the amount of such compensation, and also the proportions which the persons claiming the same are entitled to shall be settled and recovered by arbitration or the verdict of a Jury to be summoned and returned in the manner provided in Act No. XXII. of 1847. entitled an Act to enable the Commissioners who may be appointed under Act No. XVI. of 1847, to purchase real or personal property for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta.

V. And it is enacted, that if any person at any time shall obstruct or molest the said Commissioners or any Clerk, or Surveyor, or other Officer, or any workman, or other person employed by them, or any person or Company with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, or any person employed by them in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or any thing which they are respectively required or authorized to do by virtue, or in consequence of this Act, every such person so offending shall for every such offence on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

VI. And it is enacted, that every Commissioner and the Surveyor, and Clerk to the Commissioners, with such Assistants as they may require, shall for the purpose of this Act, have full power and authority at all seasonable hours in the day time to enter, or to direct his subordinate Officers to enter into and upon any land or tenement, and in and upon the land on which any house, building or other erection is built or building, or intended to be built, and into and upon any buildings or any part thereof without being liable to any action at Law or Suit in Equity, or any other legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever for or on account of such entry, or of any thing done or to be done in any part thereof in pursuance of this Act. Provided that none of the persons abovementioned shall enter upon any lands or tenements which may be occupied at the time unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier reasonable notice of his or their intention to do so.

VII. And it is enacted, that the management and control over all and every of the streets, public ways and public thoroughfares of every kind and description within the said Town of Calcutta existing at the time of the passing of this Act, and of all parts of the said Town which shall hereafter become streets, public ways or public thoroughfares of any kind or description, and the pavements and other materials therein, and all erections and buildings, materials, implements or other things provided for the said streets, public ways and public thoroughfares by or under the authority of the Government of Bengal, or by the Magistrates of Calcutta, or by the said Commissioners, shall be the property of, and are hereby vested in the said Commissioners as Trustees.

VIII. And it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners with the consent and approbation of the Government of Bengal to pave and water such of the streets, public ways and public thoroughfares existing in the said Town at the time of the passing of this Act, or at any future time as they shall think fit.

IX. And it is enacted, that the said Commissioners shall keep in sufficient repair every street, public way and public thoroughfare existing in the said Town at the time of passing this Act, or at any future time, and shall be liable to be prosecuted for not sufficiently repairing the same.

X. And it is enacted, that if any person shall displace, take up or make any alteration in the pavements, flags or other materials of any foot or carriage way in any street within the said Town without the consent in writing of the said Commissioners, or of their said Surveyor, or shall cause any obstruction to, or make any encroachment upon any street in the said Town, any such person so offending shall for every such offence on conviction before a Magistrate forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

XI. And whereas it is essential to the health and convenience of the inhabitants that straight and spacious streets and thoroughfares should be continued where they have been begun, and should be opened at convenient and suitable distances where such do not at present exist so as to perforate the mass of buildings within the said Town in straight lines as nearly as may be from South to North, and from East to West, crossing each other at right angles, and from South East to North West and from South West to North East, crossing the straight lines abovementioned diagonally with large open spaces forming squares or circles at convenient and suitable distances from whence the said streets may conveniently diverge in lines without interruption to the river and to the open country without the said Town so far as the completion of such plan may be practicable and where not entirely practicable upon a plan as nearly approaching to such plan as may be: And whereas it is also expedient and necessary that the narrow lanes and gullies which compose the greater part of the said Town inhabited by the Native inhabitants should be converted into such straight and spacious streets and thoroughfares formed as abovementioned due regard being had to the compensation of Owners of houses, buildings and grounds, which may be required to be vested in the said Commissioners for any such purposes as aforesaid:

It is enacted, that as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, the said Commissioners shall cause plans to be made by their said local Surveyor and by other competent Surveyors, shewing the direction and breadth of such streets and thoroughfares, and the situations and dimensions of such open spaces to form squares or circles as aforesaid, which in their opinion shall be the most suitable for carrying into effect the abovementioned objects, keeping in view the salubrity of the said Town, the convenience of communication within the same, and the economy with which the said improvements may be carried into execution, together with estimates of the expence of the necessary works and estimates of the probable value of the houses, buildings and grounds, which it will be necessary for the said Commissioners to purchase for these purposes, and the said Commissioners shall select from the plans which shall be so furnished to

the which they, or a majority of them, shall consider the best and most And shall transmit to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the plan and the resolution of the Commissioners thereupon for the consideration of the said Governor of Bengal, and upon the said Governor signifying through the said Secretary by writing, signed by the said Secretary, his approval of such plan, the said Commissioners shall proceed with all convenient speed to carry the same into execution so far as the funds at their disposal, and the circumstances under which the works are to be carried into execution will allow, in conjunction with the other improvements contemplated by this Act, and in case the said Governor shall signify his disapproval of the plan so submitted to

him, the said Commissioners shall cause another plan to be drawn by the same or any other competent Surveyor, which plan shall in like manner be submitted by the said Commissioners to the said Governor, and so from time to time until such plan shall be finally approved of by the said Governor, and as soon as may be after such final approval of the said Governor shall be intimated to the the said Commissioners as aforesaid, the said Commissioners shall proceed to carry the said plan so approved into execution with all such convenient speed as aforesaid.

XII. And it is enacted, that the said plan having been so submitted to and having been approved by the said Governor as aforesaid, the said Commissioners shall proceed in conformity with the provisions of Act No. XXII. of 1847, with the purchase of such houses, buildings and grounds as it may be necessary to purchase for the execution of such plan, and shall upon such purchase being completed give orders to their said local Surveyor to proceed with the said works without further reference to the said Governor.

XIII. And whereas it is essentially necessary to the salubrity of the said Town to make provision for the effectual sewerage and drainage of the same:

It is enacted, that as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act the said Commissioners shall cause their said Surveyor to make a careful survey of the whole of the said Town, and in an accurate and distinct report to be framed by him to state what in his opinion are the defects of such sewerage, works and drains as shall at that time exist therein, and what alterations of the same, and what new main and other sewers and drains are necessary and proper for the effectual draining and clearing of the whole of the said Town, and what reservoirs, engines, sluices, penstocks and other works are required for properly flushing and cleansing out such sewers and drains, and at and from what places such drains and sewers respectively ought to commence, in what precise direction they are to be conducted, and at what places respectively they ought to terminate.

XIV. And whereas it is of the most essential importance that all the inhabitants of the said Town should be supplied with good and wholesome water for drinking and for domestic purposes to the utmost extent that the local and other circumstances of the said Town will permit, and especially that the poorer inhabitants thereof should be so supplied with water; and whereas supplies of water are also required for the efficient and wholesome cleansing and watering of the streets, and cleansing the main and other sewers and drains which may be constructed or maintained under the provisions of this Act:

It is enacted, that the said Commissioners shall at the same time cause their said Surveyor to report upon the existing supplies of water in the said Town, the sufficiency or insufficiency of such supply for all the several purposes aforesaid, and the healthful or palatable quality as water for drinking of every description of water so supplied, or which the said Surveyor shall recommend in future to be supplied, and with a view to test the accuracy of his report upon this latter subject the said Commissioners shall cause such water or waters to be analysed and reported on by competent Chemists and Medical men, and the said Surveyor shall also state in his report from what point on the River Hooghly, North of Calcutta, water in sufficient quantity can be conveyed into the Town for the domestic purposes of the said inhabitants, and for the efficient and wholesome cleansing and watering of the said streets, and cleaning the main and other sewers and drains which shall or may be constructed and maintained under the provisions of this Act, and shall state whether in his opinion one supply of water from one place can be commanded adequate to all these several purposes, and from what distance and at what probable expence, and what reservoirs, engines, sluices, canals, aqueducts, pipes and other works, and of what respective dimensions are required for the adequate and abundant supply of such water for all such purposes as aforesaid.

XV. And for carrying into effect the purposes aforesaid it is enacted, that all sewers and drains, together with all buildings and other works, materials and things therewith connected, and all canals, aqueducts, tanks and wells provided for or lawfully applied to public use, and which are not the property of any private person or persons, together with all buildings, engines, works, materials and things therewith connected existing in the said Town at the time of the passing of this Act, or which hereafter shall at any time be constructed and made therein whether constructed at the cost of the said Commissioners or otherwise, and the entire management and control over the same, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be the property of, and are hereby vested in the said Commissioners as such Trustees as aforesaid.

XVI. And it is enacted, that the said Commissioners shall cause to be constructed and made such and so many sewers and drains, and such and so many reservoirs, canals, aqueducts, engines and other works, and to be laid such and so many water pipes as shall in the opinion of the said Commissioners be necessary and proper for the effectual draining and cleansing of the whole of the Town aforesaid, and for the properly flushing and cleansing out such sewers and under or across all or any of the streets and ways whether dedicated to the public use or not roads and other places within the said Town, and if needful through and across all under ground cellars and vaults which they may find under any of the said streets, ways, roads or places doing as little damage as may be, and also to cause such and so many rings and openings to be made or left in the sides of the said sewers as will be sufficient for the making or branching any drain or drains from any or all of the houses built, and which may probably be built adjoining or near thereto into any of the said sewers as the said Commissioners shall think fit necessary and expedient for that purpose, and in case it shall be found necessary for completing any of the aforesaid works to build, carry or continue the same into or through any enclosed lands or other place not being a public way, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to build, carry or continue the same into or through the said lands or other place accordingly, and the said Commissioners may and shall cause such sewers to communicate with and empty themselves into any public river, stream, canal or water course, or to cause the refuse from such sewers to be conveyed by an appropriate channel to the most convenient site for its deposit collection and use and its application as manure for agricultural purposes or otherwise as they shall deem most expedient but so that the same shall in no case become a public nuisance or annoyance, that although and all such sewers, water-courses, canals, reservoirs and other works and premises shall be the property of and are hereby vested in the said Commissioners and shall be at all times under the care, control and management of the said Commissioners and of their Surveyor and Officers.

XVII. And it is enacted that the said Commissioners shall have authority from time to time as they shall see fit and they are hereby required to widen, deepen, embank, alter or cover and to clean and scour out all or any of the sewers within the said Town as may be necessary, and also to cleanse and drain off into any waters or into any of the said fountains, pools, ditches, tanks and other receptacles of foul water and filth existing within the said Town whether the same be the private property of any person or persons or otherwise, and further in cases in which any of the existing or future sewers vested in the said Commissioners shall from any cause whatever appear to the said Commissioners to have become useless or unnecessary, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners if they shall think fit so to do to take up stop fill in and discontinue and close up or remove any sewer or drain which shall not be or become a nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood.

XVIII. And it is enacted that before beginning to dig or lay the foundations of any new house within the said Town, or to rebuild any house therein, and also before making any drain for the purpose of draining water directly or indirectly from any land or tenement into any sewer under the jurisdiction of the said Commissioners fourteen clear days notice in writing shall be given to the Clerk to the said Commissioners by delivering the same to him, or leaving it at his office by the person intending to build or rebuild such house, or to make such drain, and every such notification shall be laid at such level as the said Surveyor of the said Commissioners shall direct, and every such branch drain shall be made in such direction manner and form and of such materials and workmanship as the said Surveyor shall order, and the making of every such drain shall be under the survey and control of the said Commissioners, and in default of such notice or if such building or drain shall be begun or made without or in any respect contrary to any order of the said Surveyor, or of the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to cause such building to be demolished and to cause such drain to be relaid, amended or remade as the case may require, and to cause the expenses thereof to be levied and repaid to them from and by the Owner thereof in the manner hereinafter provided.

XIX. And it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person at his own expense to make or branch any drain into any of the sewers vested in the said Commissioners, or authorized to be made by virtue of this Act, or otherwise acquired by the said Commissioners, such drain being made of such a size and in

such a manner of communication in all respects as the said Surveyor of the said Commissioners shall direct or appoint, and for that purpose to take up and remove so much of the pavement and other materials of any street as may be required unless the said Commissioners shall consent and agree which they are hereby authorized to do to form so much and such portion of such drain as shall lead from the point of communication in such sewer to the extremity of such street, and in case any person shall make or branch any drain into any of the said sewers so vested in the said Commissioners or authorized to be made under and by virtue of this Act of a larger size, or in a different manner and form of communication than shall be directed or appointed by the said Surveyor, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay on conviction before a Magistrate a sum not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

XX. And whereas it would tend to insure a great economy and economy in the execution of works if the same were executed by persons under the immediate direction and control of the Surveyor of the said Commissioners it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to contract and agree with the Owners of any houses or other tenements within the said Town, that any drains required to be made by such Owners shall be constructed and made by the Surveyor of the said Commissioners and the cost price of making such drains (as certified by the said Surveyor of the said Commissioners) shall be repaid by such Owners to the said Commissioners, and in default of such payment the same may be recovered in the manner herein after provided.

XI. And whereas the noxious effluvia exhaling from gully holes of sewers and drains has been found to be injurious to health and it is therefore expedient that some provision should be made in respect thereof to obviate the same, it is enacted that the said Commissioners and the Owners of any private drains in the Town of Calcutta shall by providing proper traps or other coverings or by ventilation, or by such other ways and means as shall be practicable for that purpose effectually prevent the effluvia of sewers and drains from exhaling from gully holes or from any other openings whatsoever of drains or sewers in the Town of Calcutta and in case the Owner of any private sewer or drain shall neglect or delay so to do, the Surveyor of the said Commissioners shall give him notice effectually to prevent the effluvia of such sewer or drain from so exhaling, and if the same shall not be effectually done by such Owner within ten days after such notice shall have been given him the said Surveyor shall forthwith provide and apply proper traps or other coverings, or such other means as aforesaid and so effectually to prevent such effluvia from exhaling and the expence incurred thereby shall be paid by the Owner of such sewer or drain to be recovered in manner hereinafter continued.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners and their said Surveyor and they and he are hereby required when any of the streets public ways or public thoroughfares, vested in them shall be under repair, or where any sewers or drains are making, or shall be under repair to take proper precautions against danger by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses and to fix and place, or cause to be fixed and placed such, and so many bars chains or posts across or in any of the said streets public ways or public thoroughfares to prevent the passing and re-passing of carriages carts or other vehicles cattle or horses during the time of such works and repairs being carried on as shall be necessary and proper, and the said Commissioners and their said Surveyor shall cause any sewer or drain or other works during the construction or repair thereof by them to be well and sufficiently lighted and attended by fit and proper persons during the night to prevent accidents and if any person shall take down, alter or remove any of the said bars chains or posts, or extinguish any light attached to or connected with the said bars chains or posts without the authority or consent of the Surveyor of the said Commissioners every such person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay on conviction before a Magistrate any sum not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

XIII. And it is enacted, that the said Commissioners shall with a due regard to the convenience and the preservation of the health of the inhabitants of the said Town give strict orders to the said Surveyor to cause, and their said Surveyor shall duly cause all the streets, ways, thoroughfares and alleys thereof whether dedicated to the use of the public or not, together with the foot pavements or footpaths from time to time to be properly swept and cleansed, and all dust, dirt and filth of every sort which may be found thereon to be collected and removed therefrom, and all the soil ashes, rubbish and filth to be taken and carried away from the houses and premises of the inhabitants of the said

Town at convenient hours and times, and shall cause all or any of the privies and cesspools within the said Town to be cleansed and emptied in a sufficient and proper manner as shall be required, and that the said Surveyor shall from time to time give public notice on what days, at what times in every week the said streets, public ways and public thoroughfares shall be swept and cleansed, and such dirt, dust and night soil, rubbish, filth and ashes carried away, and how and in what manner the same shall be carried away and where the same shall be deposited, and shall give such orders and directions as to the said Surveyor acting under the orders and control of the said Commissioners shall appear proper and necessary, and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to purchase or hire any carts, carriages and other machines, and also any horses or cattle for the better executing and performing any of above duties.

XXIV. And it is enacted, that the dirt, dust, night soil and filth to be so collected from the said streets, thoroughfares, alleys, footways, privies, sewers and cesspools, and all the dust, ashes and rubbish to be collected, taken and carried away from all and every of the houses and elsewhere within the said Town shall be the property of the said Commissioners, and are hereby vested in them; and the said Commissioners shall have full power to sell and dispose of the same through their said Clerk or Surveyor for the purpose of this Act as they shall think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be applied for the purpose of this Act, and the person purchasing the same shall have full power and authority to take, carry away and dispose of the same for his own proper use and benefit.

XXV. And it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for the purpose of watering the said streets, public ways and public thoroughfares in the said Town to sink wells and lay, erect and place pipes, conduits and pumps in any of the said streets, public ways or public thoroughfares, and to provide any other apparatus proper for that purpose, and to remove and alter the same when and as the said Commissioners shall think proper, and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, and they are hereby required to excavate and provide a sufficient number of spacious and convenient tanks or sufficient runs of water through the said Town for the purpose of bathing in at suitable and proper times and in suitable and proper places as may best serve to promote the health and comfort of the labouring population with public decency, making due allowance for the habits and customs of the country.

XXVI. And it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners and they are hereby required from time to time to make such Bye-laws as they shall think fit for all or any of the purposes following that is to say.

For preventing nuisances in any streets or near thereto and effecting cleanliness therein.

For making regulations for the registering and inspection of slaughter houses and markets, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth therefrom at least once in every twenty-four hours, and for requiring that they shall be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

For the punishment of persons selling unwholesome meat, fish, vegetables, sweetmeats and grain, for the food of man, and for seizing and condemning the same.

For regulating the duties of scavengers, and for regulating the management of urinals and privies.

For making regulations for cleansing filthy and unwholesome dwellings.

For supplying private houses with water from the public reservoirs.

For making regulations to prevent persons bathing and washing their bodies in tanks and water courses provided for domestic uses of the inhabitants of the said Town and to limit the hours of bathing in the tanks and water-courses provided for the purpose of bathing in such manner as shall appear to the said Commissioners necessary to the health, cleanliness and comfort of the labouring population.

For enforcing upon the inhabitants of the said Town the performance of such acts and the abstinence from such acts as an enlightened regard to the health, cleanliness and decency of the said Town ought to induce them to perform and to abstain from due consideration being had for the feelings, manners and customs of the various races of which the said inhabitants consist.

For ascertaining and fixing what pecuniary penalties shall be incurred by persons breaking such Bye-laws. Provided always, that no such last mentioned penalty shall exceed for any and offence the sum of Fifty Rupees, nor in case of continuing nuisance the sum of Five Rupees for every day during which such nuisance shall be continued and unremedied.

XXVII And it is enacted, that no Bye-law made under the powers for that purpose herein last contained shall be of any force until the same shall have been laid before the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and his approbation thereof, and that of the Governor General in Council, shall have been certified to the said Commissioners under his hand by the Secretary to the Government of Fort William in Bengal nor until the expiration of forty days after the same Bye-law shall have been published once in two of the Calcutta Newspapers and a copy of such Bye-law with a declaration thereon signed by the Clerk to the said Commissioners that the same has been approved by the said Governor and published in two Newspapers as aforesaid with the date of such publication, shall be received as evidence of such Bye-law and of the approval and publishing thereof as aforesaid in all Courts of Law and Equity and before all Magistrates.

XXVIII And it is enacted that all Bye-laws made in pursuance of this Act shall be printed, and a copy thereof shall be posted up and continue so posted in the Office of the Clerk of the said Commissioners and copies thereof shall be delivered to any person who may apply for the same on payment of such sum as the said Commissioners shall think fit not exceeding Four Annas.

XXIX And it is enacted, that all the provisions herein after contained relative to offences against this Act punishable upon summary conviction shall be taken to apply to all offences committed in breach of any Bye-law made by the said Commissioners by virtue of this Act.

XXX And it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever which shall be permitted or suffered within the said Town, and to order to be taken for the recovery of any penalties and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act and to direct and order the expenses of such prosecutions and other proceedings to be paid and borne by and out of the funds placed at the disposal of the said Commissioners under the provisions of this Act.

XXXI And it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to sue and be sued to prefer any bill of indictment or information, or to take any other proceeding against any person who shall steal, take or carry away, or wilfully deface or injure any property articles, or things belonging to the said Commissioners and in every such case it shall be sufficient to state generally the property, article, or thing in respect of which such proceeding shall have been taken, to be the property of the said Commissioners.

XXXII And it is enacted that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person which is or but for this Act would be deemed and adjudged to be a nuisance at Common Law nor to exempt any person guilty of a nuisance at Common Law from prosecution or action in respect thereof. Provided always that if any person convicted of an offence under this Act shall have paid the whole amount adjudged to be paid in respect of such conviction, and the costs thereof in every such case he shall be released from all further or other criminal proceedings for the same offence.

XXXIII And it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, and they are hereby empowered with the consent and approbation of the said Governor and subject to the restrictions hereinafter contained, to contract and agree with any person or persons for supplying the said Town or any part thereof with water for the purposes of this Act, and with the like consent to agree, with any person having and willing to dispose of the same, for the absolute purchase for any purpose which the said Commissioners shall think necessary for obtaining and protecting such supply of water as aforesaid, of any water-works, streams or waters, lands, tenements, easements, hereditaments, fixtures, machinery, or other property, or to take a lease thereof for any term of years and subject to such conditions as shall be agreed upon between the parties, and also with the like consent and approbation to grant to any person or persons contracting to supply the said Town or any part thereof, with water, a lease for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, of any water-works, machinery, streams, waters, lands, tenements, easements, rights, privileges and advantages belonging to or acquired by or which may belong to or be acquired by or be vested in the said Commissioners under any of the powers or authorities in this Act contained so as to enable such person or persons so contracting the more effectually and efficiently to procure and supply water in pursuance of any such contract or agreement, and every such lease so to be granted by the said Commissioners may be made subject to such conditions and stipulations as to the supplying water for the purposes of this Act, or any of them as may be agreed upon between the

respective parties thereto. Provided always, that no lease or contract made in pursuance of the powers hereinbefore contained shall be valid or effectual for any purpose whatsoever unless the said Governor's approval of the same shall be testified by writing endorsed on such lease or contract under the hand of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

XXXIV. And it is enacted, that if it shall be necessary or advantageous for the purpose of carrying into execution any plan or mode of supplying water to the said Town that the said Commissioners should avail themselves of any of the powers in this Act contained which authorize the said Commissioners or their Lessees to take or enter upon lands without the consent of the Owners and Occupiers thereof for the purpose of constructing, improving or enlarging any water-works then, and in every such case, the said Commissioners shall cause a map or plan to be prepared on a scale of not less than one inch to one hundred feet describing the sources from which any supplies of water are intended to be procured, the situation of the intended water-works and the line and course of any intended aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes or other channels for conveying water to or from the said intended source of supply and the lands through which the same respectively are intended to be carried, together with a book of reference containing the names of the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees and Occupiers respectively of any lands intended to be taken for the purpose of erecting any works thereon, or to be used for the purpose of carrying any tunnels, pipes, channels or water works through the same, and one copy of such plan and book of reference shall be deposited in the Office of the Clerk to the said Commissioners, and shall be open at all reasonable times there to the inspection of all parties interested therein, and another copy of such plan and book of reference shall be furnished to the said Surveyor or the said Commissioners, and notice of such intended works and of the place in which such plan is deposited shall be given by the said Commissioners to all parties interested in any lands intended to be taken or used for any of the above purposes, through which it is intended to carry any tunnels, pipes, conduits or other works, or to such of the said parties as shall after diligent enquiry be known to the said Commissioners, and such notice shall also be published in two or more of the Calcutta Newspapers at least once in each of two successive weeks.

XXXV. And it is enacted, that as soon as may be after the expiration of one Calendar month from the date of the last publication of such notice the said Surveyor shall give notice by publication in such Newspapers in manner aforesaid that he will within one week from the date of the last of such publications attend upon such lands and point out to such as may meet him there and desire to be informed thereof the line and course of such intended aqueducts, conduits, tunnels and pipes, and the situation of such intended reservoirs, tanks and water-works, and he shall accordingly attend at the time and place named in the said notice, and shall then and there point out the same and all persons who shall deem themselves interested in the matter or likely to be aggrieved thereby shall be entitled to be heard by themselves, their Counsel, Attornies or Agents, and to adduce such witnesses as they may think necessary before the said Commissioners, and the said Commissioners shall report the evidence taken before them, and the plans and book of reference and the report of the said Surveyor, together with their opinion thereon to the said Governor and thereupon it shall be lawful for the said Governor to disallow or to authorize the taking of the lands specified in such plan, and required to be taken or used for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them without the consent of the owners and other persons interested therein subject in the latter case to such regulations and orders as the said Governor shall think necessary to justice and not inconsistent with the objects of this Act, and when and so soon as the said Governor, if he shall so determine, shall signify his approval thereof to be testified under the hand of the said Secretary in manner aforesaid then the said Commissioners shall and may proceed to carry such plan into execution.

XXXVI. And it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, subject to the restrictions hereinafter contained, from time to time to make, construct, lay down, maintain, alter or discontinue such water-works, steam engines, water-wheels, reservoirs, cisterns, tanks, aqueducts, cuts, channels, conduits, engines, waste-gates, stop gates, stop-cocks, sluices, banks, bridges, pipes, tunnels, machinery and other works upon the lands hereby authorized to be purchased and taken by the said Commissioners as shall be necessary or proper for obtaining water and supplying the same to the inhabitants of the said Town.

XXXVII. Provided always, and it is enacted, that the said Commissioners in erecting and making the said water-works and the said reservoirs, cuts, channels, aqueducts, tunnels or other works upon lands taken under the compulsory powers hereinbefore contained shall not deviate to any greater distance than the limits of the deviation as marked in the said plan, nor into the lands of any person not mentioned in the said book of reference without his previous consent in writing unless the name of such person shall have been omitted by mistake, and the fact that such omission proceeded from mistake and that such deviation ought to be allowed shall be certified under the hand of such Surveyor.

XXXVIII. Provided also, and it is enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall authorize or empower the said Commissioners or their lessees by virtue of the compulsory powers of purchase hereinbefore contained except in the case of any land expressly taken for forming any reservoir or erecting any steam engine or other works thereon, to acquire or obtain any greater right or interest in any lands or premises through or within which any of the said pipes, culverts, aqueducts or tunnels are intended or may be required to be laid than a right of laying the said pipes, culverts, aqueducts or tunnels therein, and of entering thereon from time to time when requisite to renew, amend, repair and examine the same.

XXXIX. And it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners subject to the restrictions in this Act contained to enter upon the lands of any corporation or person adjoining to or being within the distance of one hundred yards of the works by this Act authorized to be made or any part thereof, and not being a garden, orchard, plantation or ground planted and set apart as a nursery for trees, for the purpose of depositing upon such lands or any part thereof any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works without making any previous payment, tender or deposit, that the said Commissioners doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation or temporary damage of the said lands to the Owners and occupiers thereof from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken or any such temporary damage done by the said Commissioners or other Officers, and making compensation to the Owners, also for the permanent injury (if any) to such lands, and in case the parties differ respecting the amount of the compensation or the respective shares of several claimants of compensation, then and in every such case the said disputes respectively shall be settled and adjusted by arbitration or by the verdict of a Jury summoned and assembled in manner provided in Act No. XXII. of 1847.

XL. Provided always, and it is enacted, that before it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to make any such temporary use as aforesaid of the lands adjoining or laying near to the said works the said Commissioners shall and they are hereby required to give fourteen days' notice of such their intention to the Owners and Occupiers of such lands, and to separate and set apart by sufficient fences so much of the lands as shall be required to be used as aforesaid from the other lands adjoining thereto.

XLI. Provided always, and it is enacted, that the said Commissioners before entering any such adjoining lands for the purposes aforesaid, shall, if required by the Owners or Occupiers of such lands agree with such Owners or Occupiers for the payment of a certain and fixed annual rent in respect thereof during the continuance of such temporary occupation, and the amount of such rent in case the parties differ shall be settled by arbitration or by the verdict of a Jury summoned and assembled in manner provided in Act No. XXII. of 1847.

XLII. And it is enacted, that the said Commissioners shall and they are hereby required in forming any reservoir or works hereby authorized to be made, and any tunnels or water-courses therein or leading thereto at their own expense to make and provide a sufficient number of convenient roads, ways, watering-places, wells, water-courses, drains and channels for the irrigation and for the use of the adjoining lands, and for irrigating the same in those parts where the present roads, ways, watering-places, wells, water-courses, drains and channels shall and may be taken away or interrupted, injured or rendered inconvenient or useless by reason of the making of the said reservoirs or other works, and in case of any difference arising between the said Commissioners and the Owners of such adjoining lands such difference shall be settled by arbitration or by the verdict of a Jury summoned and assembled in manner provided in Act No. XXII. of 1847.

XLIII. And it is enacted, that when the pavement or soil of any street, public way or public thoroughfare, or any sewer or drain shall be opened or broken up by the said Commissioner or their Officers, or by any other person, they shall with all convenient speed complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up and fill in the ground and make good the pavement and soil, and the sewer or drain so opened or broken up and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby, and shall in the meantime cause the place where such pavement or soil shall be so opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded and shall set up and maintain upon and against the part of the said pavement or soil so broken up or opened a sufficient light during every night whilst such pavement or soil shall be continued open or broken up.

XLIV. And it is enacted, that all existing public cisterns, tanks, conduits, and other water-works used for the gratuitous supply of water to the inhabitants of the said Town shall be continued, maintained and supplied with water by the said Commissioners, and shall be vested in them and be under their management and control, and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to erect and place any number of new cisterns, tanks, pumps, conduits or other water-works for the supply of water to the inhabitants of any street, court, alley, public way or public thoroughfare, or of any number of houses as they shall see fit, or to erect the same in any public situation for the gratuitous use of any persons who may choose to carry water away for their private use but not for sale, and to supply with water any public baths or wash houses that may be established for the use of the poorer classes.

XLV. And it is enacted, that if the said Commissioners shall neglect or refuse to furnish a sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes as settled and arranged by the said Surveyor to the Owner or Occupier of any dwelling house rated to the rate hereinafter mentioned, it shall be lawful for such Owner or Occupier to deduct from the amount of such rate a sum equal to one-eighth part of the amount payable by him in each quarter for every two days in succession during which such neglect or refusal shall continue after notice in writing shall have been given to the Clerk of the said Commissioners of the want of such supply unless the want of such supply shall arise from great drought or other unavoidable cause or accident.

XLVI. And in order to preserve the water to be supplied by the said Commissioners for the domestic use of the inhabitants of the said Town pure and wholesome, it is enacted, that every person who shall wilfully or knowingly commit any of the following offences shall for every such offence forfeit and pay on summary conviction before a Magistrate a sum not exceeding Fifty Rupees.

1. Every person who shall bathe in any reservoir, aqueduct or other water-works belonging to the said Commissioners, and provided by them for the domestic use of the inhabitants of the said Town, or shall wash or cause to be washed therein any wearing apparel, horse, dog or animal.

2. Every person who shall throw, put or cast any gravel, stone, rubbish, dirt, filth or other noisome or offensive matter or thing into any such reservoir, aqueduct or other water-works as aforesaid, or shall wash or cleanse therein any wool, leather or skin of any animal, or other foul or offensive matter or thing.

3. Every person who shall cause or permit the water of any sink, sewer or drain, or any other offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him, or flowing or being in any house or building, or upon any ground occupied by him to run down or be conveyed into any of the springs, rivulets, reservoirs, aqueducts, pipes, or other water-works, belonging to the said Commissioners, or who shall commit or cause any other act whatsoever, whereby the water of the said Commissioners shall be in any degree whatsoever fouled or corrupted.

XLVII. And it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, and they are hereby required to provide a sufficient number of lamps for lighting such parts of the said Town as the said Commissioners on the report of their said Surveyor shall consider so require the same, and shall keep the said lamps in fit order for public use, and shall keep and employ a sufficient number of persons to cleanse, prepare and light the same, and shall also from time to time as shall be required, increase or otherwise alter the number of the said lamps, and shall renew such of the said lamps as shall become broken or unfit for use so that all the streets of the said Town which the said Commissioners shall consider necessary shall be well and sufficiently provided with light from such hour in the evening of each day until such hour of the morning of each following day, as the said Commissioners shall consider to be fit and proper and neces-

sary, and the whole of the expence of the erection, repair, maintenance, cleansing and supplying with oil and wicks of each and every of the said lamps and of lighting and keeping lighted the same during such hours as aforesaid shall be borne and paid by the said Commissioners.

XLVIII. And it is enacted, that every person who shall wantonly or wilfully destroy, injury, deface or disturb any of the said lamps or extinguish any light therein, or abstract or take away from any of the said lamps any oil or other matter or thing therein, or any part thereof without the order of the said Commissioners, or of their said Surveyor, shall forfeit and pay on conviction before a Magistrate for every such offence any sum not exceeding 50 Rupees.

XLIX. And it is enacted, that if any party shall have committed any irregularity, trespass or other wrongful proceeding in the execution of this Act, or by virtue of any power or authority hereby given, and if before action brought in respect thereof, such party shall make tender of sufficient amends to the party injured, such last mentioned party shall not recover in any such action when brought, and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action by leave of the Court, where such action shall be pending at any time before issue joined to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

L. And it is enacted, that in all cases where any damage, costs or expences are by this Act directed to be paid, and the method of ascertaining the amount or enforcing the paying thereof is not provided for, such amount in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by arbitration in like manner as is provided for proceeding by arbitration under Act No XXII. of 1817, and if the parties cannot agree upon two persons as arbitrators or the arbitrators fail to pronounce their award as aforesaid then by any two Magistrates of Calcutta, and if the amount so ascertained be not paid by the said Commissioners or by the other party liable to pay the same, as the case may be, within seven days after demand thereof, the amount may be recovered by action of debt or on the case in Her Majesty's said Supreme Court of Judicature.

LI. And it is enacted, that the said Commissioners shall publish short particulars of the several offences for which any penalty is imposed by this Act, or by any Bye-laws of the said Commissioners affecting other persons than Officers or servants of the said Commissioners, and of the amount of every such penalty, and shall cause such particulars to be printed on a board or printed upon paper and pasted thereon in English and Bengallee, and shall cause such board to be hung up or affixed in some conspicuous place in the Office of the Clerk of the said Commissioners, and when any such penalties are of local application shall cause such boards to be affixed in some conspicuous place of the immediate neighbourhood to which such penalties are applicable or have reference, and such particulars shall be renewed as often as the same or any part thereof is obliterated or destroyed, and no such penalty shall be recoverable unless such particulars shall have been published and kept published in the manner hereinbefore required, or wantonly and maliciously obliterated or destroyed.

LII. And it is enacted, that if any person shall pull down, break or deface any board put up as required by this Act, or shall obliterate any of the letters or figures thereon, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding 50 Rupees, and shall also defray the expenses attending the restoration of such board.

LIII. And it is enacted, that every penalty or forfeiture imposed by this Act, or by any Bye-law made in pursuance thereof, the recovery of which is not otherwise provided for may be recovered by summary proceeding before any Magistrate of Calcutta, and on complaint being made to any such Magistrate, he shall issue his summons requiring the party complained against to appear before him at a time and place to be named in such summons, and every such summons shall be served on the party offending either in person or by leaving the same at his usual or last known place of abode, and upon the appearance of the party complained against or in his absence after proof of the due service of such summons, it shall be lawful for such magistrate to proceed to the hearing of the complaint which complaint shall be reduced to writing, and upon proof of the offence either by the confession of the party complained against, or upon the oath or solemn affirmation of one credible witness or more, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to convict the offender, and upon such conviction to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred as well as such costs attend in

the conviction as such Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate shall think fit, which penalty or forfeiture and costs so adjudged may be levied by distress.

LIV. And it is enacted, that where in this Act or in Act No. XVI. of 1847, any sum of money whether in the nature of penalty or otherwise is directed to be levied by distress, such sum of money shall be levied by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the party liable to pay the same, and the overplus arising from such Goods and Chattels after satisfying such sum of money, and the expenses of the distress and sale shall be returned on demand to the party whose Goods shall have been distrained.

LV. And it is enacted, that no distress levied by virtue of this Act, or of Act No. XVI. of 1847, shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall any such party be deemed a trespasser ab initio on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him, but all persons aggrieved by such defect or irregularity may and shall recover full satisfaction for the special damage in an action on the case in Her Majesty's said Supreme Court.

LVI. And it is enacted, that the Magistrate by whom any such penalty or forfeiture shall be imposed may when the application thereof is not otherwise provided for, award not more than one-half thereof to the informer, and shall award the remainder to the said Commissioners to be by them applied to the purposes of this Act as to them shall appear fit and shall order the same to be paid over to the Clerk of the said Commissioners for that purpose whose receipt shall be a good and sufficient discharge to the person so paying the same.

LVII. And it is enacted, that no person shall be liable to the payment of any penalty or forfeiture imposed by virtue of this Act, for any offence complained of before a Magistrate, unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before such Magistrate within six months next after the commission of such offence.

LVIII. And it is enacted, that if through any act, neglect or default, on account whereof any person shall have incurred any penalty imposed by this Act, any damage to the property of the said Commissioners shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such penalty, and the amount of such damages shall in case of dispute be determined by the Magistrate by whom the party incurring such penalty shall have been convicted, and in case such damages shall not be paid on demand the same may be recovered by action of debt or on the case in Her Majesty's said Supreme Court of Judicature.

LIX. And it is enacted that it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to summon any person to appear before him as a witness in any matter in which such Magistrate shall have jurisdiction under the provisions of this Act at a time and place to be mentioned in such summons, and require from him an oath or solemn affirmation that he will testify the truth in such matter, and if any person so summoned shall without reasonable cause refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed for that purpose, having been paid or tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses if from distance or any other cause he shall be lawfully entitled to claim such expenses, or if any person appearing shall refuse to be examined on his oath or solemn affirmation according to law, or to give evidence before such Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate, every such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

LX. And it is enacted, that in Acts No. XVI. of 1847, and No. XXII. of 1847, and in this Act, the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say,) words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number, words importing the masculine gender only shall include females unless the word male is used. The word "person" shall include corporations whether aggregate or sole. The words "Oath," "Affirmation," and "Solemn Affirmation" when used alone shall include oath or affirmation or other declaration lawfully substituted for an oath in such case by any Legislative Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain extended to India. The word "street" shall include any square, circus, street, court, alley, footpath, highway, lane, road, thoroughfare, public passage, or other public place within the said Town. The words, "the said Commissioners" shall mean the Commissioners for the time being appointed under the provisions of Act No. XVI. of 1847.

ACT NO III DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1848

An Act for removing doubts as to the meaning of the words "Thug" and "Thuggee," and the expression "Murder by Thuggee," when used in the Acts of the Council of India

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the meaning of the words "Thug" and "Thuggee," and the expression "Murder by Thuggee," when used in the Acts of the Council of India —

It is hereby declared and enacted, that the words 'Thug' when used in any Act heretofore passed by the Council of India shall be taken to have meant and to mean a person who is, or has at any time been habitually associated with any other or others for the purpose of committing, by means intended by any person or known by such person to be likely to cause the death of any person, the offence of Child-stealing or the offence of Robbery not amounting to Dacoity. And that the word "Thuggee" when used in such Acts shall be taken to have meant and to mean the offence of committing or attempting any such Child-stealing or Robbery by a Thug. And that the expression "Murder by Thuggee" when used in such Acts shall be taken to have meant and to mean Murder when employed as the means of committing such Child-stealing or such Robbery by a Thug.

ACT NO IV DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1848

An Act regulating Coroners & Jurors.

It is hereby enacted that from and after the first day of May 1848, on all Inquests to be held by the Coroners of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, no greater number than five Jurors shall be necessary and that every finding of a Jury consisting of five Jurors shall be to all intents and purposes as good, valid and effectual in law, as if such finding had been the finding of twelve Jurors.

II. And it is hereby enacted that when any person shall have been duly summoned to attend as a Juror by any of the said Coroners and shall fail or neglect to attend at the time and place specified in such summons, it shall be lawful for any such Coroner to cause such person to be openly called in his Court the next time to appear and serve as a Juror and upon the non-appearance of such person and proof that such summons has been served upon him, or left at his usual place of abode, to impose a fine upon the person so making default, not exceeding Fifty Rupees, as to such Coroner shall seem fit, and such Coroner shall make out and sign a Certificate, containing the name and surname, the residence and trade, or calling, of every person so making default, together with the amount of the fine which shall have been imposed, and the cause of such fine, and shall transmit such certificate to one of the Magistrates of the Presidency of which he is the Coroner, and shall cause a copy of such certificate to be served upon the person so fined, by having it left at his usual place of residence, or by sending the same through the Post Office addressed as aforesaid, and thereupon such Magistrate shall cause such fine to be levied according to the provisions of Act No. 11, of 1837, in the same manner as if such fine had been imposed by himself.

III. And whereas it is expedient to make provisions for supporting Coroner's Inquisitions and for preventing the same from being quashed on account of technical defects

It is therefore hereby enacted, that no Inquisition found upon or by any Inquest of any of the said Coroners, nor any judgement recorded upon or by virtue of any such Inquisition shall be quashed, stayed or reversed for want of the averment therein, of any matter unnecessary to be proved, nor for the omission of the words "with force and arms" or of the words "against the peace," or of the words "against the form of the Statute," or for the omission or insertion of any other words or expressions of more form or surplusage, nor for the insertion of the words "upon their oath," instead of the words "upon their oaths," nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed when time is not of the essence of the offence, nor for stating the time imperfectly, nor because any person or persons mentioned in any such Inquisition is or are designated by a name of office or other descriptive appellation instead of his, her or their proper name or names, nor by reason of the non-insertion of the names of the Jurors in the body of any such Inquisition, or of any difference in the spelling of the names of any of the Jurors in the body of any such Inquisition and the names subscribed thereto, nor because any Juror or Jurors shall have

set his or their mark or marks to any such Inquisition instead of subscribing his or their name or names thereto, nor because any such mark or marks is or are unattested, provided that the name or names of such Juror or Jurors is or are set forth, nor because any Juror or Jurors has or have signed his or their Christian name or names or other name or names which is not or are not a family name or names by means of an initial or partial signature only, and not at full length, nor because of any erasures or inter-lineations appearing in any such Inquisition unless the same shall be proved to have been made therein after the same was signed, nor (except only in cases of murder or manslaughter) for or by reason of any such Inquisition not being duly sealed or written upon parchment, nor by reason of any such Inquisition having been taken before any Deputy instead of the Coroner himself, nor because the Coroner and Jury did not all view the body at one and the same instant, provided that they all viewed the body at the first sitting of the Inquest, and in all or any such cases of technical defect as are hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be lawful for any Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court at the Presidency at which such Inquest shall have been held, if he shall so think fit, upon the occasion of any such Inquisition being called in question before him, to order the same to be amended in any of the respects aforesaid, and the same shall forthwith be amended accordingly.

IV. And it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for each of the Coroners of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay from time to time to appoint by writing under his hand and seal a fit and proper person, such appointment being subject to the approval of the Governor of the Presidency of which he is the Coroner, to act for him as his Deputy in the holding of Inquest; and all Inquests taken and other acts performed by any such Deputy Coroner under and by virtue of any such appointment shall be deemed and taken to be the acts and deeds of the Coroner by whom such appointment was made. Provided that no such Deputy shall act for any such Coroner except during the illness of the said Coroner or during his absence for any lawful and reasonable cause. Provided also that every such appointment may at any time be cancelled and revoked by the Coroner by whom the same was made.

ACT NO. V. DATED MARCH 4, 1848.

An Act to amend the Law regarding the taking of Mochulkas or Penal Recognizances.

I. And it is hereby enacted, that Section 4, Regulation IV. of 1825, of the Bengal Code, is repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Bengal, it shall be lawful for the Zillah and City Magistrates and Joint Magistrates to take Mochulkas or Penal Recognizances in the form annexed to this Act, as well from British subjects as from other persons in all cases wherein it may appear just and necessary to require the same for the maintenance of the peace in their respective jurisdictions although the party to be bound in such recognizances may not have been convicted of any specific offence, provided that the amount of the recognizance in all such cases shall be proportionate to the condition in life of the said party and to the circumstances of the case.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that in cases of an aggravated nature wherein it may appear necessary to require security for keeping the peace in addition to the recognizance of the party, it shall be lawful for such Magistrates to direct the same and to fix a reasonable amount for the security bond to be executed in the form annexed to this Act by the surety or sureties.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever it shall appear to the Magistrate that the period for which the party should be bound to keep the peace with or without additional security, need not exceed one year, it shall be lawful for him, without reference to superior authority, to give directions accordingly, and in default of such recognizance or additional security, to commit the party to prison in the Civil Jail until he shall do what has been required of him.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever it shall appear to the Magistrate that the period for which the party should be bound to keep the peace with or without additional security ought to exceed the period of one year, the Magistrate shall record his opinion to that effect with an order specifying the amount of recognizance and security as well as the number of sureties which should in his judgment be required, and the period for which the recognizance and security should be required, which however shall in no case exceed three years. If the party shall not furnish the recognizance and security so required, the proceedings

shall be laid before the Sessions Judge, who, after examining them and calling for any further information which he may think necessary, shall pass orders on the case confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of the Magistrate, and if the orders so passed by the Sessions Judge confirm to any extent the requisition for recognizance or securities the Sessions Judge shall direct the Magistrate to Commit the party to prison in the Civil Jail until he shall do what has been required of him.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby enacted, that no party shall be kept in prison under the foregoing provisions of this Act for a longer period than that for which the recognizance and securities have been required from him.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Provisions contained in Sections 5, 6 and 7, of Regulation VIII. of 1818, of the Bengal Code, shall be applicable to all persons confined under the foregoing provisions of this Act, and to all sureties who shall have given security under this Act.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever it may be proved before the Magistrate that any such recognizance has been forfeited, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty of such recognizance in the mode prescribed for the satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever it may be proved before the Magistrate that any such recognizance has been forfeited if a security bond shall have been taken and the Magistrate shall think that proceedings should be had upon such bond, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the penalty, or to shew cause why it should not be paid, and if no sufficient cause shall be shewn, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by the attachment and sale of any of his or their property in the mode prescribed for the attachment and sale of property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court, and if the penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement by order of the Magistrate in the Civil Jail of the station during a period not exceeding six months.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that all sentences and orders passed under this Act shall be appealable subject to the general provisions which regulate appeals.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Bengal all Mochul'kas and Security Bonds which by force of any Act or Regulation may be taken by Criminal Courts of the East India Company, or by Zillah or City Magistrates or Joint Magistrates for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, may be enforced in the manner prescribed by Sections VIII. and IX. of this Act.

FORM OF MOCHULKA.

Whereas I
inhabitant of _____ have been called upon to
enter in on a Mochulka to keep the peace for the term of _____
I hereby bind myself not to commit any act that can occasion a breach of the
peace during the said term, and in case of my making default therein I bind
myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rupees _____ dated _____

FORM OF SECURITY.

Whereas _____ Inhabitant
of _____ has been called upon to give
security to keep the peace for the term of _____
I hereby declare myself surety for the said _____
that he shall not commit any act that can occasion a breach of the peace during
the said term. And in case of his making default therein I hereby bind myself to
forfeit to Government the sum of Rupees _____ dated _____

ACT No. VI. DATED MARCH 4, 1848.

An Act for equalizing the Duties on Goods imported and exported on Foreign and British Bottoms, and for abolishing duties on goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company

I. It is hereby enacted, that from and after the Twenty-fifth day of March 1848, all Goods imported on foreign Bottoms by Sea into any Port of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, or Bombay, shall be charged only with the same rates of duty as such goods would now by law be charged

with if such goods were imported into any of the said Ports on British Bottoms, any thing in any Act of the Council of India contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said day all Goods exported on Foreign Bottoms by Sea, from any Port of the said Presidencies, shall be charged only with the same rates of duty as such goods would now by law be charged with if such goods were exported from any of the said Ports on British Bottoms, any thing in any Act of the Council of India contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said day no duty shall be charged on any Goods lawfully carried from any Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company to any other Port in the said Territories, any thing in any Act of the Council of India contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall apply to the Articles of Salt or Opium.

ACT NO. VII. DATED MARCH 25, 1848.

An Act to except certain free Ports from the operation of Section III., Act No. VI. of 1848, and otherwise to amend that Act.

I. In modification of Section III., Act No. VI. of 1848, it is hereby enacted, that the provisions of the said Section shall not apply to Goods exported from any part of the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, to any of the ports in the Straits of Malacca, or to any of the ports in the Tenasserim Provinces, or to any of the ports in the Province of Arracan, nor to Goods imported from any of those ports into any port of the said Territories.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that no drawback shall be allowed on the re-export of Goods from any port in the Territories, subject to the Government of the East India Company to any other port in the said Territories, to which the operation of Section III., Act No. VI. of 1848, may extend.

ACT NO. VIII. DATED MARCH 25, 1848.

To modify the provisions of Sections 9, 10, 11 and 13 of Regulation V. 1812, of the Bengal Code.

It is hereby enacted, in modification of the provisions of Sections 9, 10, 11 and 13 of Regulation V. 1812 of the Bengal Code, that if any ryot or tenant of land, upon whom such notice or demand as is specified in the said Sections is to be served, shall have no place of usual residence in the zillah where the land to which such notice or demand has reference is situate, the mode of serving such notice or demand with a jumna wassil baukee shall be by affixing it at the Mual Cutcherry of such land, or other conspicuous place thereon, or at the village Chource, Choupal, or other conspicuous place in the village.

ACT NO. IX. DATED MARCH 25, 1848.

An Act to repeal Acts No. XII. of 1839 and No. XII. of 1840, and to raise funds for Police and Municipal purposes throughout the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the dependencies and places subordinate or annexed thereto, by levying an Assessment upon the rents, produce and income derived from Buildings and Lands within the said Settlement, and by taxing Carriages, Waggon, Carts, Horses, and Mules kept or used within the same.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from and after the First day of January 1849, Act No. XII. of 1839, and Act No. XII. of 1840, are repealed.

And it is hereby enacted, that from the said First day of January 1849 an Assessment at a rate not exceeding ten per cent., to be fixed from time to time as he shall think fit, by the Chief Civil Authority within the incorporated Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, shall be levied by half-year in advance on the actual or estimated rents of all Houses, Shops and other Buildings situated within the said Settlement and the dependencies and places now or hereafter to be subordinate or annexed thereto, to be paid by the

Tenant or Tenants, or Occupier or Occupiers of such Houses, Shops and other Buildings at the time of such Assessment. Provided always, that the several Houses or Buildings specified in Schedule A. hereunto annexed, shall be exempted from Assessment under this Act.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the day aforesaid an Assessment at a rate not exceeding five per cent., to be fixed from time to time as he shall see fit by the said Chief Civil Authority, shall be levied half-yearly or annually upon the actual rent or upon the value of the net produce derived from all lands situated in the said Settlement, dependencies and places held, possessed, or used for purposes of agriculture or cultivation of any description whatsoever. Provided always, that no Assessment shall be charged on any rent paid as quit rent to the East India Company for lands held under leases or other titles from the said Company, and that the produce of lands of less extent than three (3) Acres used for the cultivation of Paddy, Siri, or Vegetables, and lands of whose annual net produce shall be less than Ten Spanish Dollars, if it shall be the assessable property of any one or more persons, shall be exempted from Assessment of any Assessment under this Act.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that in order to ascertain the value of the net produce of any such lands for any one year or half-year for the purpose of levying such Assessment the amount of outlay actually paid and expended during that particular period in and upon the lands yielding such produce and in the manufacture of any such produce (not including either the purchase money of such lands, or the original outlay thereon, or the cost or purchase money of any articles of Machinery used or employed, or of any Buildings erected thereon) shall be deducted from the estimated value, at the then local current rate, of the gross quantity or amount of produce whether manufactured or otherwise derived from such lands, and that upon the overplus or net balance value so ascertained the said Assessment shall be levied and paid.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that in order to facilitate the collecting of Assessment on lands in manner specified in Section IV. of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other Officer appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned to collect the same at each of the said Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the dependencies and places aforesaid to require the Owner, Occupier, Agent, Superintendent or other person in charge of any such lands to furnish him either annually or half yearly in writing under his or their hand or hands with a true and detailed statement of the gross and actual quantity and amount of produce of what nature and kindsoever yielded by the said land or manufactured therefrom during either of the said periods, and likewise a true and detailed statement of the amount of actual outlay paid and expended in the cultivation of the said land and in the preparation or manufacture of the produce thereof during the like periods, which said statements shall be verified by oath or affirmation to be made by such person or persons before one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at such Station (who is hereby authorized and required to administer the same) if thereto required by the said Collector or other Officer as aforesaid. And any person or persons who shall refuse to make such oath or affirmation, or who shall refuse to furnish such statement, shall on conviction thereof before the Court of Quarter Session at such Station, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Spanish Dollars, and in default of payment thereof to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two months.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the day aforesaid a Tax shall be levied half-yearly in advance on all Carriages, Waggon, Carts, Horses, Mules and Elephants in use or kept within the said Settlement, dependencies and places to be charged on the Owner or Owners, or where the Owner is absent or cannot be ascertained, on the person or persons in charge thereof, at the following rates, that is to say :

On every four or three wheeled Carriage, per annum, ...	10 Sp. Drs.
On every two wheeled Carriage, per annum, ...	8 "
On every Waggon drawn by man or beast per annum, ...	8 "
On every Cart drawn by any description of Cattle, per annum, ...	6 "
On every Cart drawn by man, per annum, ...	4 "
On every Horse or Mule, per annum, ...	2 "
On every Elephant, per annum, ...	12 "

and that if the payment of any such Tax shall not be duly made it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace upon being satisfied that due diligence has

been used to obtain payment, to issue his Warrant for levying the amount of such Tax by seizing and selling the Goods and Chattels of the person or persons so charged with the payment of such Tax and so making default. Provided always, that the several vehicles and animals, specified in Schedule B hereunto annexed, shall be exempted from the payment of any Tax under this Act.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Chief Civil Authority of the said Settlements shall have power to appoint a Collector or Collectors, or such other Officer or Officers as may be deemed requisite for the collection of the Assessment and Taxes leviable under this Act at the several Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the dependencies and places subordinate or annexed thereto respectively.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that in any case where payment shall not be duly made of any Assessment charged and demanded under authority of this Act, the Collector or other Officer appointed to collect the same shall certify in writing such non-payment to any Justice of the Peace who, if he is satisfied that due diligence has been used to obtain payment, and that the same has been improperly withheld, shall issue his Warrant for levying the amount of such Assessment by seizure and sale of any Goods and Chattels and growing Crops whatsoever and to whomsoever belonging in or upon the Houses, Shops or other Buildings, or in or upon the lands respectively charged, and the overplus, if any, after deducting the expences of such seizure and sale, shall be paid to the Owner or Owners of the Goods, Chattels, or growing Crops so seized and sold, or to the person or persons in whose possession the same may have been found.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent for the Collector or other Officer appointed to collect the aforesaid Assessment and Taxes at the said Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the dependencies and places aforesaid, in lieu of proceeding against defaulters by Warrant of Distress as aforesaid, to sue in his name for the recovery of any arrears through any Court of Justice to which such defaulters shall or may be amenable.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that the Court of Quarter Session of the said Settlement shall have power to hear and determine in such manner as to the said Court shall seem just all appeals by parties who may feel themselves aggrieved by, or who may have any reason to object to any demand for payment of any Assessment or Tax leviable under this Act whether on the ground of surcharge or otherwise, provided always, that before any application for any such appeal shall be entertained by the said Court the party or parties making the same shall first pay the amount of the Assessment or Tax charged, and at the time of such payment give notice in writing of his or their intention to appeal to the Collector or other Officer by whom such Assessment or Tax may have been demanded.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that no appeal shall be allowed by the said Court of Quarter session unless the same shall have been made and prosecuted within three months from the time of payment of the amount of Assessment or Tax demanded and delivery of such notice to the Collector or other Officer aforesaid.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that the monies collected from the Assessment and Taxes leviable under this Act at the said several Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the dependencies and places aforesaid, shall be called the "Municipal Fund," and that the same or so much thereof as shall be required shall be applied in manner hereinafter mentioned, towards the payment and maintenance of an efficient Police and of an Establishment for the collection of the said Assessment and Taxes at each of the said Stations, dependencies and places; and also towards the efficient watching, repairing, renewing, cleansing, draining and keeping in repair the public Roads and Streets and all other public thoroughfares in Town and Country at each of the said Stations, dependencies and places; and also towards the repairing, renewing, building, rebuilding, cleansing and securely upholding all public Bridges, Ties, Quays, Aqueducts, Canals, Sluices, Sewers and Sluiceways made for the occupation or use of the public at the said Stations, dependencies and places either made, commenced or hereafter to be made; and also towards lighting of the said public Streets and Bridges, and to the effecting of other purposes necessary for the comfort and protection of the inhabitants of the said Settlement, dependencies and places. Provided always, that all Roads, Streets and Bridges leading to and terminating at any Government House and other Building belonging to Government, or any Military Post, Barracks or Cantonment, or any Hospital, Poor House, Sailor's Home or other Benevolent or Chari-

table Institution under the patronage of Government, or any place of public Worship shall be deemed to be Public Roads, Streets and Bridges within the meaning of this Act.

XIII. And whereas it is desirable, that a certain number of the Rate-payers of the said Settlement should from time to time be appointed to assist the Government in the management of the said Municipal Fund as well as in the performance of other Municipal Acts hereinafter mentioned. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Chief Civil Authority of the said Settlement for the time being, from time to time to nominate and appoint at each of the said Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, a Municipal Committee to consist of five resident Rate-payers of whom two shall be Officers of the local Government, and in case it shall be found impracticable from refusal to act, to obtain at either of the said Stations a sufficient number of official persons to compose such Committee it shall be competent for the said Chief Civil Authority to nominate and appoint a Committee of three resident Rate-payers instead of five, and that it shall be competent for the said Municipal Committee in conjunction with the said Chief Civil Authority, and under and in conformity with such orders and instructions as may from time to time be issued by the Governor of Bengal to make order for the performance of the several objects and purposes specified and contained in Section VII of this Act for which provision is thereby directed to be made out of the said Municipal Fund, and to authorize and sanction the payment and disbursement of all Bills and Charges for the same. Provided nevertheless, that it shall be competent for the said Chief Civil Authority at any time if he shall think fit, to refer any matter or thing whatsoever herein to be done and performed for the sanction or instructions of the Governor of Bengal, accompanied by the opinion or observations thereon of the said Municipal Committee and that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect any of the provisions of Act No III of 1847.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted that the said Municipal Committee shall have power to make Rules and Regulations subject to the approval of the said Chief Civil Authority, for more fully and effectually carrying out and performing the objects and purposes specified in Sections VII and XIII of this Act, and to alter or amend the same from time to time as may be necessary subject to the like approval.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that as soon after the 1st day of January in every year as may be practicable the Collector or other Officer appointed to collect the Assessment and Taxes under this Act at each of the said Stations of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca shall prepare a detailed Statement of the said Municipal Fund exhibiting the sums collected under the respective heads of Assessment, Taxes or otherwise during the preceding year, and shewing also the disbursements which have been made during the same periods, and that the said statement shall be published at the Station to which it relates in a Newspaper, and if such Station shall have no Newspaper then the publication shall be made in some Newspaper at any of the other Stations, and the said statement shall also be open to general inspection at the Office of such Collector or other Officer for a period of one month from the date of its publication.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Officer Superintending the Police at each of the said Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, shall between the 1st and 15th day of January in every year, require the Owners of all Palanquin Carriages, Carts, and other Vehicles, kept in such Station for the purpose of being let to hire for the conveyance of passengers or goods to enter such Palanquin Carriages, Carts and other Vehicles, in a Register to be kept for that purpose at the Police Office of such Station. And every Owner of a Palanquin Carriage, Cart or other Vehicle subject to such registration who shall omit or refuse to enter such Vehicle at the Police Office in manner aforesaid, shall on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, pay for each offence a fine not exceeding Twenty Spanish Dollars, with costs of prosecution to be recoverable on non-payment by Warrant of Distress and sale under the hand of the convicting Justice of the Peace and the overplus, if any, of the Goods and Chattels sold shall be paid to such Owner or Owners.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that every Owner of a registered Palanquin Carriage, Cart or other Vehicle who shall neglect to place in a conspicuous part of such Vehicle a numbered board which shall be furnished to him by the

Registering Officer, shall on conviction before a Justice of the Peace pay a fine not exceeding Five Spanish Dollars for each offence, to be recovered in manner specified in the last foregoing Section.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that all Quarter Session and Police fees, fines, poundage, and forfeitures imposed, levied and paid at each of the said Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca shall be forthwith paid into the said Municipal Fund at such Station in aid of the several purposes specified in Section VII of this Act.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that no Assessment or Charge made under authority of this Act shall be quashed or set aside by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to Assessment or Tax, or of any thing chargeable with Assessment or Tax, or any mistake in the amount of Assessment or Tax chargeable, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with, and that no proceeding or other matter or thing had or done under this Act shall be quashed or set aside for want of form in any Court or Courts of Justice.

SCHEDULE A

Referred to in Section II of this Act.

To be exempted from the payment of Assessment.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Hospitals, Poor Houses, Places of Worship, Charitable and Benevolent Institutions and Schools not used as Dwelling Houses, Convict Lines, Quails, Barracks or Lines for Soldiers, Public Offices and Thannahs.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

Mills, Drying and Baking Houses, Out Offices and Labourers' Huts belonging and attached to Estates and Plantations, and any Dwelling House, Shop or other Building which shall not have been used or occupied for more than three months in any one year, and any Attap Huts or Sheds belonging and attached exclusively to Vegetable Gardens and Paddy Fields consisting of not more than five acres, and any House or Building of which the annual value or rent shall be less than Six Spanish Dollars if it shall be the sole assessable property of the person or persons charged therewith.

SCHEDULE B.

Referred to in Section VI of this Act.

To be exempted from the payment of Taxes.

Wagons and Carts bearing the Owner's name painted in large letters on some conspicuous part of each and not used on the public highway.

Wagons and Carts being the hereditary property of Government, and used in the public service.

Hearse kept exclusively for the removal of the Dead.

Elephants kept exclusively within Estates or Plantations, and not brought or used upon the public Roads or Bridges.

ACT NO. V DATED APRIL 8, 1848

An Act for annexing the lapsed State of Mandya to the Presidency of Bombay

Whereas the State of Mandya has lapsed to the British Government

I. It is hereby enacted that from and after the 1st day of May, 1818, the lapsed State of Mandya, as described in the annexed Schedule, shall be subject to all Regulations and Acts which are, or shall be, in force within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

II. And it is hereby enacted in modification of Section XXI Regulation II of 1827, of Section VI. Regulation XVI of 1827, and Sections IX, XVI,

XXXIV. and XLIX. of Regulation XVII. of 1827, that suits on the following subjects shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts within the said lapsed State of Mandvee:

1st. All claims for damages against persons in authority under the late Government for abuse of power during that period.

2d. All claims against Government on account of Enams.

3d. All claims against Government on account of Jagheers, Wurshasuns, Pensions, Nemrooks and other advantages not hereditary.

4th. All disputes regarding public Rent or Revenue payable to Government, and all complaints of exaction by Mamlutdars, or District or Village Officers.

5th. All claims on account of Village debts, all Village boundary disputes, and disputes regarding the use of wells and water courses.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the Governor of Bombay in Council shall be, and is hereby empowered to exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts, the Widows and such of the present relatives of the late Rajas of Mandvee as may to him seem proper, and to declare the persons so exempted amenable to the authority of an Agent whom he may appoint for this purpose.

SCHEDULE.

Territorial Description of the Purgunna of Soowangiah, constituting the lapsed State of Mandvee.

It is bounded on the East by Punch Molee Purgunna, belonging to His Highness the Guicowar.

On the West, by Turkeswar Purgunna of the Surat Zillah, and Gullah Purgunna belonging to His Highness the Guicowar.

On the North, by Wusravee and Nansur Purgunas belonging to His Highness the Guicowar, and Koradha Purgunna belonging to the Rajah of Rajpeela.

On the South, by Timbah Beearah and Soonghur Purgunnas belonging to His Highness the Guicowar, and Kurod and Walore Purgunnas of the Surat Zillah.

It comprises the undermentioned Towns and Villages 162.

Town of Mandvee situated on the North Bank of the Taptee River.

Purgunna Soowangiah.

1. Kherpor.	30. Keodee, E.	58. Joonwan, J.
2. Kakurwa.	31. Kurootha, E.	59. Keemdoongra.
3. Poonah.	32. Zhuree.	60. Larkoowa.
4. Oon.	33. Umulchoonee, J.	61. Choramba, J.
5. Ooked.	34. Velunghur.	62. Esur.
6. Umul Saree.	35. Ambapor, J.	63. Patawarree.
7. Ghorsumba.	36. Lakhpkhan.	64. Deoghur.
8. Gamtulao Boojgur.	37. Wensala.	65. Undharwaree.
9. Godawaree.	38. Karkoowa, J.	66. Kunujwan, J.
10. Boree.	39. Rukhus Khuree.	67. Dhuj.
11. Nandpor.	40. Kurwatee.	68. Dhujamba.
12. Khuralee.	41. Hurunwao.	69. Kolkhuree.
13. Oomersaree, J.	42. Kheempor.	70. Looharwur.
14. Kosaree, J.	43. Chandpor, J.	71. Balettee.
15. Kamlapor, J.	44. Rukhwao.	72. Solee.
16. Vureth.	45. Mugutroo.	73. Puteikooree.
17. Kakrapar.	46. Khaturvee.	74. Jainkooree.
18. Bulunga.	47. Khurgam.	75. Peepulwan.
19. Peepulwara.	48. Goondwan.	76. Bhoondha.
20. Kanaghat.	49. Bulalteeruth.	77. Amlee.
21. Undhatree.	50. Roondha.	78. Surapara.
22. Hureepor.	51. Muhoodde.	79. Limbaree.
23. Gangpor Harsud.	52. Gangpor Dewah	80. Chelwas.
24. Dadwara.	Ranah.	81. Gunzapor.
25. Berdha.	53. Makungur.	82. Jamunkoowa.
26. Bhat Khaee.	54. Deoghuree, J.	83. Peechurwan.
27. Surkooree.	55. Limdha.	84. Undhatree.
28. Umulwon.	56. Tarapor.	85. Sursee.
29. Jetpor.	57. Maldha.	86. Bheusee.

87. Jhuree.	113. Kolsano.	139. Rohenee.
88. Burtul.	114. Tooked.	140. Untrolee.
89. Satwao.	115. Modbul Kooee, J.	141. Boreegala.
90. Oomurkhuree.	116. Oontewah.	142. Jhurpun.
91. Gamtulao Khoord.	117. Jhab.	143. Ureth.
92. Tursarah Khoord.	118. Chooral.	144. Veghee.
93. Kulunkoowa.	119. Kusai.	145. Nurn.
94. Khorera.	120. Fulee.	146. Guwachee.
95. Foolwaree.	121. Pardee.	147. Khunjrolee.
96. Gordha.	122. Ambah.	148. Khaler.
97. Veeadaleeya.	123. Kurwulee.	149. Peepureeya, J.
98. Yagoo.	124. Boudhan.	150. Tursara.
99. Guntalee.	125. Muthasroo.	151. Jamunkoowa.
100. Roopun.	126. Vurelee.	152. Vurjakhund.
101. Valarghar.	127. Patra.	153. Jhukla.
102. Salaya.	128. Keodyoon.	154. Beerama.
103. Morceha.	129. Peepultha.	155. Sadree.
104. Kaleebel.	130. Tukwarah.	156. Rutaneeya.
105. Teetoea.	131. Oomerwan.	157. Vaseegam.
106. Regama.	132. Vurod.	158. Nausecher.
107. Dadakooee.	133. Nougamah.	159. Moteecher.
108. Purwut.	134. Kolakooce.	160. Vanklah.
109. Khor Amba.	135. Dhurumpor.	161. Rajwur.
110. Kalmoe.	136. Togapor.	162. Rajpoora Loombha.
111. Patul.	137. Oosked.	
112. Kumlasotee.	138. Khunpor.	

ACT NO. XI. DATED MAY 20, 1848.

An Act for the punishment of wandering gangs of Thieves and Robbers.

Whereas it is expedient to extend some of the Provisions of the Law for the conviction of Thugs and Dacoits to other gangs of Thieves and Robbers, It is enacted as follows :

I. Whosoever shall be proved to have belonged either before or after the passing of this Act to any wandering gang of persons, associated for the purposes of theft or robbery, not being a gang of Thugs or Dacoits, shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding seven years.

II. Any person accused of the offence of belonging to any such gang as aforesaid, or of the offence of unlawfully and knowingly receiving or buying property stolen or plundered by any such gang, may be committed by any Magistrate within the Territories of the East India Company, and may be tried by any Court which would have been competent to try him if his offence had been committed within the Zillah where that Court sits.

III. No Court shall on the trial of any offence under this Act require any Futwa from any Law Officer.

ACT NO. XII. DATED MAY 27, 1848.

An Act for better defining the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts.

Whereas the jurisdiction of the Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts in and for the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, hath been exercised under colour of a Proclamation made by the Vice President of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal in Council, with the approval of the Governor General of the said Presidency, bearing date the 18th day of March 1802, and of another Proclamation made by the Governor General of the said Presidency in Council, bearing date the 25th day of September 1813, and of another Proclamation made by the Governor General of the said Presidency in Council, bearing date the 20th day of October 1819: And whereas doubts have arisen as to the legality of the said last two Proclamations, and of all that has been done or may hereafter be done in pursuance thereof: And whereas doubts have also arisen whether the powers given to the Commissioners of the said Court by the first of the said Proclamations are by the terms of the said third Proclamation effectually extended to the matters over which jurisdiction is hereby declared to be

given to the said Court of Commissioners, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: And whereas the Rules, Orders and Regulations for the direction of the process and practice of the said Court which have been established in and by the said Court have not been allowed printed or published as directed by the said first Proclamation, and it is expedient to ratify and confirm the same notwithstanding such omission: And whereas the said Commissioners have been accustomed to sit separately and to form separate Courts sitting at the same time or at different times, and it is also expedient to establish as well prospectively as retrospectively the legality of that practice,—It is enacted as follows:

I. All proceedings heretofore had or hereafter to be had in pursuance of and in conformity with the said Proclamations, or any of them by the said Commissioners, or any person or persons acting under their authority shall be deemed to have been, and to be, valid in law to all intents and purposes whatever, and against all persons and bodies corporate whomsoever.

II. All the powers and authorities declared to be given to the said Commissioners by the said first Proclamation shall extend to and be exercised in respect of and shall be deemed to have heretofore extended to all matters which in and by the said several Proclamations, or any of them, the said Commissioners were authorized to hear and determine.

III. All proceedings heretofore had by any Commissioner or Commissioners of the said Court whilst sitting apart from the others or other of them, or by any person or persons under his or their authority, shall be deemed to have been as valid in law to all intents, and against all persons and bodies corporate whomsoever, as if all the said Commissioners had been sitting together in the said Court of Requests, and such Commissioners may henceforth sit either altogether or apart, and may hold one Court or two or three separate Courts sitting at the same time or at different times in like manner as they have been heretofore accustomed to do.

IV. All rules, orders, forms of procedure and tables of fees now used or established in the said Court shall be deemed to be and to have been from the time of their being first used or established respectively, valid in law to all intents, notwithstanding the omission to procure the allowance by the Supreme Court of Judicature of such of the same as should have been so allowed, and notwithstanding the non-printing and non-publication of such of the same as should have been printed and published.

V. All summonses and other process issued by the said Commissioners, or any of them, whether issued before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to be valid and effectual in the law on whatsoever day the same shall have been made returnable.

ACT NO. XIII. DATED JUNE 10, 1848.

For limiting the time within which a Suit may be brought to contest the awards of the Revenue Authorities in the Presidency of Bengal.

For the greater security of possessory titles in the Presidency of Bengal derived from awards made by the Revenue Authorities under Regulation VII. of 1832, Regulation IX. of 1825, and Regulation IX. of 1833, of the Bengal Code, It is enacted as follows:

I. No suit shall be entertained in any Court for contesting the justice of any award made before the passing of this Act by the Revenue Authorities under any of the recited Regulations after the expiration of twelve years from the date of the final award.

II. After the expiration of three years from the passing of this Act, no such suit shall be entertained for contesting the justice of any such award made before the passing of this Act.

III. No such suit shall be entertained for contesting the justice of any such award made after the passing of this Act, after the expiration of three years from the date of the final award.

ACT NO. XIV. DATED JUNE 17, 1848.

To enable the Supreme Court of Calcutta to issue Commissions for taking Affidavits.

Whereas doubts are entertained whether the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has power, on the Crown and Plea side of the Court,

under the Charter of that Court, to grant a Standing Commission to take Affidavits, or solemn affirmations, and it is expedient that such power be had and exercised as occasion requires. It is enacted as follows:

I. After the passing of this Act the said Court shall have power to issue a Commission or Commissions from time to time under the Seal of the said Court to such person or persons as the said Court shall think fit to nominate them, empowering him, or them or any one or more of them to take Affidavits and solemn affirmations, in any cause or other proceeding in the said Court, now or hereafter to be depending or with the intent to institute any proceeding, whatever in the said Court.

II. Every affidavit or solemn affirmation so taken shall be deemed to be taken in the said Court and shall render the person or persons taking the same liable to payment of the same fees (if any) to be received and accounted for in the same manner, as in the case of an Affidavit or solemn affirmation made and taken in Court.

III. Every person so making any Affidavit or solemn affirmation knowing the same or any part thereof to be untrue, shall be liable to the same penalties in all respects as if such Affidavit or solemn affirmation had been made and taken in open Court.

ACT NO. XV DATED JUNE 1, 1848.

An Act to forbid trading by the Officers of the Supreme Courts.

For the better discharge of the duties by the Officers of the undermentioned Courts of Justice, It is enacted as follows:

I. No Officer of any of the Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter, within the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, or of any Court established for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors within the said Territories shall directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person or persons on his behalf accept from any person or persons any gift or reward for any act or behaviour in his Office (other than his legal salary and fees and profits of office) or hold any office in any Bank or Public Company except as hereinafter excepted or carry on or become concerned in any dealings as a banker or trader, or as agent, factor or broker with or for his own advantage or for the advantage of any other person or persons except as hereinafter excepted as it may be part of the duty of any such Officer by virtue of his office to carry on.

II. This Act shall not be construed to forbid any Officer of any of the said Courts, who is also a practising Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor or Pleader in any of the said Courts, from taking the usual fees and emoluments of Advocates, Attorneys, Solicitors or Proctors, nor to apply to any Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, Proctor, Sheriff, Assessor, Receiver or Committee so far as he is held to be in that capacity, merely for some purposes, an Officer of any of the said Courts.

III. This Act shall not be construed to forbid any Officer of any of the said Courts from holding any unpaid office in any Society for Charitable purposes, or for the advancement of knowledge or for the encouragement of Science, Art or Manufactures.

IV. Every Officer of any of the said Courts who shall knowingly offend against this Act, shall on conviction thereof be liable to be punished by deprivation of his office, and also, by the sentence of the Court before which he shall be convicted, may be declared incapable, and in that case shall become incapable, of being appointed to the same or any other office of the same Court, or to serve Her Majesty or the East India Company in the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, or in such part of the said Territories as shall be specified in the sentence, or in the discretion of the Court may be otherwise punished by fine or fine and imprisonment, for his misdemeanour, as to the Court shall seem fit regard being had to the nature of his offence.

ACT NO. XVI DATED JULY 1, 1848.

An Act to remove certain restrictions on the Salt Trade.

Whereas the Salt Trade in the North Western Provinces is burdened with unnecessary restrictions, It is enacted as follows:

I. Sections 40, 50, 85 and 93 of Regulation X of 1819, of the Bengal Code, and so much of Section 48, of the same Regulation as relates to the importation of Salt from the North Western Provinces into the other Provinces of the

Presidency of Bengal, also Section 2 of Regulation X of 1826, of the same Code, shall be repealed from the first day of August in this year.

II. After the said first day of August, no Customs Duty shall be leviable upon Salt imported into the said North Western Provinces from the other Provinces of the said Presidency.

ACT No. XVII. DATED AUGUST 26, 1848.

An Act for substituting Stamp Duties instead of Institution Fees in the Courts of the District Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Madras; and for refunding Stamp Duties on Plaints in certain cases.

Whereas it is expedient to substitute Stamp Duties for Institution Fees in the Courts of the District Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Madras, and to authorize the return of the whole or part of the Stamp Duties paid on plaints in all Civil actions which are dismissed on application of the parties, It is enacted as follows:

I. Section XVI. and Clause 2, Section LVII. Regulation VI. 1816, and Section IV. and V. Regulation II. 1834, of the Madras Code, shall be repealed from the first day of September in this year.

II. From and after the said first day of September, so much of Regulation XIII. 1816, and Section VII. Regulation VII. 1818, of the Madras Code, as relates to the levying of Stamp Duties instead of Fees on the institution of Civil actions, shall be applicable to the Courts of District Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Madras.

III. Whenever a suit pending in any Civil Court within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Madras shall be dismissed on application of the parties, the plaintiff shall be entitled to claim from the Court a certificate, stating the amount of Stamp Duty paid on the Plaint, with specification of the number and endorsement of the paper filed, and whether the suit was dismissed before or after the completion of the pleadings.

IV. On presenting any such Certificate to the Collector of the District within three calendar months after the dismissal of the suit, the plaintiff shall be entitled to receive back half of the said Stamp Duty, if the certificate purports that the suit was dismissed after the completion of the pleadings; and if before, the whole of the said Stamp Duty: Provided always there be no exception taken to the paper or endorsement thereon.

ACT No. XVIII. DATED AUGUST 26, 1848.

An Act for the Administration of the Estate of the late Nuwab of Surat, and to continue privileges to his family.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the administration of the Estate of the late Nuwab of Surat, Meer Uzsoolooddeen Khan, Kunrood Dowleh Ushmut Jung, Bahadur; and whereas the exemption from the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts enjoyed by the said late Nuwab and his relations and servants, by virtue of the Treaty concluded between the East India Company and the said late Nuwab on the 13th May 1800, recognized and confirmed by Clause 2, Section XXI. Regulation II. 1827, and Clause 2, Section I. Regulation XI. 1827, of the Bombay Code, ceased at the death of the said late Nuwab, and it is deemed expedient that some of the said persons should continue to be privileged, It is enacted as follows:

I. No writ or process shall be sued forth or prosecuted against the person, goods or property of the several persons named in the Schedule annexed to this Act, being the widows and family of the said late Nuwab, or of any of them, unless with the consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council first obtained; such consent to be signified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to Government; and any writ or process sued forth or prosecuted against the person, goods or property of the said several persons, or any of them, without such consent as aforesaid, shall be utterly null and void.

II. The Governor of Bombay in Council is empowered to act in the administration of the property of whatever nature, left by the late Nuwab of Surat in regard to the settlement and payment of the debts and claims standing against the Estate of the said late Nuwab at the time of his death, and to make distribution of the remaining property among his family; and no act of the said Governor of Bombay in Council in respect to the administration to and distribution of such property, from the date of the death of the said late Nuwab, shall be liable to be questioned in any Court of Law or Equity.

III. The limitation of time for bringing suits in the Civil Courts, provided in Regulation V 1827, of the Bombay Code, shall be held in respect to all persons within the provisions of clause 2, Section XXI of the said Regulation II 1827, to begin as to all causes of action arising before the passing of this Act, from the day of the passing of this Act subject to this provision, that no suit by or against any of the said persons shall be entertained in any Civil Court, on account of any cause of action which arose at a time preceding the death of the said late Nuwab by more than the number of years or months severally limit 1, with reference to such cause of action by the said Regulation V 1827 as the period within which the suit must be filed after such cause of action arose, or came to the knowledge of the plaintiff, as the case may be.

IV Deeds registered under the provisions of any Act passed by the Governor General of India in Council shall not on the sole ground of priority of registration, invalidate Deeds which may be duly registered within six months from the day of the passing of this Act, by any persons within the provisions of the said Clause 2, Section XXI Regulation II 1827 provided that such last mentioned Deed relates to property conveyed to the owner before the day of the passing of this Act.

SCHEDULE

1	Badshah Begum		Widow	} 240 Rupees
2	Ameerool Nissa Begum	.. ..	Widow	
3	Meer Juffr Ali		Son-in-law	
4	Zeenool Nissa Begum		Granddaughter	
5	Ruheemool Nissa Begum,		Granddaughter	
6	Meer Moeenooldeen Khan		Buckshe	
7	Meer Humroodeen Ulud Shamsooddeen.			

ACT NO. XX. DATED SEPTEMBER 23, 1848.

An Act for better enforcing the attendance of Proprietors and Farmers of Land before Collectors of Land Revenue in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.

Whereas, by sundry Regulations of the Bengal Code, provision is made for the imposition of a daily fine, by the Board of Revenue or other authority exercising the powers of that Board, on any proprietor or farmer of land subject to the provisions contained in the said several Regulations, who, when duly summoned by the Collector or other Officer exercising the powers of Collector, shall omit or refuse to attend, or to cause his Officer or Agent to attend, or to furnish the accounts or documents required, and shall not shew sufficient cause for such omission; and it is further provided that the fine, when confirmed by Government, is to be levied by the same process as is prescribed for the recovery of arrears of revenue; and whereas in many cases, by the delay thus occasioned, the whole burden of the penalty is greatly increased beyond what would be necessary, if summary power were given to the Officer by whom the requisition is made, to impose and levy reasonable fines, subject to review by the Commissioner of Revenue and other superior authority, It is enacted as follows:

I. If any proprietor or farmer of land shall omit or refuse to attend, or to cause his Officer or Agent to attend, when duly summoned by the Collector, in any case specified in any of the said Regulations, by the time prescribed in the notice issued by the Collector, or shall omit or refuse to furnish the accounts or documents required, and shall not shew sufficient cause for such omission, the Collector may impose of his own authority such daily fine, to be payable daily until compliance with the requisition, as he may think adequate to the situation and circumstances in life of the defaulter, not exceeding in any case the daily fine of 50 Rupees: and the amount of such fine, accruing due from time to time, may be levied, without further confirmation, by the same process as is prescribed for the recovery of arrears of revenue.

II. The Collector shall forthwith report the imposition of every such fine, and the amount thereof, and also from time to time the amount levied, to the Commissioner of Revenue, who shall report the same for the information of the local Government.

III. Every order passed by a Collector under this Act shall be appealable in the usual manner to the Commissioner of Revenue, and other superior authority; but no such appeal shall avail to prevent the levy of any fine so imposed pending the appeal.

IV. Whenever the amount levied under any such order, issued for any default by authority of a Collector under this Act, shall have exceeded 500 Rupees, the Collector shall report the case specially to the Commissioner of Revenue; and no further levy for such default shall be made otherwise than by authority of the Commissioner of Revenue.

V. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to repeal the power of imposing daily fines and of levying the fines so imposed in the manner prescribed by the said several Regulations.

VI. The word "Collector" used in this Act shall be taken to mean any person lawfully exercising the powers of a Collector.

VII. This Act shall not extend to the North West Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

ACT NO. XXI. DATED OCTOBER 10, 1848.

An Act for avoiding Wagers.

Whereas it is expedient to discourage gaming and wagering for money, It is enacted as follows;

I. All agreements, whether made in speaking, writing or otherwise, by way of gaming or wagering, shall be null and void; and no suit shall be allowed in any Court of Law or Equity for recovering any sum of money or valuable thing alleged to be won on any wager, or entrusted to any person to abide the event of any game, or on which any wager is made.

II. The several Courts of Justice established by Royal Charter, instead of directing an issue to be tried on a feigned wager for ascertaining any disputed fact, in the exercise as well of the Equity or Admiralty or any other Jurisdiction as of the common Law Jurisdiction of the Court, may issue summonses to witnesses and cause them to be examined orally in open Court as witnesses in the cause; and the witnesses so summoned shall be bound to attend and give their evidence in the same manner, and under the like penalties for neglect or disobedience, or for giving false evidence, as any witness duly summoned to give evidence according to the practice of the Court before the passing of this Act.

ACT No. XXII. DATED OCTOBER 10, 1848.

An Act to simplify Indictments for Forgery.

For better avoiding the failure of justice in Criminal proceedings for Forgery, It is enacted as follows:

I. In any information or Indictment laid or brought in the Courts established by Royal Charter, for forging, or in any manner uttering, any forged instrument or writing, it shall not be needed to set forth any exact copy thereof; but it shall be enough to describe such forged instrument or writing, in such manner, as would sustain an indictment for stealing it.

ACT No. XXIII. DATED OCTOBER 10, 1848.

An Act to amend a Clerical Error in Act No. XXV. 1840.

For remedy of a Clerical Error in Act No. XXV. 1840, It is enacted as follows:

I. Any person guilty of the offence punishable under Section VII. Act XXV. 1840, shall be liable to the punishment therein provided for such offence, on conviction thereof before any Magistrate.

ACT No. XXIV. DATED OCTOBER 10, 1848.

An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from the Council of India.

Whereas it is expedient that the Governor General should visit the North Western Provinces and other parts of India unaccompanied by any Member of the Council of India, it is enacted as follows:

I. During the absence of the Governor General from the Council of India, it shall be lawful for the Governor General alone to exercise all the powers which may be exercised by the Governor General in Council except such powers as may by a Resolution of the Governor General in Council be exercised by the President in Council during the absence of the Governor General, and except the power of making Laws and Regulations.

II. This Act shall commence from the day on which it shall be notified by an Order published in the Official Gazette, that the Governor General has quitted Calcutta for the purpose of so proceeding as aforesaid.

ACT No. XXV. DATED NOV. 25, 1848.

An Act for Restoration of the Jagheer of Bunganapilly.

Whereas, by Act X 1843, the administration of justice and collection of the revenue in the districts of Kurnool and Bunganapilly were vested in an Agent appointed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council; and it is now deemed expedient to restore the Jagheer of Bunganapilly, to be holden by the Jagheer-dar, subject to the same conditions and reservations as heretofore, it is enacted as follows:

I. On the First day of January 1849, the authority of the Agent of the Governor of Fort St. George, appointed under Act X. 1843, shall cease as to the district of Bunganapilly; and no Agent shall thereafter be appointed for Bunganapilly under that Act.

II. All lawful proceedings of the said Agent and his Assistants before the said First day of January shall stand good.

III. The Fowjdaree Adawlut and Sudder Adawlut shall continue to have and exercise the same jurisdiction respectively as to criminal trials referred by the Agent before the said First day of January, and as to appeals from any decree made by the Agent before the said First day of January, as if his authority had not ceased in the said district; and their judgments and orders shall be executed in the same manner.

IV. When the Agent shall have duly accounted to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, for all monies received and paid by him in his administration of the revenues of the said Jagheer, and shall have received, by order of the said Governor in Council, a discharge in full of all claims against him for such administration, neither he nor any of his Assistants shall be liable to give any further account, or to be questioned for the same or any part thereof in any Court of Justice.

V. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to waive or abate any part of the paramount authority and controul of the East India Company over the said district, or of the Sovereign authority of the British Government.

APPENDIX.

PART III.

Civil Service Regulations.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE.

NOMINATION OF STUDENTS.

REGULATION AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

No candidate for the College can be nominated thereto, until he has completed the sixteenth year of his age; and no person who has been dismissed from the Army or Navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

The parents or guardians of every candidate for the College, will be required to address the following letter to the nominating Director;

Sir,—I beg to assure you, on my honour, that my , to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the College, has not been dismissed from the Army or the Navy, and that he never has been expelled from any place of education. I have the honour to be, &c.

Candidates for the college must produce the undermentioned documents previously to their being nominated as students.

An extract from the Parish register of their birth or baptism, properly signed by the minister, churchwardens, or elders; and in addition thereto.

A certificate agreeably to the following form, signed by the parent, guardian or near relation:—

"I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of baptisms of the Parish of , in the country of , contains the date of the birth of my , who is the bearer of this, and presented for a nomination as a student at the East India College, by , Esq.; and I do further declare, that I received the said presentation for my gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly or indirectly for the same; and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my son or by the hands of any other persons, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said presentation for my , from the Director above mentioned."

"Witness my hand, this day of , in the year of our Lord ."

In the event of no Parish register existing or be found, an affidavit of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate, to the following effect, viz.

"I , presented as a student for the East India college, by , do declare that I have caused search to be made for a Parish register whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being none to be found; and further, I declare that from the information of my parents (or other relation,) which information I verily believe to be true, that I was born in the Parish of , in the county of , on , in the year , and that I am not at this time under the age of sixteen or above twenty-one years.

"Declared before me this— } "Witness my hand this day of
"day of } "in the year of our Lord ."

The parent, guardian or near relation, must then add his certificate as to the truth of the declaration which must be similar to that ordered to be annexed to the extract from the Parish register,

The abovementioned certificate, (and declaration in cases where a declaration shall be required,) are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, and they are to sign a declaration thereon, that they have read these printed instructions. The declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian or near relation of the candidates respectively.

Candidates will be interrogated in an open Committee as to their character, connexions, and qualifications, conformably to the General Court's resolution of the 6th July, 1809. The nature of this interrogation may be known on application to the clerk of the college department. And the following Rules and Regulations are to be observed with respect to the examination of candidates:

Each candidate shall produce testimonials of good moral conduct, under the hand of the principal or superior authority of the college or public institution in which he may have been educated, or under the hand of the private instructor to whose care he may have been confided; and the said testimonials shall have reference to his conduct during the two years immediately preceding his presentation for admission.

Each candidate shall be examined in the four Gospels of the Greek Testament and shall not be deemed duly qualified for admission to Haileybury college unless he be found to possess competent knowledge thereof; nor unless he be able to render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Greek authors; Homer, Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucydides, Sophocles, and Euripides; nor unless he can render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Latin authors;—Livy, Terence, Cicero, Tacitus, Virgil, and Horace; and this part of the examination will include questions in ancient history, geography, and philosophy.

Each candidate shall also be examined in modern history and geography, and in the elements of mathematical science, including the common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the first four books of Euclid. He shall also be examined in moral philosophy, and in the evidences of the christian religion as set forth in the works of Paley.

It is however, to be understood, that superior attainments in one of the departments of literature or science, comprised in the foregoing plan of examination, shall, at the discretion of the examiners, be considered to compensate for comparative deficiency in other qualifications; and also that the examination shall be so conducted as to give to each candidate reasonable time to prepare himself for the said examination.

A student publicly expelled the college will not be admitted into the company's civil or military service of India or into the company's Military Seminary.

No person can be appointed a writer in the company's service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty three years, nor until he shall have resided two terms at least, in the college, and shall have obtained a certificate signed by the principal of his having conformed himself to the statutes and regulations of the college.

On a student's appointment to be a writer after he has left the college, a legal instrument is to be entered into by some one person (to be approved by the Court of Directors) binding himself to pay the sum of £3,000 as liquidated damages, to the company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into by the student's nomination hath not been in any way bought, or sold, or exchanged for any thing convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

The rank of students leaving the college is determined by the certificate of the principal, which is granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour of the students.

Such rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked.

TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS.

One hundred guineas per annum, for each student: a moiety whereof to be paid at commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationery.

Students to provide themselves with a table-spoon, tea spoon, knife and fork, half a dozen towels, tea equipage and a looking glass; also, with not less than two pairs of sheets, two pillow cases, and two breakfast cloths.

Ten guineas to be paid on leaving college by each student, for the use of the philosophical apparatus library.

COLLEGE TERMS.

- 1st. Commences 19th January and ends 30th June, }
 2d. Ditto 10th September and ends 15th December. } in each year.

The days for receiving petitions at the East India House from candidates for admission into the college are two Wednesdays immediately preceding the 10th January and 1st September in each year.

N. B. The students are to provide themselves with proper academical habits.

RECKONING OF TIME PASSED IN COLLEGE.

The East India Company having established a college in England, for the appropriate education of young men designed for their civil service in India, it will be therefore expedient that, under certain circumstances, the time spent by such young men in the said college after they shall have attained the age of 17 years, entitles them to the same privileges as they would have been entitled to, if they had been resident such time in India, and it has been enacted that all time not exceeding two years, as shall be *bona fide* spent in college, in the regular course of such education, by any person, after they shall respectively have attained the age of 17 years, provided they shall *bona fide* spend, either before or after 17 years of age, two years at least, in the said college regular course of such education and shall afterwards go to India, in the civil service of the said company, shall be appointed to the offices, places, and appointments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to, and to hold, as so much time actually spent in India.

Extract from a public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 12th June 1816.

Par. 20. We perceive by the abstract of the Act of the 53d of the present majesty, chap. 155, annexed to your list of civil servants, dated 31st May, 1814, that according to your construction of that act, a civil servant may now, upon his arrival in India, receive £500 a year, but this is most assuredly a mistake, the act abovementioned has shortened the period two years, which it was required previously to the passing of that act, for a servant to have resided in India to enable him to receive more than 1,500, 3,000, or 4,000 pounds a year; but it has not shortened the period which it was required previously thereto, for a servant to have resided as abovementioned, to enable him to receive more than £500 a year; consequently that remains the same as it was before the act of the 53d was passed, namely three years. Allowing, with respect to the servants educated at Hertford college, the time not exceeding two years, passed in that institution after they were seventeen, to be considered as time passed in India, and this will be your guide in future.

And whereas, by virtue of an act passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of his said late Majesty, all such time as shall be *bona fide* spent in the college established in England by the East India Company, for the education of their civil servants by any person after they shall respectively have attained the age of seventeen years, is accounted as to certain offices, places and employments, which such persons are entitled to hold in India, as so much time actually spent in India, provided that such persons shall, either before or after seventeen years of age, spend two years at least in the said college; and whereas it is expedient, that the privilege so granted, should, under certain circumstances, be extended to young men, who may have spent less time than two years in regular course of education at the said college; be it therefore enacted, that all such time not exceeding two years, as shall have been or will be *bona fide* spent in the said college in the regular course of such education as aforesaid, by any person after they shall respectively have attained the age of seventeen years, who shall have proceeded or shall hereafter proceed to India in the civil service of the said company, shall be accounted as to all offices places and employments to which such persons are entitled to be appointed, and to hold the salary, perquisites and emoluments whereof shall not exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds.

In adjusting the original rank of the writers of 1808—9, and subsequent years, I have made it to commence from the 30th April, of the years they severally stand appointed to, finding it very difficult to adjust it, according to

the old established rule, or form, the date of the arrival to this country of the first writers of each season; several gentlemen of one season having of late years arrived at this presidency before any of the writers nominated to a preceding season, which according to the old rule would make the arrival of a writer of a subsequent season establish the original rank of all the writers of a preceding season. These difficulties will be obviated by the present arrangement, without creating any inconvenience.

PURCHASE OR SALE OF APPOINTMENTS FORBIDDEN.

And no person who shall be nominated to a situation in the service of the East India company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase or any corrupt practice whatever, either direct or indirect; by himself or by any other person, with or without his privity, shall be rejected from the service of the company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made; and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privity, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that or any other situation whatever in the company's service, provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before described, wherein any director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such director, the appointment hereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

VACANCIES HOW TO BE FILLED UP.

A strict adherence to the prohibitions contained in an act made in the thirty third year of the late reign, in respect to the filling up and supplying vacancies in the civil service of the E. I. company, has been found impracticable, without detriment to the public service, or injury to the just claims and meritorious exertions of individuals, and a modification of the said act having been in part adopted in the act of the forty-seventh of the same reign, relative to the scholars education at *Herdford College*; it has been enacted that any office, place or employment, the salary and perquisites whereof shall exceed the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, may be granted to any person who shall have been actually resident in *India* in the company's service, for the space of ten years antecedent to such vacancies; and the salary, perquisites, and emoluments, shall exceed the sum of three thousand pounds *per annum*, such office may be conferred upon any of the said servants who have been actually resident in *India* seven years, at least, in the whole; and if the salary perquisites, and emoluments, at any office, place or employment, shall exceed four thousand pounds *per annum*, such office, including that of the Council, may be granted or conferred upon any of the said servants, who shall have been actually resident in *India* in the company's service, for the space of ten years, at least, in the whole.

LIMITATION OF SALARIES &c OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Abstract of an act of parliament passed 53d of George III limiting the salaries, perquisites, and emoluments of the company's servants holding one or more offices, place, or emolument in the civil line according to the period of their actual residence in India, in the company's service: vide section 82.

Actual Residence in India.	£ Sterling per annum	Exchange.	Current Rupees per annum.	Company's Rupees per annum.	Company's Rupees per month.
1 to 3 years	500 0 0	Part of Farthing at 1s 9d. ⁸²⁸ / ₁₁₃₃ per Current Rs.	5,665 0 0	5,103 6 1	425 4 6
3 to 4 "	1,500 0 0	"	16,995 0 0	15,310 2 1	1,272 13 8½
4 to 7 "	3,000 0 0	"	33,990 0 0	30,620 4 0	2,551 11 2½
7 to 10 "	4,000 0 0	"	41,320 0 0	40,827 0 0	3,400 4 1

Extract from the Hon'ble court of directors, in the political department, dated 7th August 1839.

We have resolved that writers for your presidency, who may be desirous of proceeding to their destination overland, shall be permitted to do so, without prejudice to their rank, provided they reach your presidency within twelve months from the date of their respective certificate.

RULES OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE, REGULATION OF SALARIES DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE, AND FURLOUGHS.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 17th May, 1843.

The Hon'ble the President in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, has revised the Rules published on 29th January 1840, for the grant of leave of absence, and for regulating deductions from Salaries, and Deputation Allowances. The following Rules will have effect from this date for regulating Deputation Allowances, and the terms on which leave of absence will be given to places situated within the limits of the respective Presidencies, to which the Applicants are attached.

Rules for application for leave of absence and for fixing the local limits within which it may be granted (1)

SEC. I. No leave of absence from any office or station (2) can be granted, (3) but by the government of the presidency,

NOTE—This rule must be considered as superseding the rule under which commissioners of the land revenue and other officers have theretofore been allowed to grant leave of absence in Bengal.

under which the employment is held, and on the application of the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter be specially excepted. The application must be made publicly through the regular channel in the department to which the applicant may belong

SEC. II. The official allowances of the holder of a civil office quitting his station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return, or in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave to the date of such leave being granted him.

SEC. III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by medical certificate, confirming in every respect to the directions contained in section 5th.

SEC. IV. Upon application duly made the government (4) of each presidency may grant leave of absence to any place or places on the continent of India, whether within the territories subject to the government of the East India company, or not, to any civil or military servant holding a civil appointment, subject to all the conditions prescribed in the rules that may be applicable to his case. Upon similar application the government of each presidency may also grant leave to such persons subject to like conditions, to proceed to the Island of St. Helena, or the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or to any place situate between the 30th

SECTION UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE TO BE CITED.

(1) Applications for leave of absence under these rules should mention the particular Section of the same under which they apply.

DEPARTURES—HOW TO BE REPORTED

(2) All departures should be reported to the Secretary to Government, General Department on the Pilot quitting the ship.

POWER OF CERTAIN POLITICAL OFFICERS.

(3) To their subordinates the Residents at Oowah and Hydrabad, and Envoy and Minister at Cabul, and the Envoy in Persia, can give leave in the first instance, even to Europe, reporting to Government, each case for confirmation.

SPECIAL CASE.

(1) An officer of the N. W. P. Government arrived at Calcutta from England, and before he could quit for his own proper division of the Presidency, was obliged by illness to return to Europe under Medical Certificate. He requested leave of absence from the Government at Calcutta till the sailing of the ship in which he was about to embark, to enable him to draw the salary that might become due to him to that period. He was informed in reply that unless circumstances were shown for anticipating the orders of the Government of his own division of the Presidency his request could not be complied with. He explained that his illness was such as to require immediate removal—and that the ship in which he had taken his passage would sail before he could receive an answer to any application he might make to the N. W. P. On this his leave was granted in anticipation of the sanction of the local Government.

of North latitude, and the 50th degree of south latitude, such place being likewise between the 30th and the 180th degrees of longitude East of Greenwich, excepting however any Island in the Mediterranean or Levant, and excepting all places within the said geographical limits which may form part of Europe. Provided also, that if at any time the government of India shall deem it expedient to exclude any place or places within the limits above described from the operation of these rules, such exclusion shall be officially communicated to the subordinate governments, and all leave subsequently granted shall be regulated accordingly. A servant passing the limits herein prescribed will incur the immediate forfeiture of his office or employment, and of all official allowances whatever from the date of his quitting India. (5)

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR SICK LEAVE.

SEC. V. When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill health it *must be accompanied by a certificate* from the medical officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating from his personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the medical officer extends, and the place or places to which the applicant has been removed, and the territories subject to the government of the East India Company or beyond them, but within the limits laid down in Sec. 4th, as the case may be, and such certificate must be submitted to the consideration of the medical board, and if satisfactory shall be countersigned by one of its members. An application for an extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate from the medical officer by whom the applicant is attended, shewing sufficient reason for the extension solicited and such certificate, like the former, must be examined and countersigned by a member of the medical board. (6) If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the government of the East India company, he must furnish a certificate to the required effect from a surgeon or physician at the place of his temporary residence, by whom he has been attended, such attendance and the period of it to be stated, and the certificate to be countersigned by the principal medical authority of the colony or country. When any of the required particulars are neglected leave will be refused. (7)

SEC. VI. (Amended) Civil Servants absent from their Stations under Medical Certificate, within the limits of their respective Presidencies, shall be entitled to the Salaries of their Offices for the period of two years, subject to a deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ for the whole term of such absence, save and except that for the first year, if the Salary be not more than 500 Rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made, and if it be only so much more than 500 Rupees that the prescribed deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ would reduce the allowance below that sum, only the excess

TRANSGRESSING INDIAN LIMITS.

(5) An officer of the Civil Service at Madras obtained leave for six months to visit Egypt on private affairs, with permission to embark at Bombay. The home authorities observed from the Bombay Gazette that he sailed thence for Suez on the 1st November, and from the newspapers that he was at Malta in the month of January.

The home authorities ruled that although it might not have been the officer's intention to go to Europe when he applied for leave of absence, it was prescribed by law (V. Sec. 37 33 Geo. III. C. 52 and 3 and 4 W IV. C. 85 Sec. 79 and 1. Vic. Cap 47) that such a step as that here referred to involved the cessation of salary and allowances from the date of the officer's quitting his own presidency, and that accordingly the penalty described must be inflicted in *his* and in *all similar cases*. It was *and will be* inflicted accordingly.

EXPLANATION OF SEC. V.

(6) In explanation of Section V. of the Rules respecting absence from Civil Appointments on account of ill health, published under date the 29th of January last and in modification of the said Section. The Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that in cases of extreme emergency, which owing to the distance of the residence of the Medical Board, preclude the previous reference to that authority, the Certificate of the Medical Attendant required from Applicants for leave of absence on account of ill health, shall be submitted by them for the consideration, and countersignature of the superintending Surgeon of the Division, or of the nearest Division, which Officer in these cases will be responsible for the prescribed regularity of the Certificate, instead of the Medical Board.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE—HOW TO BE SIGNED.

(7) All Medical certificates granted to Civil officers employed in the provinces, under which they propose to proceed to the hills without visiting the Presidency (in which latter instance the necessity of the case will be certified by a member of the Medical Board) must be countersigned by the superintending Surgeon of the division. It will rest with the Government to admit of exception to the strict observance of this rule in cases of great emergency; or when attendance upon the superintending Surgeon would be hazardous and extremely inconvenient to an officer in a delicate or precarious state of health.

beyond Rs 500 shall be deducted, but for the second year, the full deduction shall be in force. An absent Servant, whether Civil or Military, shall in no case retain any Civil Office or employment nor be permitted to draw any portion of official Salary for a longer period than (8) two years but a Civil Servant who may, on account of sickness duly certified obtain an extension of leave beyond two years shall if his period of actual residence be less than 12 years, be allowed to draw the second rate of subsistence allowance, and if the period of such actual residence be 12 years the highest rate of subsistence allowance, but if he continues absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shown that allowance also shall be forfeited. The period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his Station to the date of his return thereto (9)

SEC VII. Civil servants absent on leave on account of sickness, duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may as heretofore, apply to be admitted to Furlough by the honorable the court of directors, and the furlough will in such cases take effect from the date of leaving their presidency consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or by their agents after their departure, must in that case be re-adjusted, and the difference refunded.

NOTE - This rule applies to all descriptions of leave on account of health excepting those granted under Section XII

Thus a second leave within the Presidency no less than a second time to sea will be computed as forming part of the period of two years, if taken before three years have elapsed since return from the first leave and the deductions will be made upon computation of the accumulated period of absence under all such leaves taken without the intervention of three years of consecutive service.

SEC VIII. No second leave will be granted to any civil or military servant (10) holding a civil appointment who has been absent under the above rules for two years, until three years at the least shall have passed after the date of such servant's return, but if such a servant is compelled by sickness again to absent himself from his station within three years after having been absent under the above rule for less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, subject to the limitations and conditions heretofore prescribed drawing the proportions of salary allowed for the remaining time as if the leave had been continuous

EXCESS OF LEAVE

(5) Mr. A. B. a Civil servant, in 1855 took fifteen months leave to the Cape. In 1858 he again applied for nine months leave to complete the balance of the two years. This was granted. In 1861 after an absence of 9 months and 10 days he reported his return and explained at the same time that the transaction was wholly unavoidable on his part because the vessel left the Cape for Calcutta during several weeks before he took his passage by the 'Helen' seven days before the expiry of his leave a period (he argued) within which it was quite reasonable to expect that he would reach Calcutta. But because the vessel was inordinately detained both at the Cape and at sea in a manner not to be expected or controlled and if he had taken his passage in vessels that sailed subsequently and reached Calcutta before the 'Helen' he would have not exceeded his leave. The Government in the General Dept. in consideration of the circumstances that had delayed him, and by which his leave had been exceeded with reference also to the fact that his appointment had not been (as it was liable to be under the rules) filled up on the expiry of the nine months determined to transfer the representation in question of the officer's own Department (the Revenue) in order that the expediency of restoring him to office from the date of his return might be considered in that Department. The Revenue Department did restore him to office but with a forfeiture of salary for the 10 days by which he exceeded his leave.

(9) Mr. A. B. in the latter end of 1857 received one year's leave of absence to visit the hills on medical certificate and remained at Simla till near the expiry of leave when health being in a way restored Mr. A. B. was ordered by his medical attendant to visit the Cape of Good Hope. He furnished the necessary certificate and received permission to proceed to sea for two years, and embarked on the 25th January, 1859.

The leave was to commence from the date on which the pilot should leave the ship at sea, and Mr. A. B. supposed that consequently the cutting of a sixth from the first year and of a fourth from the second year's pay, was to commence from that date also.

The Civil Auditor however, on the ground that the two years' sea leave thus obtained, did not commence on that date but was merely a continuation of old Hill leave, cut one fourth for the first year instead of sixth, hereby causing a loss of the difference between one sixth and one fourth. Mr. A. B. was informed that under all the circumstances of his case and referring to the extended period of three years leave which was granted to him by the Government of the N.W. Provinces, the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal did not feel, that he could with propriety accede to the indulgence received by allowing more favourable terms with respect to the deductions from salary than had been admitted by the Civil Auditor.

CIVIL, MILITARY—HOW TO APPLY

(10) Military officers employed on Civil Duties before applying through the Adjutant General's office for leave to proceed to sea or on Furlough, are to apprise the Government under which they are civilly employed, of their intention of doing so—Gazette, 31st Oct. 1850, P. 504.

SEC IX. Military officers employed in the civil department and drawing a civil allowance may obtain leave under medical certificate on precisely the same conditions as civil servants, except as to allowances. Such officers in common with those holding staff situations in the military department, will draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent on leave under medical certificate in the form and manner prescribed in general orders in the military department and likewise one half of the difference between such allowances and the civil pay of the officers to which they stand appointed.

SEC X. Civil or military servants holding civil appointments who may desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the Act (Cap 47), and to draw their allowances (11) while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by the government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn, either by the servants at the presidency or by themselves in case of their proceeding to Europe on furlough or otherwise coming under retrenchment. (12)

SEC XI (Amended). The government of each presidency may grant to civil or military servants holding civil appointments leave of absence for one month in each year without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants. Such leave however will only be granted when the government is satisfied that no inconvenience or expense will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave * but servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in one year may obtain under the like conditions leave of absence for two successive months to commence at or after the expiration of 23 months from the termination of their former leave and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may in like manner be granted at the expiration of 33 months from the termination of the last preceding leave. But no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall if absent on private affairs be subjected to the deduction of one-third of his salary and allowances for the entire term of absence and if he shall continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall

PASSAGE MONEY

(11) Messrs A Baud & Co having under this Sec asked to draw passage money on behalf of a Civil Employee proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate were informed that they were mistaken in supposing any passage money payable to such officers under such circumstances.

SECURITY &c

(1) The form of security should be after this word "Whereby" here by any inter that it will (or I) am permitted by the Government to draw the salary or all wages due to (or I) of the civil service (or in civil employ as the case may be) during his authorized absence on leave (or I) will remain liable for the whole or any part of the sum drawn in excess or otherwise required by government to be liable to be refunded by us or us.

Mr A B a Civilian of the NWP arrived at Calcutta and to enquire about the Civilian on sick certificate—in payment of the security—compulsory Sec X that of a Civilian in the NWP requested the Government of Bengal to make his salary payable and that security to the Secretary to the A B Bank. He was informed that he should go to his own Government for the payment of his salary at its Head Quarters.

To enable the salaries of the Civilian of the NWP being paid payable in Calcutta Agents there it is necessary that the Central Department Sec. Court of Calcutta be furnished with a certificate of the last payments made and due from the officers of account and Audit of Agre, through the applicant himself—this is important and it is decided.

* LETTER FROM THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, DATED 23rd AUGUST 1844

Sir—I am directed by the Gov. Genl in C to enquire for the information of the Honble the Deputy Gov. of Benl extract from a dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors No 11, dated 1st July 1844, and in accordance with the views of the Honble Court, to authorize the Govt of Bengal at its discretion and provided it be attended with no inconvenience to the public service to grant to such servants only as under the old rules of January 1840, they have acquired a title to the indulgence by a continued remittance of 22 or 23 months at their respective stations up to the date of the promulgation of the amended rules of May 1844 leave of absence free from deduction for 2 or 3 months as the case may be, and 1 sec. 11 of the rules prior to their amendment.

And Resolving from the date of the publication of the amended rules of May 1844, Sec XI will have full force in its amended shape and the Honorable Court particularly enjoin that the one month of absence grantable under that section, shall be invariably attended with the conditions that it shall be without injury to the public service and without expense to the Govt. In all other respects the amended rules of May 1844 continue unchanged.

become vacant. If his protracted absence be occasioned by sickness, the case must be determined under the provisions of chapter, II. (13)

Sec XII (14) (Amended). The Government of each Presidency may, on sufficient cause being shewn grant to a Civil or Military Officer holding a Civil Office special leave of absence on private affairs. Provided however that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his station for any period exceeding that to which under the last rule he may be entitled without deduction, the absentee if a Civil servant shall for the period in excess draw no more than one half of his salary and allowances, and if a Military Officer (15) only

DEPOSIT

(16) Besides the security it must be remembered that in cases where parties take Native servants beyond sea a deposit of 200 R. for each person (if more it will be 1000) is required. This is done with a view to the meeting of any expense that may accrue from their becoming servants &c. after being discharged by their masters while beyond sea. On the proof of the return of all of the native servant the deposit money is returned. Great confusion has sometimes arisen and difficulty as to the return of the deposit money where one servant has been engaged and the deposit made for him and then that one discharged and another engaged, no fresh deposit being made in his name. The Captain sent a certificate for one servant does not often compare the certificate with the particular individual to whom it refers. The order by which the deposit is required is these

GENERAL DEPARTMENT MAY 3 1822

Mistakes having occurred both parties individuals applying to Government for permission for servants to proceed on board ship with respect to the descriptions of such servants the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any servant on board ship shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful inquiry the country to which such servant may belong.

His Excellency informs that it is directed that extracts from former Orders of the honorable the Court of Directors relative to servants proceeding on board ship be now to publish for general information.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 19th August 1817.

It—We have resolved that in future previous to any black servant or the wife of any Non-Commissioned Officer or private in His Majesty's or the Company's service being allowed to come to England in attendance upon Passengers on board any ship whatever a deposit of £100 be made in the Company's Treasury by our President.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 11th January 1819.

We think it necessary here to state that it was the intention of the Board should be made not only for the Return of Natives of India but for that of black servants in general and we therefore now direct that the proposed deposit shall be made for the return of all servants who may be natives of any part of Asia Africa other Continents whatever Continents or Islands which are situated within the limits of the Company's exclusive Trade.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 2d July 1811.

We have directed that in future upon permission being given for any male European servant to proceed to Europe the deposit ordered by our General Letter of the 11th August, 1817 be made previous to the order for the servant to be received on board being delivered and that it be particularly expressed in the order whether the female servant is the wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or private in His Majesty's or Company's service also to what Regiment or Corps the husband belongs, and whether it is the woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of January 1819.

It—We have of late received various applications from the wives of soldiers in the Company's service who have come to England in attendance upon Passengers during the voyage, to be granted a passage back to India at the Company's expense—these persons have no claim whatever upon the Company and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We therefore desire, that you will make our determination in this respect public in order that families coming home in the service of individuals may be aware, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India, at the Company's expense.

In the course of 1830, a native servant went on board a vessel to England with his master a passenger. The master died no deposit had been made for the servant, and he became a vagrant. The City police had to provide him in London with subsistence, and came upon the E. I. House to pay the sum. This was done and the Court of Directors desired the Captain of the vessel who received him on board without sufficient authority and without the certificate of deposit, might be called upon to pay the expense they had incurred. He was so called on and pleaded that he was ignorant of the servant being on board till he got to sea. Further that since the new charter act no licence was necessary for him to receive native servants on board. The question was then referred home.

SPECIAL CASE

(17) In 1835, an officer of the N. W. P. having obtained leave from his own Government for a certain time did arrive at Calcutta within it, but requested from the Calcutta Government, an extension for a short time till the sailing of the ship in which he had taken his passage. He was told that though he would thus exceed his leave from the Agent Government he might embark, but that the question of granting leave for the extended period for which he remained in Calcutta preparing to embark for Europe would be decided by his own Government.

(18) Lieut. Col. A. B. officiating resident at Gwalior claimed the adjustment of his acting allowances by the apportioning a moiety of the salary of the Resident and another moiety of his own salary as Political Agent at Meywar, in lieu of the half difference of Civil and Military allowances.

so much of the salary and allowances of any Civil Office to which he may stand appointed as added to the Military pay and allowances which he may be entitled to draw, shall equal one-half of his entire Military and Civil emoluments. After an absence of three months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Sec. XI.) any Office held by the absentee shall become vacant.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for Leave Preparatory to Embarkation and for joining Station.

SEC. XIII. (16) Is rescinded.

Note—This rule is only applicable to civil servants. Military Officers appointed to civil office will draw salary only from the date of joining as heretofore; the rule in force in respect to staff situations being applicable to them.

SEC. XIV. There shall be allowed to officers appointed to any New Office the periods of one month, two months, or three months, for joining accordingly as the distance may not exceed 300 or 600 miles, or be in excess of the last mentioned distance. Officers not joining their stations within the said period respectively shall forfeit their salary, for the time delayed in excess of the above periods and such excess shall exceed one month, the Office

shall be vacated unless otherwise specially ordered by government.

SEC. XV. Upon the first appointment of any civil servant who shall be reported qualified for the public service by the examiners appointed by the government, to any civil situation, there shall be allowed for travelling expenses to the station, an allowance at the rate of 8 annas per mile by the direct post road according to the polymetrical tables of the Post Office, the Bill for which allowance will be passed by the civil auditor after the officer shall have joined the station: if required in advance, an order of the government shall be necessary.

SEC. XVI. The salary of office will be payable from the date only of the officer joining, but in the case of junior civil servants, the salary (17) of assistant will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for public service, unless forfeited under the preceding rule through delay in joining the station to which they may be appointed.

NOTE.—This rule also is only applicable to civil servants, military servants. Drawing ad in the case of staff situations not civil salary from the date of leaving one office, till the date of joining the other.

SEC. XVII. In case of a change of office when an officer is appointed to a higher situation, he shall not draw the higher salary until he joins. For the period occupied in travelling the rule No. XIV. regulating the time and distance for joining station shall be applicable, and the officer will for the periods allowed in that rule respectively, draw out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

After consulting the Civil Auditor at the Presidency, Lieutenant Colonel A B was informed that the existing rule for regulating deputation allowances of an officer in the Military service was as follows:—A military man in civil employ when officiating for another in a civil office, draws precisely the amount out from the absence and forfeits, to pay the person acting for himself the same half difference between his military allowances and the salary of his Office.

It was further explained to Lieutenant Colonel A B that the military pay of officers employed in civil situation to which fixed allowances were attached, was ordered by the Home Authorities to be included in those allowances, their military pay thus making a portion of such fixed civil allowances.

DRAWING OF PAY UNDER SECTION XIII.

(16) It being a source of inconvenience to public officers attached to the civil Department who on the eve of embarkation for Europe or on leave are desirous of receiving their allowances up to the latest period with a view to close their accounts before their final departure from this presidency, the Civil Auditor may exercise a discretion in passing such allowances as may be eventually issuable to the account of persons so circumstanced up to the latest period of their departure from this presidency, making the same payable from the Treasury on their producing at the Civil Auditor's office certificates of non payment at their proper station and in other respects on the Civil Auditor being satisfied that the permission of the Government has been previously obtained for leave to proceed to Europe or to sea. A deduction of a premium of one per cent. is made in complying with applications as above from officers of the civil department in the Lower Provinces.

The Rule noticed is held applicable to deceased officers whenever their administrators or executors may be desirous of receiving audit and payment of arrears of allowances due to them from the General Treasury at the presidency.

(17) Vide notes to page 103 relative to salary of assistants.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

No 2) of 1810

OUR GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF PORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Para.- 1 We have to acquaint you that we have adopted the following regulations with respect to the grant of extensions of leave to members of the Indian civil establishments residing in this country under the absentee regulations or on special leave of absence, viz

That civil servants coming to England under the absentee regulations or on special leave, shall immediately on their arrival, report themselves with their address, by letter to our secretary forwarding at the same time the certificates which they received in India.

That in all cases of leave civil servants be required to join the establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the term, for which leave may have been granted unless they shall have obtained an extension of it from us, six months before the expiration of the said leave.

That extension of leave will not in future be granted by us except in cases of sickness certified to our satisfaction, or in cases in which it shall be proved that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

That when under any such circumstances a civil servant shall have obtained an extension of leave to a given period he must at the expiration thereof apply for and obtain our permission either to return to his duty or to reside a further time in Europe, failing in which he shall be liable to be struck off the list of civil servants.

That the act of the 33d Geo 3d cap 52 Sec 70 as it respects civil servants applies only to cases of sickness, infirmity, or inevitable accident, and that no civil servant be hereafter considered eligible to return to the service after five years absence under that enactment who has failed to obtain from us agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the act.

2 We desire that the foregoing regulations be published for general information and that each civil servant returning to this country under the absentee regulations or on special leave be furnished with a copy for his guidance.

We are, &c

London, 2d Sept. 1810

FURLONGHS AFTER TEN YEARS SERVICE

Are granted under Paras 21, 23, 24, 25, of the despatch of the Honble Court, dated 8th December, 1824

That, after an actual residence in India, in the civil service of ten years or upwards, a covenanted civil servant of the company, upon either of the establishments of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, (18) shall be entitled whether on account of ill health, or from any other cause, and without reference to his private fortune to come once to Europe on leave for three years and to receive for that period, from the company's cash, an allowance of £200 per annum provided that in no case shall a greater number of servants come home under this regulation annually, than seventeen from Bengal, nine from Madras, and six from Bombay, nor shall a larger number of servants, who may have come home under this regulation, be absent in the whole at one time, than fifty one from Bengal, twenty seven from Madras, and eighteen from Bombay, and that the preference shall be given, first to servants producing medical certificates upon oath, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health and then to servants in their order of seniority, according to the rank assigned to them by the court of directors in the graduation list of the service.

23 The servants coming, in the first instance, to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of their health and being compelled from the same cause to come from thence to Europe, without previously returning to India shall be considered as entitled to the benefit of the foregoing regulations.

(18) Mr A B a China Servant having withdrawn his acceptance of the retiring pension offered to China Servants consequent on the new act was admitted to a furlough of three years commencing on the 7th of January 1817 (the date of his departure from China) with an Absentee Allowance of £150 per annum but as he had previously enjoyed a furlough whilst in the China Establishment it was decided that he was not a man to be allowed absentee furlough allowance in any case.

24. That in all cases, as well in those of servants coming in the first instance to the Cape, as well as of those coming direct from India, the said allowances be considered as commencing from the date of leaving India and terminating at the expiration of three years from that date, or at the time of arrival in India, which ever may first happen.

25. That the same be paid half yearly in Europe, that on no account or plea whatsoever, the allowances in question be extended beyond the period of three years.

(19) RULES FOR GRANTING FURLOUGHS.—September, 1828.

First. A furlough granted to a civil servant, (20) whether under a sick certificate or otherwise, in conformity with the rules of the honorable court's despatch, dated 8th December 1824, shall be considered to have lapsed on the occurrence of any of the following events:

1st. On the death of the party in the course of 3 years from the date of his leaving the Presidency.

2nd. On the retirement from the service by acceptance of an annuity granted under the rules of the Bengal annuity fund institution.

3rd. On return to India before the expiration of three years.

4th. On the expiration of three years from the date when the ship sailed in which the party proceeded to Europe.

Second. Civil servants will be entitled to proceed to Europe on furlough on sick certificate at any time of the year, provided there shall not be at the period of their applying for the certificate, fifty-one individuals in the enjoyment of the furlough.

Third. On the 1st November and on every succeeding 1st November, the number of furloughs to be tendered to civil servants of ten year's standing and not claiming the indulgence on the ground of ill-health, shall be calculated as follows:

Form of calculating available furloughs.	Complement of 51 furloughs as on the 1st November 1827.		
	First year taken.....	14, deficient	3
	Second year,.....	9, ditto	8
	Add available by furlough rules, ...		17
	Total available on the 1st November 1827,.....		28
	Deduct taken within the year up to this day, on Sick		
	Certificate,.....	5	} 12
	Without Certificate,.....	7	
	Remain available for 1st November 1828,.....		16
	Retired on pension,.....		2
	Deaths,.....		2
	Total available to meet present applications,.....		20

RULE PRECLUDING RETURN TO DUTY AFTER ABSENCE OF FIVE YEARS.

(19) No person, who shall have held any station whatever in India in the service of the East India Company being under the rank or degree of a Member in Council, and who having departed from India by leave of the Governor General in Council shall not return to India, within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office or be capable of again serving in India in the civil line of the Company's service, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in a General Court especially convened for that purpose, when eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette, 33 Geo. III. Cap. 52, Sec. 78.

FURLOUGH IN INDIA.

On a reference as to whether a civil servant could draw his furlough allowance in India, since his furlough without proceeding to Europe it was ruled that a civil servant could not take a furlough and remain in India so as to save his residence; because firstly the Hon'ble Court of Directors granted the furlough indulgence for reasons which would not hold if the servants remained in India, secondly because an officer by taking furlough and remaining would deprive another of the privilege; and lastly, because a civil servant remaining in India out of employ has the special subsistence allowance of his rank, and therefore cannot need the special separate allowance assigned the servants absent on furlough. The Hon'ble Court have however, allowed their servants to take their furlough at the Cape of Good Hope, when for special reasons they have desired to remain there instead of going on to England; and doubtless this precedent will apply to all places within the limits laid down in the present leave of absence Rules.

Fourth. If the applications received by Government before the 1st November of any year, should not equal in number, the available furloughs calculated as above, the same may be taken by servants either on sick certificate or otherwise at any time of the year following, until the number shall be complete. When it may be so, further certificates on account of lapsing furloughs shall not be granted, except on the applications being accompanied by sick certificates; the lapses in the course of the year being reserved to meet the demands of the service according to the principle laid down by the Honorable Court of Directors, that is, with due preference to cases of sickness and to seniority.

Adverting (21) to the inconvenience likely to arise both to the Government and to the Members of the civil service, from the withdrawing of applications for furlough after they have been granted, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to determine, that henceforward, any civil servant who shall withdraw his application for furlough after the same has been granted shall be considered to have employed one year of the term allowed for that indulgence; unless the Government, on any case submitted to it, shall be satisfied that strong and sufficient reasons, which could not be foreseen when the application for furlough was made, have prevented its being carried into effect.

Individuals desirous of proceeding on furlough are hereby apprised that applications for furlough only are in the first instance to be addressed to the Secretary to Government in the General Department; and then an affirmative answer having been received, the usual forms with regard to relief from the charge of office, and (22) certificates from the offices of account, which are

EXCEPTION TO RULE.

(21) This rule though always *table* to be enforced, is not always enforced. But each case is decided on its own merits. Another case which may arise with regard to the rule under review is illustrated in the following correspondence.

To the Secretary of the Governor General N. W. P. Sonla: Sir, with reference to the "Rules" for regulating the grant of furlough, copy of which was transmitted to me with your letter of the 31st October last No 2862, I shall be much obliged if you will inform me as to the following point, viz. whether my application for furlough submitted last year ceases to have effect with the expiration of the present season or otherwise; and in the latter case, whether I am at liberty still to withdraw it, without incurring the forfeiting specified in the rules for non-acceptance of furlough when granted.

2d. Because in the event of my being considered an applicant for the ensuing season, but with the option of withdrawing my application without prejudice to my furlough at a future time, I beg leave to withdraw my application for furlough accordingly, but I would not wish to do so at the eventual sacrifice of one year of the usual term.

3d. My reason for soliciting the above favor at the present time is, that I have heard it said that my former application for furlough will be considered in force for the ensuing season, and that I am not at liberty to withdraw the same, but with the loss of one year to my term of furlough hereafter. Such construction of the rules I had never heard of before, and I cannot help thinking it a mistaken one, but as the subject is of some importance to me, I trust I shall be excused in soliciting to be put right in regard to it.

The answer was that 'there is a penalty fixed for resigning furloughs after one has been appointed, but not for withdrawing an application before the date (1st November) when the appropriation takes place; no other servant being injured or put to inconvenience by such a withdrawal, there can be no reason to enforce any penalty.'

Mr. A. B.'s name will accordingly be struck out of the list of persons whose application is not to be considered on the 1st Proximo.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN AGRA AND BENGAL.

(22) In cases where officers have served both in the N. W. Provinces and in Bengal Proper they must get certificates of no demands from the Accountant General, the Revenue Accountant at Calcutta, and from the Civil Auditor at Calcutta, also from the Revenue Accountant Agra, and the Civil Auditor Agra. Where there are no outstanding balances the applicant for furlough can immediately take his departure. Where there are, he must either wait for their adjustment before, or tender security for their due adjustment after his departure. In one case an officer got certificates of no demands from all the offices of Account and Audit, except that of the Civil Auditor of the N. W. Provinces in whose account there was an item in inefficient balance of a contingent bill amounting to about 20 Rupees, and which would be susceptible of adjustment on the 15th of the month, on the 5th of which the Officer was about to sail. The Government under the circumstances of the case refrained from detaining him from proceeding to Europe by adhering to the usual practice of calling for a guarantee from his agents, and gave the usual papers to allow the embarkation for furlough. In another case, on the breaking up of the Dacca Provincial Court, its accounts and records were sent by the Judge in charge of the Provincial Court under orders direct from the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut to that Authority. In these accounts there were unadjusted sums detected against the Judge in charge of the Court. For 5 or 6 years by a complication of difficulties, these accounts remained unadjusted. It may be as well to mention that the principle cause of difficulty in adjusting the debit against the Judge arose from the accounts of the Dacca Court having been sent to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut contrary to the form of distribution required at the time of the dissolution of the Provincial Court. The Government decided that the Judge could not be blamed for the non-adjustment of the accounts and the debit against himself as he was warranted in concluding from the directed orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut that they intended by issuing the orders they did, to relieve him from the duty of adjustment, &c.

prescribed in the case of civil servants returning to Europe, are to be observed in the department in which the party is officially employed.

The rules above referred to having been fulfilled, application is to be made to the Secretary to the Government in the General Department, for the certificate (23) (24) or permission to proceed on furlough prescribed in the first part of the 22d. paragraph of the printed despatch from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 8th of December 1821, and for the usual (25) licence to be received on board the ship in which the applicant may intend to proceed, specifying the name of the ship and the time fixed for her departure from Bengal. Civil servants proceeding on certificate of ill health will also furnish themselves with the (26) certificate from the managers of the civil fund required by the despatch above quoted, and will transmit a duplicate of such certificate to the secretary to the Government in the general department.

Civil servants intending to retire from the service or to leave the country upon furlough, shall give notice thereof to the accountant of the department to which they belong, at least three months before the date on which they propose to leave the country, in order to allow that officer to ascertain and bring to adjustment, as far as possible, any items of account standing to their debit in the public books.

It further appeared after special enquiries that of the sum of 5,006 Rs. standing at the Judge's personal responsibility 4,000 Rs. were composed of items that were mere matters of account and only required to be entered into the books of the Accountant's office to be duly adjusted. The remaining 1,006 Rs. were composed of items, which could be easily credited to Government, and for this a limited sum out of a respectable householder to the amount was tendered to and accepted by Government, and the judge, whose case we have had under review, was allowed to embark for Europe.

(23) PART OF PARAGRAPH 32, REFERRED TO

We desire that in every case of a civil servant upon your Establishment being permitted to come to Europe under the Regulations now communicated to you, he be furnished with a certificate from the proper officer, specifying the grant of the permission, and whether granted on a sick certificate or for private affairs, also specifying, as nearly as possible the date of embarkation for Europe.

PROCESS WITH FURLOUGH CERTIFICATE.

(24) The furlough certificate should be delivered to the Auditor of India's accounts at the East India House.

On Civil servants returning also from England after having taken furlough they are required to sign a Security Bond in two copies, and to obtain a certificate at the East India House, previous to the same time the sum £ 3 for said certificate. Should a civil servant forget or fail to do the above before he quits England, the papers are sent out by the Home authorities to the Bengal Government, and the civil servant is desired to attend before some officer at, or nearest to, the station of the Civil Servant in question to execute the bond. It is then returned to the Court of Directors with the names and addresses of the parties in England who may be nominated the sureties to the bond.

On a Civil Servant returning to India from furlough, without having drawn the full £ 200 annua for three years, he is entitled on production to the Civil Auditor of the East India House of what sums have been paid on account of furlough allowance, such arrears of annua document may prove to be due.

ARRIVAL FROM FURLOUGH.

A Civil Servant returning overland may report his arrival at Bombay from thence to the General Department, which department will inform the one in which he has last served of the circumstances in order that arrangements may be regulated accordingly. But he will not be considered arrived within his own presidency or gazetted in any way until he shall have reported himself from Quere, if coming by that route, from Sambhalpore if coming by that route, from Balfoor or the first station he may reach of the Sangor and Nurbudda Territories if coming by that route.

Officers formerly attached and again about to belong to the N. W. Provinces should report themselves both to the Agra and Bengal Secretaries to Government in the General Department.

LICENSE AND REPORT OF DEPARTURE REQUIRED.

(25) The same licence is required by civil employees from their own governments when about to embark from Bombay, to be received on board the ship or steamer sailing thence, in which they may intend to embark.

Where officers do not proceed from the port of Calcutta, they should report their departure from the last place within the limits of the Bengal and Agra Presidencies. Where they proceed from Calcutta, they must report from the Pilot's leaving the ship.

(26) Besides this certificate, the civil servant returning to Europe, should receive, and bear in mind, the contents of the following. —

To

SUBSCRIBER, BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Sir, — Understanding that you contemplate proceeding to England soon, I have the honor to call your particular attention to the rule noted in the margin.

If it is not your intention to resign the service upon leaving this country, you will observe that you are required to continue your contributions to the Fund out of any Furlough allowance, which you may be entitled to, and that in case of your being entitled to no such allowance you must continue to contribute as if you were, if you are desirous that any family you may leave behind you, should have an interest in the civil fund.

Upon either of the above suppositions, it will be necessary for you to take steps to have in

MODIFIED FURLOUGH RESOLUTION* OF 1839.

The subjoined we quote at length for the information of those who may be desirous of calculating their chances of furloughs, by looking back for the lapses that may fall in 1841 and 1842, by expiries of 1839.

(27) Resolved on the 6th November, 1839, that the following rules be established for the grant of furloughs to members of the civil service in part mo-

monthly contributions due by you paid regularly in India. You can pay, in advance, the whole amount demandable from you during the three years, for which furlough allowance is receivable or any part of that amount, if you prefer such an arrangement to making provision for monthly payments through an agent.

* When furlough allowance is £500 per Annum, or

Rs. 5,000 or Co.'s Rs. 5,333 5 4 A memorandum is noted in

The ordinary deduction therefrom is Rs. 120 0 0 the margin* of

The extraordinary ditto or $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent is „ 40 0 0 the amount of

Contribution per Annum. Rs. 160 0 0 deductions as-

Ditto per mensem Rs. 13 5 1 subscribers who

When furlough allowance is £250 per Annum, or

Rs. 2,500 or Co.'s Rs. 2,566 10 8 receive the full

The ordinary deduction therefrom is 120 0 0 allowance of £500,

The extraordinary ditto 20 0 0 and of that as-

Contribution per Annum. Rs. 140 0 0 sessable from

Ditto per mensem Rs. 11 10 9 those who re-

which you are required to make provision

The money must be paid to the sub-treasurer, as treasurer of this fund, but you are requested,

to inform me of the arrangements you may make

is your intention to resign the service on or before sailing, and if the sum of your sub-

scriptions to this fund, with interest, does not amount to Rs. 25,000, you will observe that it will be

necessary for you now to pay to the treasurer of the fund, the amount by which the sum of your

subscriptions with interest, falls short of the sum of Rs. 25,000, if you wish that any family you

leave at your death shall be entitled to benefit under the rules of the civil fund.

I have, &c.

Honorary Secretary.

JUNIOR FURLOUGHS

* The interpretation put upon the Resolution relating to the claim of servants who had been compelled by ill health to go to Europe before completing 10 years service in India, to a furlough,

if they should have served that period, had been considered doubtful. It has lately been

by the Home Government that in the event of such parties preferring an application for

of absence on private affairs after completing the prescribed term of service, it will be

at the discretion of the local Government to comply therewith, always having reference

to the wants of the public service. But it is only in cases in which parties may be com-

pelled by ill health after 10 years service to go to England a second time, that they are entitled to

a furlough allowance for such second absence, and then only to the difference between £500

and the amount drawn during their first absence.

LIMITATION OF PRIVATE AFFAIRS LEAVE.

(27) The Home authorities with reference to that part of this resolution which allowed of absence on private affairs leave in anticipation, have ordered the strict observance of the principles laid down in the subjoined.

Extract Despatch to Fort St. George in the Public Department, dated 26th April, 1826.

3. In your despatch in this department dated the 6th September 1825, paras. 6 and 7 you have brought to our notice two questions raised in respect on the regulations formed by us for granting absentee allowance to Civil Servants when in Europe.

1. The spirit of these questions is—Whether it is competent to a Civil Servant who may have completed a residence of 10 years to proceed to England and there await his turn to the indulgence of the Honorable Court, having previously notified to Government his desire to avail himself of the liberality of the Honorable Court upon the first occasion on which it should be open to him?

2. The question we answer in the negative. In framing the Regulations it was our object that whilst each Civil Servant might be enabled once in the course of his service to have the benefit of the Absentee Allowance, the number annually returning to England with that view should be limited, an object which would be defeated if Civil Servants were allowed to come home and wait their turn in England.

Extract Despatch to Fort St. George in the public Department, dated 5th December 1827.

7. We adhere to the determination communicated to you in our dispatch dated 25th April 1826, para. 5, that no servant shall hereafter receive the Absentee Allowance who shall not have been admitted by the local Government to the benefit of the

Regulations previously to leaving India, excepting only such

Servants as may have been compelled by ill health to quit India

on a voyage to some place within the limits of the company's

Charter or to the Cape of Good Hope, and as may have been

subsequently compelled by the same cause to come to Europe.

In such cases where the Servant has resided more than ten years

in India the benefit will of course be withheld whenever the

number of Absentees limited by the Regulations is complete

dification of previous rules passed on the 6th October, 1825, and 18th September, 1828, and that the same be applied to the furloughs of the present year.

1. Civil servants desiring furlough must *Rules for grant of furloughs.* as heretofore submit their applications so as to reach the office of the secretary to government in the general department at Calcutta, on or before the 1st November of each year, when the furloughs then available to complete the number 51, will be appropriated to the senior applicants who have completed 10 years of actual residence, provided they have subscribed to the civil annuity fund and have not forfeited their claim by a previous absence as juniors so as to bring their case within the orders contained in the 22d para. of the letter of the hon'ble court of directors, dated 8th December 1824.

2. The applicants on the 1st November shall further have the benefit of the furloughs that may lapse by return or expiry to the 31st March next following, but during this period applicants under medical certificates will be entitled to preference, and such applicants may as heretofore take their furlough, if any furloughs are available, at any period of the year.

Applying the above rules to the applications now before the government, the following will be the order of admission to the benefit of furlough in the present season.

The applicants entitled to furlough on the 1st November, ranged in the order of seniority, are as follows:

1. W. A. Pringle, 2. R. H. Scott, 3. H. (28) Nishett, 4. F. MacNaghten, 5. W. R. Young, 6. G. Udny, 7. J. A. Dorin, 8. Edward Deedes, 9. A. Reid, 10. W. H. Woodcock, 11. (29) A. Fraser, 12. H. F. James, 13. G. H. Battye, 14. W. J. H. Money, 15. E. F. Tyler, 16. W. R. Timins, 17. N. B. Edmonstone, 18. J. Muir, 19. B. J. Colvin, 20. P. C. Trench, 21. H. B. Betesford, 22. M. S. Gibmore, 23. J. Cumine, 24. W. P. Goad, and 25. W. M. Dirom.

Of these Messrs. W. A. Pringle and R. H. Scott admitted from this date.

Mr. W. R. Young, Mr. W. J. Cumine, Mr. P. Goad being applicants under medical certificate will be entitled to take the first furloughs that may lapse from this date.

Messrs. J. H. Crawford and C. W. Fagan whose periods of ten years' residence will be completed on the 7th of November of the present year, will also be entitled to avail themselves of any furloughs that may lapse after that date, their applications having been accompanied by medical certificates.

After furloughs shall have been allotted to the above applicants under medical certificate, and to any other similar applicants whose cases may be laid before the Governments of Bengal or of the N. W. Provinces in the interval between the 1st November, and the 31st March, the furloughs that may lapse

Extract Last Orders on Resolution of 1839.

6. With respect to the Gentlemen who have been permitted to come to this Country under a promise or with the expectation of being admitted in turn to the benefit of a Furlough Allowance we shall not under the usual circumstances of their case object to their receiving that benefit during their present absence, if upon the occurrence of vacancies, they shall be admitted by you upon the application left by them on quitting India, and provided that they return to the Presidency within the period of 5 years to which absence is limited by law.

No permission is to be given to officers in future to go home and wait the chances of a prospective furlough.

(28) Mr. N. H. wrote to Government saying that he required to be reserved for him, under medical certificate the first furlough that might fall in (and that he should be at liberty to defer his departure from India until after the 19th of April 1840. He was informed in reply that the Government could not give effect to his application under medical certificate until the date when he should state it to be his desire to embark for England on furlough. But he was informed that, if in the interval between the date of his application and the 19th of April, a furlough came to him by right of seniority, it would of course be appropriated to and reserved for him.

(29) In the course of November 1839, this civil servant begged to be informed of all applications for furlough that might be made between the 1st of November and 31st of March. On this Government determined to publish monthly, during the interval referred to a disposition list, showing applications for and grants of furlough, under the following heads, viz:—

By term.....
By death.....
By expiry.....
Will lapse on return or expiry, and available accordingly.

To A B on Medical Certificate.

To C D ditto

Applicants according to seniority under Medical Certificate, and general seniority in the order of their claims on —

until the date last mentioned, shall be allotted as they fall in, to the above applicants in the order of their rank in the above list.

For their assurance as to the time when they may reasonably expect to obtain furlough, the following list of the dates when the furloughs will respectively expire, if the incumbents do not previously return, is published for general information

1 H B Brownlow, 13th Dec 1836	8 R W Maxwell, 21st Jan 1837.
2 A Ling, ... 25th ditto	9 W S Alexander, 27th ditto
3 R Nerve, ... 20th ditto	10 C C Jackson, 3rd Feb 1837.
4 C Phillip, . . . 10th Jan 1837	11 I O Vibart, 15th ditto
M Caldicott, . . 16th ditto	12 H Fraser, senior 29th ditto
6 H Paddock, . . 18th ditto	13 H Lushington, . . 29th March
7 J P. Gubbins, . 18th ditto	14 R J Loughlin, 28th ditto

The (30) president in council, considering that under the above rules a full allotment of furloughs will be made to the members of the Bengal civil service, and that the exigencies of the public service will not admit, without inconvenience, of a larger number of servants being absent than is provided for by the rules established, deems it expedient to require that leave to proceed to Europe, on account of private affairs, shall be sparingly granted to servants not entitled to the privilege of furlough, (31) and that applications for such leave be not complied with, except under special circumstances to be explained to the satisfaction of the heads of the respective governments of Bengal and N W Provinces.

ASSAY MASTERS FURLOUGH.

Whenever Assay Master or deputy Assay Master are compelled by ill-health duly certified to come to Europe they shall be permitted to receive the furlough allowance of Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon respectively.

(30) Messrs Money Edmonstone Calvin and Trench memorialized the Court of Directors praying that as the consistent expectation under which they left India of being granted furloughs, in the season 1839-40 had not been realized and as there was a great probability of some of them being again disappointed in the ensuing season furloughs might be advanced to them in excess of the usual number for the season in which they left India viz 18 & 31 the same to be deducted from the authorized number of furloughs in the year or years in which a furlough might fall to any of the memorialists. By this arrangement the memorialists desired that the claims of other parties would not be interfered with their own Service would be available at a much earlier period than they otherwise could as the proposed plan would have the effect of completing their term of furlough towards the end of 1841 when they would return to their duty in India, and not any additional charge would be thrown upon India. To meet however the possible cases of the furlough allowance being advanced to an individual who, when his time came might not be able to claim it the memorialists suggested that to guard against such contingency, security might be required for the repayment of the amount received.

In consideration of the peculiar circumstances in which the memorialists were placed the Court of Directors determined as a special case to comply with their prayer and to treat them as on furlough from the date of their quitting India. The Court offered the same boon to the other gentlemen who left India under similar circumstances, but it was made a condition with each of them that if he availed himself of the indulgence he should return to India at the expiration of his three years absence.

This is not to be quoted as a precedent and the Court positively ordered that permission to gentlemen to return to Europe in anticipation of their procuring furloughs should be never in future granted it being their firm determination not to permit any servant hereafter to receive the absentee allowance who should not have been admitted by the local government to the benefit of the regulations previously to leaving India excepting only such servants, as having proceeded on account of ill health to some place within the limits of the Company's charter or in the Cape of Good Hope, might be compelled by the same cause to go from thence to Europe.

QUERY

(31) Suppose a Civilian who has returned from his regular furlough to Europe after 10 years of actual residence in India, is obliged to proceed on medical certificate either to the Cape or Hill & within a few months after his return, in such a case is he to proceed merely upon the substantive allowance granted to Civilians, or is he entitled to the allowance of his appointment (should he have one) subject merely to the usual deductions? The query in fact is, is the regular furlough to Europe to be considered the same as sick leave? for, if so, a Civilian must serve 3 years before he can go on sick certificate, although a military man may have leave as often as necessary.

ANSWER.

A Civilian who, after having stayed ten years in India, and then three in England on furlough and then having returned to India, gets a substantive appointment, and then wishes to go to sea on sick certificate, may do so and will draw the salary of such substantive office, less the regulated deductions for leave. If he only hold an acting appointment he will lose his pay allowance and only have the bare subsistence of his rank and if he hold no appointment, substantive or acting he will also only have bare subsistence of his rank.

viz. 191£ 12s 6d and 118 12 6

for the prescribed period of 3 years, when it is to cease whether they may be allowed to resume office in India or not, a point which the court reserve for their own sole decision

FURLOUGHS PREVIOUS TO THE COMPLETION OF TEN YEARS SERVICE

Are granted under the authority of Para 22—of the court's despatch, of 9th December 1834, viz in cases of civil servants compelled by illness, certified upon oath, to come to Europe previous to their completion of an actual residence in the civil service of ten years such consented servants shall each be presented with the sum of 2 000 sicca rupees as passage money, and shall be entitled, for a period not exceeding three years, to an allowance, from the company's cash, of £250 per annum, but servants having received this indulgence shall not in the event of their again coming to Europe after having completed a residence of ten years or upwards be entitled to any allowance under the first Regulation, except their return be again occasioned by illness, to be in like manner certified upon oath, and then only to the difference between what they have before drawn in the shape of passage money, and that of £500 per annum for three years (32)

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR DEPUTATION (33) ALLOWANCES.

SEC XVIII The sum of company's rupees 52,200 per annum, having been fixed under the Orders of the Court of Directors as the Maximum salary of Civil Office for the offices of Government under the situation of Member of Council, Civil and Military servants holding Office in the Political Department, who may draw larger allowances than this annual sum is a consolidated personal and sumptuary allowance in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, will in all cases of absence be treated

NOTE This rule will equally apply in case of a political Resident taking a leave of three months for which in other cases he would suffer no deduction. The excess above the maximum monthly salary will in that case be enjoyed by the person in charge

in respect to deductions as drawing only the allowance thus limited and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum, shall remain as a local addition to the usual deputation allowance to be drawn by the Officer performing the duties to meet the necessary expenses of this position.

SEC XIX Deputation allowances shall be granted to civil servants temporarily performing the duties of an Office according to the following scales, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down

(32) In cases of extreme mental imbecility a friend may submit the application in behalf of the invalid may be permitted to receive the usual passage Money and sign the salary bills. Where there are any outstanding balances against the officer about thus to go on furlough, the security of his Agent or any respectable householder is usually accepted for the future adjustment of the claim of Government and in one case where it was of vital importance that the invalid should embark in the first ship and where there was not time to ask for and obtain an acquittance from the officers of Account and Audit in the N W Provinces where the invalid had once served as a Junior but had not been in responsible charge of a treasury, an application was made to Government to dispense with the North Western Provinces certificate. In consideration of the circumstances of the case especially as there was every ground for supposing that there were not any items standing against the invalid of so large an amount as would not be covered by the Furlough Allowance which it would be always in the power of the Court of Directors to take for the Government demands this was granted

Mr A B in March 1830 went to England before the completion of ten years, on Medical certificate. Having stayed three years in England he wished to proceed to the Cape for two years this was allowed by the Home authorities—with the proviso that he was to draw nothing from the Company's treasuries for the said two years and that if he did not return to India within that period—i.e. the completion of 5 years from the date of his having quitted it he should lose the service

(34) Mr A B 1st Assistant to the Accountant General whilst acting for the Presidency pay Master claimed the moiety of the Staff salary of that office. This was refused but he was allowed deputation allowances according to the Civil service Rules. In all such cases the deputation allowance is to be charged to the Military Department

TO CIVIL SERVANTS OUT OF EMPLOY

When the Salary of the Officers does not exceed		Per mensem.	
Company's Rupces, ...	800	400	When Deputation allowance shall be in excess of an subsistence allowance of the civil or military officers according to his rank.
Exceeding, ...	800	500	
Not exceeding, ...	1,600		
Exceeding, ...	1,600	700	Ditto Ditto
Not exceeding, ...	2,900		
Exceeding, ...	2,900	1,500	Ditto Ditto

TO CIVIL SERVANTS HOLDING AN OFFICE OF INTERIOR EMOLUMENT WHEN OFFICIATING FOR A SUPERIOR

When the Salary of the Office does not		If the office be at the same station		If at a different station.		
Exceed Rs.	800	Co's Rs.	130	Co's Rs.	200	When allowances shall be in excess of the entire salary of office, the person deputed may be receiving.
Exceeding	800	}	..160	}	..220	
Not Exceeding	1,600					
Exceeding	1,600	}	..270	}	..420	
Not Exceeding	1,900					
Exceeding	2,900	}	..370	}	..525	

NOTE — Military persons acting for other military persons holding civil Office will, as in the case of staff, draw half the difference between the incumbent military allowances, and the consolidated civil salary as at present, that is will draw the amount retrenched from the absence, but when acting for a civil servant they will draw at the rates of this table under the same rule as civil servants.

A civil servant acting (34) for another will have no claim to commission for FICA where any such sources of emoluments exist. These will be regarded as forming part of the income of the officer to be relieved by the occupant subject to the prescribed deductions. The Grant of special allowances—of allowances to commissioners, and other officers for travelling expenses, and to Officers of Districts or assistants or when employed on settlement or special Police Duties will be regulated by a supplemental set of Rules (35)

Sec XX No civil servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the Office in which he is officiating, and if the amount of the Deputation allowance according to the prescribed scale added to the permanent emoluments of the officiating servants, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall

APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE

(34) All applications for appointments substantive or acting should be made to the head of the Government through the Governor General's private Staff, and not through an Official Department the cognizance of such subjects in the first instance appertaining to the private patronage of the authority indicated. In cases of emergency a superior Board of Commissioner or other superior may appoint a person to the temporary charge of an office without such application pending a knowledge of the pleasure of the Head of the Government

SPECIAL CASES

(35) Doubt having arisen as the rate of deputation allowance to be granted to officers nominated to act in temporary charge of the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge the Honble the Vice President in Council is pleased to declare that officers nominated so to act are entitled only to a moiety of the established deputation allowance granted to persons officiating in charge of the entire duties of the office,

not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any officer deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an officer holding two appointments on being deputed to officiate for another shall be relieved only from one, he shall receive no deputation allowance unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointment, and in that case the deputation allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Sec. XXI. No (36) subordinate officer acting for his principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same office of Establishment at the same station, shall be entitled to any deputation allowance until after the expiration of 3 months, and then the allowance is not to be drawn in arrears. But a servant previously (17) out of employment or who may be deputed to act from a different station, shall be entitled to deputation allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Sec. XXII. A civil servant out of employment, if deputed to act at a distance, and civil servants having permanent employment, who may be so deputed and who may be restricted by any provision in these rules to the allowance of their own office, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowance at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment. When the entire sum received as deputation allowance may fall short of that which, according to the distance would be allowed for travelling expenses the difference may be drawn. In all cases of absence under medical certificate, and in cases of absence on private affairs when the absent officer shall not be subject to deduction, such payments shall be made at the charge of the government.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE

Subsistence allowance to civil servants is granted with reference to the respective periods of their standing in the service, such as, 'senior merchant,' 'junior merchant,' 'factor or writer,' reckoned by the 12th, 9th, 6th, and 3d years from the first dating of their actual residence. That allowance is granted to civil servants 'out of employ or not holding a permanent office so long as they may not be suspended or dismissed from the service. It has only apparently been maintained by a bye law of the hon'ble company, but its rights appear to be held on exactly the same principle as the principal pay proper of military rank.

The rates of subsistence are as follow:

To a senior Merchant.....	Rs 400 per Annum=	Rs 24) 3 7	per mensem
Junior Ditto	£ 300 Ditto =	„ 255 2 9	Ditto
Factor or Writer	£ 200 Ditto =	„ 170 1 9	Ditto.

These Allowances have usually been denominated as the 'reduced subsistence of civil servants out of employ,' that term (reduced) apparently bearing allusion to certain compensation the company alluded at the earlier period of their commerce, as may be gleaned from the old records about the year 1786-91. They were then regulated at the same rate of exchange, as was assigned for the salary of the senior general, which exchange had reference to the specific value in silver of

(36) An Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department was acting as Deputy when the Deputy was acting as principal in Calcutta during the absence of the Secretary at Simlah. And during the absence subsequently of the Deputy at Simlah the assistant acted as Secretary and Deputy at Calcutta and claimed two distinct deputation allowances. This was allowed by the Civil Auditor and it was ruled that the deputation allowance granted to an assistant in the Office of a Secretary for doing the duty of Deputy be considered to merge in the general allowance allotted by Government to the same assistant when placed in charge of the Office of Secretary.

(37) A Civil Servant of the N W Provinces having returned from furlough on his arrival at Calcutta stated to the Government of Bengal in the General Department that he had applied to his own Government for employment there and desired to officiate temporarily in any of the Civil or Criminal Courts at the Presidency pending the receipt of instructions from Allahabad. He was informed in reply that the rule of practice in the service was that Civil Servants attached to the N W P at the time of their departure for furlough should be re-attached to that same division of the Bengal Presidency immediately on their return from the same; unless for special and satisfactory reasons the Civil Servant desired a change and the head of the respective Government made no objection. It was added that the applicant was at liberty directly to proceed to Allahabad, or to await the further orders of the local Government, and further that all applications for acting or other appointments should be addressed to the private Secretaries of the Heads of Governments—and that the one Government under such circumstances as those under review should not take the services of an officer belonging to the other Government without previous consultation and arrangement.

the current rupee expressed in English money—Hence one current rupee was valued at one shilling, nine pence and parts of a farthing, and the sterling amount of all legalized income was converted at the same rate into the current and sicca rupees. Since the new coinage an addition of 1 rupee 8 annas per cent. is made on sicca value for the company's rupee.

Subsistence allowance is chargeable only so long as the officer may remain within India limits by express or implied permission of the governor of his own presidency, and without any official employment. It ceases whenever those limits are passed; nor is it regained or resumed until return to India in the actual service of the B. I. company.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.*

By an order of government, general department, dated 2nd October 1828, travelling allowance was restricted to cases of joining a first appointment and the same rule was extended to chaplains, medical and other officers. That rule has exceptions however in special cases under authority from an order of government.

Junior officers having once drawn the allowance for a near station on the first trip, have been considered entitled to a further allowance on removal, when not at their own wish, but by express order of government, thence to a remoter station. But if Mr. A. B. draws travelling allowance for Midnapore and not liking that station after reaching it *requests* to be sent on to Cuttack, he will not receive any travelling allowance for the distance between Midnapore and Cuttack.

By a resolution dated 1st June 1830, the civil Auditor was directed to fix the rates of travelling allowance with reference to the rates in use at the post office. They were signified at 8 annas per mile with exception to the Delhi and Oude districts where the charge was 12 annas, and in the Jaunpore division one rupee.

These rates generally governed the grant of travelling allowance, and were calculated by a table of distances printed by the post master general which also gave the additional charges made for certain routes direct from Calcutta, the cross distances also were ascertained by special application to the same authority. Since the publication of captain Taylor's Tables, however the distances exhibited therein, have been adopted.

The time for travelling from one to another station had also been regulated by allowing one day for every ten miles of such distances, and a week (or 7 days) over and above such computed time. A delay beyond which involved forfeiture of salary.

By the more recent rules of 19th January last, other periods are assigned of one, two and three months for 300, 600, &c. miles, on exceeding which the loss of salary and by a month more that of office takes place.

By these rules 8 annas per mile by Taylor's polymetrical distances is the general allowance made when due under their specific provisions. This advantage has been extended to civil servants out of employ, when deputed to act at a distance, and they are allowed a charge at the same rate as that sanctioned in the case of a first appointment. The charge however is now to be made after the performance of the journey.

Covenanted officers and others employed in the interior of their own districts on settlement and police duties draw a travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per diem upon the countersign of commissioners of divisions and the superintendent of the police, provided their other allowance do not exceed 23,000 Rs. per annum, *Rule V.*

Commissioners and officiating commissioners of Division and superintendent of Police—draw a specific allowance of 250 Rs. on the same account for the circuit of their own jurisdictions whilst they hold respective charge.

The superintendent of police draws 500 Rs. per month travelling allowance :
(38)

* Private Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Agra, are not in future to be allowed any travelling allowance.

SPECIAL CASES.

(38) Sir W. Norris, Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, proceeded to the place of his destination not from any part of the United Kingdom, but from the Island of Seylon. Though it was ruled that he could not claim any thing as a right under the Act 5th Geo. III. Cap. 156. See 89, still in consideration of the unavoidable expense attending his removal, he was allowed the sum of 5,000 Rs. for passage money.

NOTE.—Whenever the salary and other allowances of an officer amount in the aggregate to less than the rate of Rupees 23,000 a year he shall receive Rupees 5 a day as travelling allowance whilst actually employed on duty in tents at a distance from his sudder station or so much within that allowance as shall make his total receipts amount to that rate.

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the annexed rule, which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 25th April last shall be held applicable also to Military Officers employed in civil duties in the non-regulation provinces or elsewhere.

SALARIES

The following extract from a resolution by the honorable the president in council under date 20th March, 1839, communicated to the Bengal government is published for general information.

Extract from the proceedings of the honorable the president of the Council of India in council in the financial department dated 20th March 1839

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the 16th November 1836, the date when the honorable court's despatch dated 4th May 1836 was laid before the council of India for or let it be the date which is to regulate the claim of incumbents to return the allowances held by them on that date.

2nd Resolved that the date of the receipt of the present despatch in its application to be officers of the Bengal division of the presidency be the date when the letter from the Secretary to the right honorable the governor general forwarding the despatch from his lordship's camp was laid before the council, viz 20th February, 1839.

3rd With reference to the above dates Mr C. Tucker, extra temporary Judge of the sudder dewanee and nizamat adawlat under date 16th December 1836 (made permanent 9th September 1837) and whose salary since the former date has been fixed at 45,000, must from the 20th ultimo be reduced to 42,000.

4th In like manner the salary of Mr Hawkins, registrar, which on the 16th January 1833 was fixed at 32,000 must, from the same date, be reduced to 30,000.

5th Of the civil and session Judges, the officers drawing salary in excess of 30,000 rupees who will fall under the orders for reduction contained in this despatch, are—Messrs R. P. Nisbet, A. Dick, J. Temple, W. Dent, & H. Oldhall, all of whom draw 32,000 upon augmentations made since the 16th November 1836. The other Officers named in the list as drawing more than 30,000 are old incumbents, viz Messrs Craik, Lat. Warner, and J. D. O'Byrne and those who have received the higher rate of 36,000 before the 16th November 1836, viz Messrs B. Bulow and H. Moore.

6th Of the civil and session judges (in Number 23) the following draw allowances less than 30,000—Messrs Smelt, Russell, Biscoe, Gouldsbury, Gough, Cathcart, Golding, Deedes and Dunbar. The salary of all these officers being 25,000 they are each respectively entitled to an increase of 2,000 per annum, provided that a deduction equivalent to furnish such an addition be immediately available, and if the deduction afford only a partial increase, the amount is

* Court's Order's para 53 to be 'equitably apportioned among officers of the same class.' The present amount available from civil and session judges is 10,000, but his

honor in council regards the immediate saving made in the allowances of officers of the sudder court, as likewise available for the augmentation of civil and session judges' salaries. Thus the amount in hand applicable for augmentation from the 20th February last is 15,000.

7th Since that date Mr Craik's resignation has been received, the Gentleman's salary was 41,800, being that of a 2d judge of circuit under the old system, considering of this amount the excess above 36,000 as personal, his honor in council deems 6,000 to be available for augmentation of the inferior grade of salaries of civil session judge. Thus the total amount at present available is 24,000, but in addition to the nine gentlemen named as filling the office of civil and session judge, a tenth, Mr. Shaw, draws the same allowance.

of 2,000 Rs in additional civil and Thuggee session judge and the criminal duties to be performed in the trial of these offenders, are at list of equal responsibility and grade with those of ordinary sessions, his honor in council is therefore disposed to admit the claim of this gentleman to be placed on the same footing in point of salary.

8th Thus there are ten officers entitled to receive in the whole 20,000 rupees from the 20th February, but from that date till the departure of Mr. Cracroft the amount available being only 15,000, they will each respectively receive only three fourths of the augmentation allotted to them until the date, when Mr. Cracroft's salary fell in and from that date the entire increase — The additional judges performing only civil duties, will continue to draw, as before ordered, only 26,000.

9th In the statement laid before the president in council the next officers named are separate magistrates. Of these the chief magistrate of Calcutta, and magistrate of 24-pergunnahs are special officers the allowances of which have been sanctioned by the honorable court. The remainder twelve in number have been appointed under an arrangement not before the court at the time of issuing their order. The appointment having been substituted for those of joint magistrate and deputy collector.

10th The despatch of the honorable court contains no orders specifically referring to these officers, but his honor in council is of opinion that the principle of the orders will apply and therefore that the office of magistrate must be established with an equal salary to duties performed and the powers exercised being all of the same description.

11th Of the twelve magistrates appointed in Bengal three are drawn 15,000 Rs per annum and the remainder 12,000. The right honorable the viceroy general has proposed to fix the equal salary of 15,000 per annum for this class of officers, in which case Messrs. Onslow, Calmore, and Elliott would be 3,000 per annum, and the remainder nine would obtain a corresponding increase. This would involve a net charge of 18,000 per annum to meet which there is no deduction available from the salary of officers of the same class and as all officers were not embraced in the previous order of the honorable court, and there has been no special salary assigned to this class of officers which was intentionally distributed equally upon the principle of keeping the total the same, it cannot be assumed that there are vacancies of the higher grade.

12th The President in Council concurring in the expediency of fixing the salaries of the magistrates on the uniform scale proposed, to wit 15,000 per annum feels that he would not be warranted in providing the means by so large a net charge on the resources of the country, since therefore the despatch in question contains no specific orders in regard to this, he resolved that the case of the magistrates be submitted to the honorable court with a recommendation that they be uniformly on the footing of 15,000 per annum.

REVENUE

13th In the Sudder Board of Revenue the salary of Mr. R. D. Mungra temporary member will require to be reduced from 45,000 to 42,000, but as this gentleman has taken his departure in the Republic the case is only noted, for the saving which becomes available in consequence for other augmentations.

14th Of the commissioners Mr. Dimpson only draws more than the amount fixed by the honorable court his salary was fixed at 40,000 Rs. 36,000 Rs. 9,000 for travelling charges on the 26th January 1860. The orders for reduction do not take effect until the 1st of June.

15th The remaining six commissioners of revenue draw uniformly, 38,000 i. e. 35,000 + 3,000 travelling charge, which is the rate now finally established by the present despatch of the hon'ble court.

* These officers draw the old salary of 18,540 besides commission, which more than makes up the deficiency. Mr. Barwell draws the special salary heretofore drawn by him as collector of Darca, with the addition of a salt charge. The aggregate allowances of all these gentlemen is of course in excess of the present highest scale of salary, viz. 25,000.

There are thirteen gentlemen filling the office of collector only, of these, three A C Barwell, J Wilkinson and Wm H Bell, are old incumbents not affected by the present orders. Of the remainder of the officers of this class two (hon'ble J C Eskine, and H Dick) draw 25,000 under appointments made subsequent to 16th November, 1836 (each of these gentlemen will therefore, under the present orders lose 2,000 per annum (1,000) to reduce their salaries to the scale of 23,000 fixed

by the hon'ble court for this class. There are eight officers —

A. Ogilvie,	R Forbes,
N. Smith	I Skilwith,
E Sterling,	W Drum,
J Laurell,	H C Hamilton,

drawing only 21,000 per annum, and to each of whom therefore an increase of 2,000 per annum would have to be awarded were these funds available. Under the order of appropriation the amount available from the same class which is in this case 4,000 per annum, each of the above eight gentlemen would receive from the 21st ultimo 500 per annum, and if the gain from reduction of Mr Mangles be thrown into the account they will each receive in addition one eighth of 3,000 per annum from the 16th March, the date of Mr Mangles' departure to wit 375 per annum.

16th According to the letter of the hon'ble court's despatch there is no other fund at present available for addition to the allowances of the collectors drawing only 21,000, but as each of the three old incumbents must be considered as collector of the 1st class, there will be a further 2,000 Rs to be distributed upon each vacancy, and when the whole of these offices have passed the total salary of each of the collectors now drawing 21,000 will be 5,000 — 75 + 75 (= 1,500) + 21,000 = 22,625. Messrs Eskine and Dick will, however, draw 23,000 there would still therefore be a grade amongst these officers — for their successors will still draw 23,000 i. e. superior allowances to their collectors.

17th There is however an important point still to be noticed which is this that in the resolution of the 21st May 1837, upon the previous despatch of the hon'ble court, it was laid down as a rule that the total government payment to the class being taken at the amount fixed by the hon'ble court the distribution, instead of being equal should be by grades one half drawing an amount in excess of the average, and the other half in the same proportion less. But if this principle had been followed out has intended the amount available for increase of the under-paid officers would, of course, have exactly equalled the deficiency, and it appears that the only reason why this is not the case, is that provision to the higher grade has for sometime been suspended, and on that account there is, reckoning three incumbents of the former system as upper grade officers, a vacancy, of one of this grade to complete the number six, or one and half if the exact half of 13 be taken, assuming 3,000 rupees per annum to be available for the augmentations; on this account a sum of 375 will be added immediately to the allowances of the underpaid collectors, which is the complement of the fixed sum of 28,000 for each. The effect of the court's present orders will therefore be that instead of drawing 19,000 immediately 375 per annum of that amount will be payable from the date of Mr Mangles' departure, and 750 in three parts, as Messrs. Barwell, Bell and Wilkinson vacate.

JUDICIAL.—REVENUE.

18th The next officers on the list are magistrate collectors—so these the hon'ble court has allotted the uniform salary of 25,000 per annum, with exception to those employed in Tutinck, who bring also salt agents, we allowed them 28,000. There are 14 officers of this class, of whom one only, Mr. [Name], upon the ground of having small charges of customs—all other magistrate officers excepted, who draw also 25,000 as allowed

by the court in consideration of the districts being unsettled, and of there being a salt charge annexed to each, receive 24,000 per annum. There are thus ten officers to be increased 2,000 rupees each, and as the salary authorized by the court for Chittagong in the previous despatch was 28,000, the government having urged its being raised to 30,000 on special grounds personal to Mr. Harvey, which the present despatch recognizes, there are none who will suffer corresponding deductions. According to the strict principle of the hon'ble court's despatch, there is no fund from which to provide for these officers the increases allotted to them, and as expediency of dividing the magistrate's office from that of collector's appears now to be very generally admitted in Bengal, it may not be considered of so much importance to seek prospectively for the means of raising the salaries of the magistrate-collectors in the manner proposed by the court.

24th. It is observed however, that the cause of there being no collector-magistrates on the higher salary of 28,000 is the same, as remarked in the case of the collectors only, viz. the suspension of promotions to the higher rate. The entire half therefore of the number of these officers may, on the same principle, be deemed entitled to the augmentation, though they have not received it, in which case the fund, though in abeyance, exists for raising the whole to 26,000 from the 20th February last.

25th. In the business of administration there are evidently three distinct duties to be performed. The collection of revenue, the administration of civil justice, and the preservation of the police and peace of the country.

26th. The natural provisions for the performance of these duties is through separate officers for each, and if heretofore the police and peace have been united first with the administration of civil justice, and subsequently with the collection of revenue, the doubling-up of distinct duties has been a necessary imperfection arising from the desire to diminish the number of public officers as well for the sake of economy as from the want of servants in sufficient number to provide separate officers for all three duties.

27th. The latter want is not at present felt because of the extraordinary supply of civil servants furnished by the hon'ble court in the year 1826, 1827, and 1828.

28th. Of the fifty servants nominated in each of these years, forty have now passed their tenth year, which is a period of service at which full competence for the most responsible duties is of necessity reached. If in this condition of the service which enables the government and seems to require of it to provide separate officers for each of the three classes of ministerial duties, which have of necessity to be performed in every district.

29th. The only class of officers remaining to be noticed is that of independent joint magistrates and collectors, who have always been appointed at out-stations. Of these there are at present nine, of whom five receive 18,000 per annum, and four 12,000. If in order to follow out the principle laid down by the hon'ble court it be deemed necessary to equalize these allowances, and consequently it should be determined to place them all on the scale of 15,000, there will be an excess of 3,000 beyond the amount required to raise the smaller salaries which may be added to the allowances of the magistrate-collectors, making a further addition to them of 300 rupees each per annum; but his honor in council is inclined to respect the rights of incumbents of the class, under review, and would not therefore order a present reduction, more specially as they are not included amongst the classes revised by the hon'ble court, so that the salary assigned is not in contravention of any orders of the hon'ble court. Moreover in several instances the separate joint office at the out-station had existed at the same salary for a long time, and though of necessity known to the hon'ble court, they have not been ordered to be reduced—his honor in council therefore, instead of equalizing the allowances of these out-station officers, prefers establishing 18,000 rupees as the ordinary salary of them, and seeking to reduce their number by a new distribution of zillahs so as to abolish the lower grade on 1,000 per mensem.

30th. There is an inferior class of officers not entered in the list called joint magistrate and deputy collectors of the 2d grade on the salary of head assistants under the old system, viz. 8,400 per annum.

31st. These officers were until lately divided into two classes, the higher of which received 1,000 per mensem. These have now however been entirely absorbed. The abolition of the gradation system will therefore have no effect on the remaining single grade of these officers, which, as an useful aid in some districts may require to be maintained.

32d. It only remains to notice the individual cases:—these are the case of Mr. W. Young, secretary to the board of customs, salt and opium, to whom the hon'ble court confirm his previous allowances of 30,000, but direct the salary of the secretary to board of customs, salt and opium, to be reduced to 28,000 on a vacancy. This reduction will of course take effect.

33d. The cases of Messrs. Harvey and Mills require no orders, as both these officers are now commissioners. The case of the salt agent of Hidgellie and Tumlook is again referred to by the hon'ble court. The salaries of these officers were, in the previous despatch, ordered to be reduced from 50,000 to 45,000. Mr. Barlow, the salt agent of Hidgellie, as an incumbent, is entitled to continue upon his present allowances of 50,000, but Mr. Martin appointed in August 1835 upon a salary of 30,000.

34th. It is not clear to the president in council whether this latter salary shall be raised.

35th. Having thus disposed of these questions arising out of this despatch as far as they apply to Bengal, ordered that copy of the above resolution be sent to the right hon'ble the governor general for his lordship's information.

CONSTRUCTION OF ACT REGARDING LIMIT SALARIES.

Extract from a public general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 12th June 1816.

Para. 20. We perceive by the abstract of the act of the 53rd of his present majesty, chapter 155, annexed to your list of civil servants, dated 31st May 1814, that accordingly to your construction of that act, a civil servant may now upon his arrival in India receive £6,500 a year, but this is most assuredly a mistake, the act above mentioned has shortened the period two years which was required previously to the passing of that act for a servant to have resided in India to enable him to receive more than 1,500, 3,000 or 4,000 pounds a year; but it has not shortened the period which it was required previously thereto for a servant to have resided as abovementioned to enable him to receive more than £500 a year, consequently that remains the same as it was before the act of the 53d was passed, namely, three years allowing with respect to the servant's education at Hertford college, the time not exceeding two years passed in that institution after they were seventeen, to be considered as time passed in India, and this will be your guide in future.

NO ONE OFFICE SALARY TO BE PAID TO TWO OFFICERS AT THE SAME TIME.

The court of directors have laid it down as a positive rule that they 'can on no account consent to the salary of an office being issued to two persons for the same period of time.'

ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

No salaries can be paid by the sub treasurer, at the presidency till after the publication in the official gazette of authority for their being paid on a specified date.

NO SALARIES TO BE DRAWN IN ANTICIPATION OF AUDIT.

No civil servants or civil employes (except under very peculiar circumstances such for instance as those in which an envoy and his suite in Central Asia are placed,) can be excused for drawing their salaries or those of others in their abstract, in anticipation of the audit.

RETENUEMENT ON AUDITED BILLS.

On a question of whether the Government in the case of its having a claim against the holder of an audited salary bill would recognize the bona-fide transfer of endorsement to a third party—it was noticed that it was the practice of the Government to order retencements to be made through the civil auditor, previously upon the bills that might be subsequently for audit, and that government would scarcely imagine the case in which it would interfere between the audit and payment of a bill passed to an officer to whom the sum passed was absolutely due at the time of audit.

SALARIES UNDER 10 YEARS' SERVICE.

Mr A. B., collector and magistrate at Rajeshaye, applied for full salary of his appointment for the period when in consequence of his standing being less than 10 years, he received a lower allowance than that of the office. This application was not complied with.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL NOT LIABLE TO DEDUCTION.

On an application from Bombay as to the allowances of Mr A. B. second member of Council at the Presidency while absent at the Neelgherry Hills, the reference was answered by an intimation that the rules for deductions in cases of absence could not apply to salaries fixed by Act of Parliament, but that the forfeiture of salary during absence, unless the officer should rejoin, would apply to members of Government.

SALARIES OF SPECIAL RESUMPTION OFFICERS.

*The rule for the promotion of special Deputy-Collectors as laid down by the Supreme Government is this:—'that no resumption officer shall be raised to a higher grade of salary in consequence of the promotion of a junior in another line of the service unless the Deputy Governor of Bengal determines that his merits are such that he would have been promoted instead of that junior, but for his employment in the resumption line.'

POWERS TO RECEIVE SALARY.

Messrs A. B. and Co applied to Government to receive under full power from Mr E. F. a civil servant certain arrears of salary due to him. The Government sanctioned the Sub-Treasurer paying the arrears in question to Messrs A. B. and Co. on duly audited salary bill. The application to Government was necessary, for without its sanction in such case the Offices of Pay and Audit cannot pay or audit such bills. *This is a circumstance not sufficiently adverted to by agents generally.*

TANJORE COMMISSIONERS.

The Tanjore commission being placed in abeyance by orders of July 1838, Messrs of the Commissioners were placed upon the same footing as those of Civil Officers, whose situation was abolished consequently upon the withdrawal of the Company from their E. I. trade, this gave them three-fourths of their previous full salaries whilst out of employ and the remaining 1 upon their nomination to any other office of inferior salary.

CARNATIC COMMISSIONER.

Mr A. B. holding the above appointment submitted in expectation of being able finally to close the commission on the 1st of September 1839 instead of the 30th of April 1840 the latter being the date that had been fixed for its extinction by orders of August 1st 1838 his title to the full allowance of 3000 Rs. per month for 20 months to which the appointment had been raised,—and asked that even if he should leave India before April 30th, 1840, an equivalent should be paid over to him, and laid stress also upon the fact of his not having taken the annual months leave or his furlough, as giving him a claim to draw additional salary. It was ruled that all such claim and pleas were inadmissible, that the months leave was an indulgence not a right, and that the zealous servant who worked assiduously and brought his duties to a close sooner than anticipated, had his reward in a reputation for zeal and superior ability, but could not be allowed the salary of the additional time, that a less diligent person would have taken to do the same work. Further the continuance of salary for a period after a servant had left India for Europe is prohibited by act of Parliament.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS ON CIVIL SERVANTS.

In some cases receive a Deputation allowance of 6500 Rs. a month. In some a substantive salary, and in some instances no deputation allowance at all—a Government prosecutor has in one or two instances received a deputation allowance of 300 Rs.

LAW COMMISSIONERS.

The Law Commissioners having claimed under 3 and 4, Wm. IV. Chap. 80, Sec 65 a salary of 65,000 Rs. per annum instead of 50,000 as at present fixed, were informed that the sum of 55,000 Rs. having been settled, by rule passed several years before the appointment of the Law Commissioners, as the highest for any person not a Member of Council, they must be regarded as coming within its operation.

GENERAL RULE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE ALLOWANCES OF CIVIL SERVANTS WHEN EMPLOYED TEMPORARILY IN OTHER STATIONS OF THE SAME PRESIDENCY, OR DEPUTED TO ANOTHER PRESIDENCY.

Whenever a servant attached to one presidency shall have obtained temporary employment under another presidency, and shall desire to draw the allowances of his substantive office at the place or in the presidency to which he has been deputed, he shall apply to the Government of his presidency for an order to the Civil Auditor to grant him a certificate of the amount salary less deductions, to which he is entitled, and the Civil Auditor or of the Presidency in which he is doing duty shall on the strength of that certificate pass to him a monthly sum on account, as the Civil pay of the other presidency; the amount so passed to be made payable at the treasury of the place where the officer is employed under upon duplicate or triplicate receipts, and to be adjusted in account by the Accountant or Accountant General of the presidency, as a remittance to the debt of the presidency on account of which it is paid. With respect to divisions of the same presidency, as the Collectors of one divisions are in the habit of granting bills on those of the other, which are adjusted through the two offices of account, the Governor General in Council, adopting the suggestion of the Accountant General, determines that when an officer of the N. W. Provinces may be deputed to officiate within those of the Government of Bengal, or vice versa, the salary bill of his substantive office being transmitted for Audit to the Auditor of the proper division, shall by him be forwarded to the Collector of the district where it is ordinarily payable, and that officer shall, if it be duly receipted, issue and transmit to the officer a bill for the amount as per audit, payable to the individual at the Treasury of the place where he may be employed on duty. Such bills to be granted at par without any charge of hoondeean.

This complex process is sometimes superseded by taking the certificate of the officer himself (upon honor) and by passing a bill with the charge of one per cent, if coming within the other rates, and that of 9th June 1834.

The last named runs thus: 'The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council pleased to direct that Collectors or other officers in charge of public Treasuries shall, on the application of covenanted Civil Officers of Government on absence within the limits of the Presidency authorized to draw their pay from such public treasuries, grant remittance bill for the amount of the allowance such absent officers upon the Revenue Treasuries nearest the place of which they may reside on leave, the bill so granted being however restricted to the net amount of pay due, i. e. minus the several deduction which may be made by the Civil Auditor in favor of Government or on account of funds, &c. which are to be credited in the accounts in which the allowances may be chargeable to Government, viz. those of the divisions or Zillahs to which the Officers on leave stand appointed.'

The bills granted under this rule to Officers who may be on leave on account of private affairs will be subjected to a premium of one per cent. Bills granted to Officers who may be absent on medical certificate will be exempted from such premium.

RANK RULES.

The appointment of writers appears to have been originally established by an Act passed in the 24th year of his late Majesty Geo. III. Cap. 25, Sec. 43, prescribing admissions between the ages of 15 and 22 years.

The Act 47th of Geo. III. Cap. 68, prescribed the passing of two years or four terms in the College established in England for the education of such persons as were intended for the Civil service in India, 'and so much of the time spent therein after the age of 17 years shall be accounted as time actually spent to India.' This is to qualify them to draw certain salaries under the limitations assigned in previous Acts.

General Department,
3d July, 1795.
Original rank was computed under an order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 3d of July, 1795, assigned to writers appointed in any season who at the time of appointment were residing in India, the commencement of their periods of actual service of India, from the time of their arrival at the Presidency to which they were nominated, of the First Writer appointed in Europe of the same season. And to Writers appointed in Europe their periods of actual service in India as commencing from the time of their arrival at the Presidency at which they were to serve.

It may be remarked however that in process of time the former of these Rules appear to have absorbed the latter, and to have been observed as the general rule of dating Original Rank.

It is also to be remarked that the periods of seniority were in practice computed from such duties of original rank reduced by one year below the terms specified in the Act: as follows, viz.

For a Senior Merchant, 11 years or on entering the 12th year from the date of original rank.

Junior Merchant, 8 years or on entering the 9th year.

Factor, 5 years or on entering the 6th year, and income tenable by law, was likewise regulated or rated by the same periods; although strictly the completion of 6 years, 9 years, and 12 years, was denoted by the Acts.

In July, 1827, it appears the Hon'ble Court entered into a further definition in reference to certain questions proposed by the Madras Government; and in these words: 'Previously to the enactment of 53d Geo. III. Cap. 155. it was our practice to forward to you Lists of the relative rank of writers appointed from time to time to your Establishment: under the authority of that enactment, regulations were framed for the Government of the College of Haileybury, one of which provided that the relative Rank of Writers should be fixed by the College Council, and specified in the College certificate subject however to loss of Rank, in the event of the Writer failing to proceed to India within a specified time. The term of service as Writer, Factor, Junior and Senior Merchants, has reference to the periods of service specified in Paragraph 17 to 19 of the Appendix No. 68, to the second report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the company's affairs in 1810, viz.

A. B.

5+8 years.

8+3=11 years.

'After five years Writers became Factors, after three years Junior Merchants, and after three years further Senior Merchants, the first of which periods includes time spent at our College at Haileybury.

Upon another occasion in consequence of a reference from this presidency, the Hon'ble Court's decision was given as follows, through an order of Government, dated 15th November 1831. 'That in computing the term of service requisite to qualify civil servants when out of employ to draw the subsistence of Senior Merchants, Junior Merchant, and Factor, the same principle shall be observed as Parliament has prescribed in fixing the qualifications for holding offices of certain emoluments, viz. Actual residence in India in the company's service allowing however, time passed in the Haileybury College as provided for in the Act 47, c. Geo. III. cap. 68.

PRECEDENCE IN OFFICE.

The last Act on this subject makes it lawful for the Government of India to appoint any meritorious civil servant under the rank of member of council to courts, boards, and other official establishment in which several servants hold office collectively, and ordains "that such servant shall take precedence at or in such courts, boards, &c. according to the seniority of his appointment as a member thereof, although he may hereby not take precedence therein according to the seniority of his appointment in the service."

HAILEYBURY RANK.

The Act passed in the 10th year of Geo. IV. cap. 16th extended the privileges granted by the Act 47th of Geo. III. cap. 68 in favor of young men who may have spent a less time than two years in the college establishment in England, and enacted 'that all such time not exceeding two years bona-fide spent in that college after the age of 17 years, on proceeding to India, shall be accounted as time spent in India, in regard to offices, places, and employments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to hold, the salaries, perquisites, and emoluments whereof shall not exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds per annum.'

RANK OF CIVIL SERVANTS RETURNING TO INDIA AFTER FIVE YEARS'

ABSENCE IN EUROPE.

When and as often as any person having held any civil situation in India in the service of the said company, and having departed from India by leave of the Governor in Council, or Governor in Council, shall be restored to the said company's service after an absence of five years from the time of such departure;

such person from and after such restorations shall take rank and precedence only according to the time he shall have passed in the service of the said company at the period of his departure from India, and on his return to India. If any other civil servant or servants at the settlement to which he shall belong, shall then have passed a greater or the like length of time in the service of the said company as the person so restored had passed when he left India, the person so restored shall be placed and take rank immediately below such other civil servant or servants, any matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

SENIORITY.

The more recent provisions of the Acts 3 and 4 Will. IV, c. 85, S. 187.

So many of the said students in reference to those at the college at Haileybury as shall have a certificate from the said college of good conduct during the time of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to merit, in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list.

To the above may be added an article which has appeared in the 'East India Register' of recent date, 'The rank of students leaving the college is determined by the certificate of the principal such Rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India, which in six months after they are so ranked.

N. B.—The order of Rank is now settled by the hon'ble court and the Governments of India are informed by periodical communications specifying the names of Writers, the period passed after the age of seventeen, the date of the court's order and that of sailing for India, with a reference for Rank to the certificates held by the individuals respectively. These data however do not appear to indicate any change in the mode previously adopted of computing seniority by actual service with an allowance of time passed in college in England.

Temporary absence under the furlough rules does not interfere with the computation of original rank or seniority in the service, unless such absence be prolonged beyond five years; in which case restoration become necessary. Hence all the period of non-residence incidental to those rules or not exceeding five years at any one time is included in that of seniority.

Temporary absence from the presidency to which the officer belongs, with the express leave of the Government of India, limited by rule to two years is likewise included in the period of seniority, or so long as he may continue within the geographical limits of such leave. But any absence without such leave must be held prejudicial to rank as also every refusal to renew the term thereof.

Withdrawal from the service by a Civil Servant joining any mercantile concern or firm has been held a relinquishment, or surrender of the original as well as the local appointment, and all rank in the service ceases thence forward. Such surrender involves a necessity of formal Restoration by the authorities at Home. Upon such restoration the loss of rank would follow unless it be made express 'without prejudice' to it.

Suspension or removal from the service affects rank under the provisions of Act 53d of Geo. III. sec. 83, which enacted, that 'no restoration by the hon'ble court of any servant so suspended or removed by the authority of the presidencies and Governments in the East Indies, shall be valid or effectual without the approbation and consent of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India' Upon restoration, seniority would equally in this as in the preceding case be governed by the express terms of the order granting it.

The recall of a civil servant from India by a warrant under the sign manual being only revocable by another warrant of

Hon'ble court's order: No 3 of 1832, Genl. Dept. 15th Jan., 1833.

the sovereign; permission, (after such revocation) granted by the hon'ble court to 'return to India as a senior merchant' or without prejudice to past rank, was held a virtual resto-

ration to its general privilege.

Here it may be noted that by the act 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap 85, power has been vested in the hon'ble court to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the East India company, at their will and pleasure, with a

special reservation in favor of any officers appointed by her majesty's government who are not to be dismissed or removed without her majesty's approbation.

The transfer of a civil servant from one sister presidency to another (which has sometimes taken place under the old rules)

See Rule 3rd July. 1795, has given rank from the day of the first arrival, Genl. Dept. 1st Feb. 1807. of the season of his own appointment, and the same governs the case of a military officer who is appointed by a civil covenant.

The transfer of the civil servants of the late China and St. Helena establishments of the company was provided for by the act 3rd and 4th of the last reign, c. 85 Sec. 113, which enacted that a civil servant of the company employed in the factory of Canton, or in the Island of St. Helena shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment on the Indian territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding, if he had been a civil servant of such Presidency or on such Establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

The preliminary order of the hon'ble court bearing date the 27th December 1833, assigned to the China civil servants their rank on the Bengal Establishment, from the date of their respective first appointments, with certain specific allowances of time, to form their election upon the offer of transfer to the India service, the same being varied in some respects, according to the situation of the officers at the time, but not exceeding six months to all servants in China, from the date of this Government receiving the hon'ble court's despatch and the same periods, as respected servants in China, were to be considered part of the time of residence necessary to qualify them for 'annuities in the event of their accepting the transfer.' The present position of those servants who have done so, is that of the last of the season of their own appointments. The same principle was formerly applied to certain civil servants of the then Fort Marlbro' establishment, who were transferred to that of Madras, and by an express act of Parliament were directed to be considered the youngest of their respective ranks.

SPECIAL CASES CONNECTED WITH THE RULES ON RANK.

Rank of a civilian supposed to be wrongly stated.

Mr. A. B. represented to Government that the Secretary to the U. S. A. F. had made an error in regard to his standing in the service, and urged a claim to priority of opinion of taking the annuity over certain other civil servants in consequence. He was told that the rules of the Annuity Fund prescribed definitely that annuities should be tendered to members of the civil service in the order of rank as fixed in the lists received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors and contained in the Civil Auditor's books.

The rules of determining the method of computing the period of service is distinct from that which refers to rank, and though the period of service may have been completed under that rule before that of others standing higher in the gradation lists of rank, the latter would be entitled to take precedence, when both are alike qualified by standing and residence for the annuity.

Similar Case.

Mr. A. B. brought to notice a supposed mistake in regard to the position of his name in the gradation lists of the officers of civil service published in the Directories, and submitted a certificate granted by the Board of Examiners in Europe shewing his standing in the service and solicited that he might be restored to his rank. He was told that the circumstance represented by him would be brought to the notice of the Court of Directors as it was from the Honorable Court that the lists of relative rank of civil servants were received, and that the Governor of Bengal did not feel that he would be warranted in making any alteration in them without a special sanction.

Similar Case.

Mr. A. B. left Haileybury College in Dec. 1812, and signed his covenant at the E. I. House on the 24th March 1813, and arrived at Calcutta in November of that year, in the E. I. H. register of 1812, Mr. A. B. was entered as nominated for Bengal 12th Jan. 1810 and as transferred from the Madras nominations on 30th March, 1810. The rules in force fix the period of 25 years' service to commence

from the date of intimation of appointment, or from the date of covenant, whichever may be antecedent. By the Honorable Court's letter to the Government of Bengal, dated 1st April, 1814 rank was assigned to Mr A B as a writer of the season 1808-1809 whereas by the Honorable court's despatch of 15th March 1816 rank was assigned to Messrs C D and E F who retired on annuities of the season 1837-38 and who entered the college at the same time with Mr A. B but who in consequence of being implicated in a disturbance were sent out to India before the completion of their fourth term as writers of 1811-12.

By Para 3 of the H Court's letters dated 25th January 1813 intimation of the appointment of Mr G H (who proceeded to India in this same ship with Mr. A B) and of 20 other writers was conveyed to the Bengal Government and Mr G H, who signed his covenant subsequent to Mr A B retired on an annuity of 1837-38 the period of his service being calculated from the date of the Honorable Court's letter above mentioned.

Mr A B never having proceeded to England on Furlough completed his period of 22 years residence in India in Nov. 1836. At the end of 1837 he applied for one of the annuities available in 1837-38 on the favorable terms of value, and was told in reply that the date of intimation of his appointment as a writer 'not being traceable on the records of government, the period of his twenty five years service must be held to commence from the date of his covenant, viz. 24th March 1813.'

In consequence of this construction of the managers, which was subsequently upheld by the government of Bengal Mr A B was debarred from taking annuity before the 24th March 1843 by which period the available annuities of the season had been taken up (one of them by Mr F G who completed his 22 years actual residence on the 24th March 1838 only) and Mr A B was consequently deprived of an advantage to which he conceived he was justly entitled.

Mr A B urged that the circumstance of the intimation of his appointment 'not being traceable in the records of the Bengal government' was a matter which was entirely beyond his own control, and further that it was obvious he must have been appointed to the H Co's service at a period coinciding with, if not antecedent to Messrs C D and E F and those other servants to whom rank was assigned by the court of directors of a date one or two years subsequent to that assigned by the honorable court to him, Mr A B.

Mr A B compelled by ill health and other circumstances to embark for England on furlough and had no chance of obtaining an annuity of the season of 1838-9 the then supposed last year of the annuity on the favorable terms of quarter premium sanctioned by the honorable court, by reason of the large numbers of civil servants at the head of the list who it was understood had resolved to avail themselves of the six annuities of that season. Mr A B therefore prayed that the court would ascertain from their records the actual date of his appointment to their service, and (not permitting him to suffer so serious a loss as would be entailed by his being compelled to pay rs. 50 000 to secure the same advantages, which but for a contingency entirely beyond his own control, would have been his for a payment of 25 000 rs.) would be pleased to assign him an annuity out of the surplus funds or out of the one third annually carried to the credit of the court, on the favorable terms of quarter premium.

The home authorities found that Mr A B's appointment took place on the 29th January 1821 and that the fact ought to have been duly brought to the notice of the local government within a reasonable period of its occurrence, and in that case it should have been so, on a much earlier date than that borne by Mr A B's covenant.

Further that Mr A B ought to have been admitted to an annuity from the 29th January 1838, and should undoubtedly have been so admitted but from his being unfortunately deprived of the requisite means of proving his period of service. On that defect being remedied, the court of directors decided that Mr A. B might be permitted to purchase an annuity at a quarter value commencing from 1st May 1838, and he was admitted to an extra annuity.

The point relative to the possible conflicting claims of rank and service, did not appear to the honorable government to call for interposition, because it was expressly stated in the rules of the fund that the annuities should be tendered, to the subscribers according to their seniority.

Further the court of directors ruled that it was not necessary to disturb the rule by which the commencement of service is at present computed. If of the two documents, (the covenant and court's letter of notification,) upon which the decision rest, one only can be found, the question is to be decided by that

one, unless as in the case of Mr. A. B.'s evidence exists which supplies the place of the document which is wanting. In such cases the servant is to be restored to the advantages of which accidental circumstances have deprived him.

Mr. C. D. was appointed a writer at the same period as Mr. A. B. viz. the 29th January 1842, and under similar circumstances, his length of service must therefore be reckoned from that date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELAY OF AUDIT.

From a delay of audit of a case, loss was occasioned to the Government; it was ordered to be adopted as a rule of the government, and distinctly explained to the officers of account and audit that the home authorities would hold each officer upon whom the duty of causing audit devolved, responsible for every loss incurred in consequence of his neglect in needlessly delaying to have recourse to the means which were available to prevent such loss.

Officers in charge of treasuries are to forward along with the half-yearly reports on inefficient balances, a sufficient proof that the non-adjustment of such items has been occasioned by circumstances beyond their control. Should any one item appear in two successive statements without proof being furnished that an adjustment had been applied for, it will be deemed a culpable remissness on the part of such officer; and the amount of the item will be deducted from his salary without reference to his having been the disbursing officer or not.

TRANSFER RULES.

To C. TROWER, ESQUIRE, *Civil Auditor.*

SIR,—I am directed to transmit for your information and guidance the annexed copy of a letter to the address of the secretary to the *General Department.* government North Western Provinces from the General Department of the government of India with copy of the resolution of the president in council dated the 8th May 1839, and of the letter dated 20th ultimo from the civil auditor at Agra, on the subject of transfer of civil servants from one division of the Bengal presidency to the other, and the regulation of their allowances under the circumstances there explained.

Fort William, }
the 20th June 1840. }

I am, &c

(Sd) G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To J. THOMASON, ESQUIRE,

Secy. to the hon'ble the Lieut. Gov. for the North Western Provinces.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3rd of June, and its enclosure, from the civil auditor at *General Department.* Agra, relative to Mr. A. B. and the rule, regarding the transfer of civil servants from one division of the Bengal presidency to the other.

2. I am directed on this subject to refer the hon'ble the Lieut. Governor to the resolution of the president in council, dated 8th May 1819, of which a copy is annexed to the present letter, from which it will appear, that the transfer having been previously arranged between the two local governments, and allowed by the government of India; it takes place at the same time with the appointment of the servant to a situation in the division to which he is moved.

3. The civil auditor reckons the period allowed to join the new station, and passes the bill for such servant's salary accordingly. If the salary is of higher amount than the salary of the situation which he was left, he draws in the time allowed for travelling, out of the salary of his new appointment, a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

4. Servants of one division are not eligible for deputation duty in another except under special circumstances.

5. If in contemplation of permanent transfer the service of an officer from one division are obtained for employment in another before the vacancy of the appointment has taken place, as for instance, by the departure of the incumbent to Europe, the sanction of the government of India having been

previously obtained for his being so placed at the disposal of the local government to which he is not yet permanently attached, he will be considered thereto, but for a definite time, which may be extended if necessary, until by the vacancy of the appointment for which he is intended, he can be permanently transferred, when his perfect transfer and appointment will be simultaneously gazetted.

6. Pending this announcement, he will draw the salary of his appointment in the other division, and such deputation allowance in his new division as he is entitled to by the rules of the service, and his appointment would not be filled up till the permanent transfer was made and a new appointment assigned to him.

7. There is no reason why this rule should not be observed in all cases of transfer with a view to eventual appointment in a fixed situation of another division, such for instance as the case of Mr. C. D. last year, who was permitted on sick certificate to proceed to the North Western Provinces, and obtained employment there, first in an acting situation, and eventually in a fixed situation. In that case the appointment that Mr. C. D. held in the lower provinces having been filled up without reference to his exact position, it becomes necessary as a measure of just compensation, to permit him to draw an allowance equal to what he lost by the premature appointment of a successor to his late situation during the short period which intervened before he was appointed to another fixed situation in the North Western Provinces.

8. In the case of Mr. A. B. also on account of sick certificate, retained for employ in the lower provinces after his return from the Cape of Good Hope, the circumstances were special as provided in the rule above explained, but his appointment in Bundelcund has not been disposed of, Mr. A. B. having been recently appointed to a fixed situation in the lower provinces, will, from the date of that appointment (2nd of June) cease to have any connection with the North Western Provinces, or to derive any part of his salary thence.

9. The word 'returns' made use of in the order of the government of India of the 20th November last as quoted in the reference from Mr. Morland, the civil auditor at Agra, meant only to denote that Mr. A. B. when the separation of the jurisdiction took place, being the incumbent of an officer in the N. W. P. was annexed to that division of the Bengal presidency, and was by the order of the 20th November re-annexed to the lower provinces.

10. Mr. A. B.'s salary bills, a deputy collector of Bundelcund, are to be audited at Agra up to the date of his recent appointment to a fixed situation in Bengal, when his transfer to Bengal and separation from Agra were completed.

11. The necessary directions will be given thro' the government of Bengal to the civil auditor of Calcutta to conform to the suggestion contained in the 5th paragraph of Mr. civil auditor Morland's letter to you dated the 20th May, viz. to furnish the audit office at Agra with a monthly return of all bills passed in the audit office at Calcutta for the salary of civil servants attached to the N. W. P.'s absent at the Cape or elsewhere, or which, from any other cause, may have obtained audit below with the deductions on account of leave, subscriptions to Funds, &c.

12. With regard to para. 2d of Mr. Morland's letter it would not appear that the words placed at the disposal of the governor of Bengal, have any different sense from the words 'transferred to the Bengal presidency.' In public correspondence and notifications they have, it is believed, always been used indiscriminately. The gazette would always, in due time, inform the auditor when a transfer was completed by permanent appointment.

13. Assistants drawing everywhere equal allowance if transferred from one division to another should be considered as transferred altogether, and be charged to the division in which they are employed from the date of transfer.

14. If servants are allowed to exchange appointments for their own convenience they ought to forego salary between the time of quitting the old appointment and joining the new one, and be considered for that interval as servants out of employ.

I am, &c.

Fort William,

the 21st June, 1840.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL CONSULTATION, 8TH MAY, 1839.

Read a letter from the secretary to the government of Bengal, general department; No. 367, dated the 24th ultimo, forwarding the following letter on the subject of transfers of public officers from one division of the presidency to the other.

Letter from offg. secretary to the governor general North Western provinces, dated the 7th February last.

Ditto to ditto, dated the 20th ultimo.

Ditto from ditto, dated the 5th ultimo.

Resolution The president in council observing the difference of practice stated to prevail in the different divisions of the Bengal presidency, thinks that it will be expedient to provide by definite rule for cases of transfer of public officers from one division to the other.

His honor in council is of opinion that the servants of one division ought not to be considered eligible to fill situations on deputation in the other division except under special circumstances, which being stated to the government of India, the loan of the servants for the particular duty would, of course, be sanctioned.

His honor in council is further of opinion that the same rule ought to be established for all classes of servants, and that if the transfer of a servant be asked with a view to his being appointed to any particular office in another division, the transfer being made and notified in the gazette, the appointment to the office vacant should be ordinarily be made to take effect from the date of transfer, from which date the civil auditor and officers of account will reckon the period allowed to join the new station and pass the bills accordingly.

If an officer of one division be asked for, to fill a situation temporarily, preparatory to permanent appointment to be made when the incumbent shall after the usual period have embarked for Europe, or retired from the service, the circumstances being stated, the case may be brought under the first rule, and in lieu of a final transfer the officer will in such case be gazetted as authorized to proceed on duty for a definite time to the other division, preparatory to obtaining permanent employment there. At the end of the period mentioned, the salary of office in the division from which the officer has proceeded will cease, unless an extension be similar granted under orders from the government of India. A fresh order of final transfer will be necessary either at the close of the period or from any earlier date at which effect can be given to the appointment, which the officer is intended to find in the new division.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy to the Govt. of India.

(COPY No. 298.)

TO J THOMASON, ESQ.

Officiating Secretary to the Govt. North Western Provinces,

SIR,—I am under the necessity of troubling you with a reference relating to the existing doubts as to the intentions of government, *retransferring* Mr. A. B. to the Bengal presidency under the orders of the 18th November 1839.

2. The practice hitherto observed in the office has been to receive the orders of removal of civil servants from these provinces to the Bengal presidency in the following lights.

1st. When the orders state 'placed at the disposal of the governor of Bengal,' the removal is considered temporary.

2nd. If the orders expressly state 'transferred to the Bengal presidency,' it is looked upon as a permanent removal.

3rd. Mr. A. B.'s case would in my opinion appear to be special one. He is said to be 'retransferred to the Bengal presidency' never having to my knowledge been employed before in that division, and now he merely hold an officiating appointment there, and has submitted to me bills for audit for his salary as deputy collector of government customs at Bundelcund up to the end of the past month, from which it is evident that he still considers himself attached to these provinces.

4th. Under the above circumstances I have the honor to solicit that I may be favored with specific instructions how to act in the present instance, and in all future cases. I may perhaps be allowed to suggest that the word 'temporary employments, or placed temporarily at the disposal of,' be used when the individual does not vacate his permanent appointment in the division in which he may have been previously employed.

5th. Under the impression that, a reference to the government of India will be deemed expedient in the above matter, I have the honor to solicit that his honor the lieutenant governor will at the same time request instructions to be issued to the civil auditor at Calcutta, to furnish this office with a monthly return of all bills passed in his office for the salary of civil servants attached to the North Western provinces, absent at the Cape or elsewhere, or which from any other cause may have obtained audit below, with the deductions on account of leave, subscription to Funds, &c. This information is essentially necessary to allow of the Registers in my office being kept up complete for the whole period during absence at the Cape, whereas at present I am quite ignorant of what is passed or retrenched from the salary of such officers, as have their bills audited in Bengal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. MORLAND,

Civil Auditor N. W. P.

Civil Auditor's Office }
N. W. P. Agra, the
20th May, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS CONNECTED WITH LEAVE, &c. REJOINING, &c.

Any civil officer who may be absent from his station without leave, shall be considered to have forfeited the whole allowances of the office to which he stands appointed for the period of his unauthorised absence, unless the penalty be expressly remitted by government; and any officer exceeding his leave shall be held by the Civil Auditor to be absent without permission for the time of such excess.

Any officer leaving the limits of his jurisdiction, whether with or without the orders of government, shall be bound to report the circumstance to the Civil Auditor.

Any officer who may be removed from one station to another, shall in like manner report to the civil auditor the dates on which he may make over and receive charge; and the Civil Auditor is restricted from passing the bill of any officer appointed to a new office for the allowances belonging to such office (without the special orders of government) until he shall have received report of his having taken charge thereof.

Leave of absence, when solicited for the purpose of visiting any place on the continent of India, shall not be granted for a longer period than 6 months, but which will of course be extended at the discretion of government on due and sufficient cause being shown.

Any officer desiring to visit the presidency with the intention of making a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health or otherwise, shall be required distinctly to specify in his application the period of leave necessary for the first purpose, at the expiration of which, renewed leave shall be given for periods not exceeding one month, until he finally avails himself of the farther permission to

quit the presidency, on which occasion the vessel in which he embarks must be duly reported.

Any officer arriving at the presidency whether from the interior of the country or from abroad, shall report his arrival to the secretary to government in the department to which he belongs, as well as to the authority to which he may be immediately subject, if holding any office subordinate to any other.

Any officer returning to the presidency after having made a sea voyage, for the recovery of his health or otherwise, shall, unless the contrary is especially sanctioned by government, be required to rejoin his station within the time that may be prescribed for travelling to the station to which he stands appointed.

— • —

ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE AT ALLAHABAD—CREATION OF ACCOUNTANT, DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT AND CIVIL AUDITOR OF THE AGRA PRESIDENCY, COMBINATION OF THE DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF RESOURCES IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, WITH THE ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, ABOLITION OF SUPERINTENDENCY, &c., DATED DECEMBER 17, 1834.

—

The right honourable the governor general of India in council is pleased to order the following resolutions to be published for general information

RESOLVED—That, for the conduct of the departments of accountant under the government of Agra, there be established an accountant's office at Allahabad,* with which shall be combined the duties of the present Superintendent or superintendent of resources in the North Western Provinces, and all the details at present conducted for those provinces by the accountant in the revenue and judicial departments, and in the departments of customs at the presidency.

That the officer placed at the head of this office be denominated the accountant of the Agra presidency, and allowed a salary of 3,000 Rupees per mensem; that there be attached to the office a Deputy on a salary of 1,500 Rupees per mensem, the nomination and appointment to both offices to be in the governor† of Agra

That the office of Superintendent of Resources in the North Western Provinces be abolished, and the records and accounts with the establishment now entertained therein, be transferred to the accountant's office at Allahabad.

That the Deputy Accountants be also civil auditor for the Agra presidency, and that all charges in the revenue, judicial and custom's departments, and the charges of all other officers subject to the orders and authority of the governor of Agra, be submitted to the audit of the deputy accountant and auditor at Allahabad, the disbursements of political officers, chaplains and others not yet transferred to the control of the governor of Agra, will be audited, as theretofore, at the Bengal presidency.

That the accounts of all officers of the presidency of Agra be adjusted and made up in the office of the accountant at Allahabad, in like manner as the accounts of the Madras and Bombay governments are adjusted at those presidencies respectively. The transactions of Agra with the Bengal presidency will all pass through the offices of the respective accountants at the seats of government.

That there be transferred to the offices of accountant and audit for the Agra presidency such part of the establishments of the offices of account and audit

* Now both the Accountant and Civil Auditor are located at Agra.

† Now Lieutenant Governor.

at the Presidency as may be possible under the relief afforded by the removal of these branches of the existing business. It is expected that the Establishment so transferred, added to that of the Office of Superintendent of Resources, will suffice for the new Offices at Allahabad without incurring much farther charge on this account.

That the following arrangement of duties and modification in other respects be made of the offices of Account at the Presidency of Fort William so as to admit of the abolition of one substantial appointment in diminution of the expense attending the above arrangements

That the Accountant General conduct in person the duties of Military Accountant, and the Deputy Accountant General be Accountant in the Secret, Political, Legislative, Judicial, Revenue, General Financial, Commercial, Foreign, Customs, Salt, Opium, and Marine Departments

That the Civil Auditors' office at the Presidency continue on its present footing; and that it will be the duty of this officer to audit the civil charges of all Departments and of all officers subject to the Government of Bengal

NOTE — Late orders desire the training up of junior civil servant for the office of Auditor.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO CHINA SERVANTS.

Our Governor General of India in Council.

PARA 1. In reference to our Despatch dated the 27th of December, 1833, No 75, regarding the China Servants who may accept the offer of transfer to the civil establishment of India we think it right to state that it is not our intention to require from these servants as the condition of their remaining in the civil service, that they should pass the Examination in Native Languages which is required from Writers.

2 We have no doubt that the Gentlemen to whom we refer will use their exertions, and in many cases those specially of the juniors, successfully, to qualify themselves to hold any office under your Government, but there are some offices of importance in which a knowledge of the languages is not indispensable

London, 1st May, 1831

Resolved, that having taken into ~~Consideration the~~ ^{consideration the} situation in which the Members of the China Factory will be placed by the discontinuance of the company's trade, the following arrangement be adopted subject to the confirmation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, viz

That in virtue of the authority given by Section 113th of the Act of the 31 and 4th William IV, chapter 85 an offer of transfer to the civil establishment of India be made to each of the civil servants on the China establishment that such of those servants as shall accept that offer shall be entitled to annuities from the company of the amount allowed by the Civil Service Annuity Fund, viz £1000 provided that the aggregate residence abroad in the service as Members of the China Factory, and as India servants, shall not in any case be less than twenty two years and that in consideration of the present and prospective loss sustained by the China servants through the change of the scene of their service, the amount of fine and subscription which if they were Members of Civil Servants Annuity Fund, they would be called upon to pay on becoming annuitants be not required of them.

DEPARTURE FROM INDIA OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, GOVERNOR COUNCILLOR OR COMMANDER IN CHIEF, WITH INTENT TO RETURN TO EUROPE DEEMED A RESIGNATION, &c

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any Governor General, Governor, Councillor, or Commander in chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such governor general, councillor or commander in chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent, and that no act or declaration of any governor

general, governor, councillor, commander-in-chief, during his continuance in the presidency whereof he was governor general, governor, councillor, or commander-in-chief, except by some deed or instrument in writing under his hand and seal, delivered to the secretary in the public department of the same presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor general, or other officer respectively, shall cease from the day of his such departure, regulation or surrender, and that if any such governor general, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlements to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowance shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

FILLING UP VACANCIES IN THE CIVIL LINE.

LVII. And be it further enacted, that all vacancies happening in any of the offices, places or employments in the civil line of the company's service in India (being under the degree of councillor) shall be from time to time filled up and supplied from amongst the civil servants of the said company, belonging to the Presidency wherein such vacancies shall respectively happen, subject only to the restrictions in this act contained, and not otherwise (that is to say,) that in the filling up and supplying such vacancies, no office, place, or employment, the salary, perquisites, and employments whereof shall exceed one thousand five hundred pounds per annum, shall be conferred upon or granted to any of the said servants who shall have not been actually resident in India as a covenanted servant of the said company for the space of three years at least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy, and if the salary, perquisites and emoluments of any office, place, or employments, shall exceed three thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants who shall not have been actually resident in India in the said service for the space of nine years at the least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy; and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments of any office, place or employments, shall exceed three thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants who shall not have been actually resident in India in the said company's service for the space of nine years at the least in the whole; and if the salary, perquisites, and emoluments of any office, place, or employment shall exceed four thousand pounds per annum, the same shall not be granted to or conferred upon any of the said servants who shall not have been actually resident in India in the company's service for the space of twelve years at the least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy; and that all appointments, advancements and promotions which shall be made for supplying any such vacancies, other than as aforesaid, shall be null and void.

INDENTS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

The government of India are obliged before the 30th April of each year to send an indent of the probable number of the civilians that will be required in the third year from that in which the indent is prepared—in all the presidencies. To do this properly the secretary prepares a note and statements exhibiting, 1, a detailed list of the civil servants of the presidencies, 2, an abstract statement of offices, 3, the results compared with former years, 4, the proportion of junior to seniors, 5, the proportion of substantive appointments to acting, 6, a prospective review of circumstances that might affect the demand for juniors. The indents for the last few years have generally been,—For Bengal and Agra, 25, for Madras, 12, and for Bombay, 8.

PRIVATE TRADING.

Members of the Civil and Military services may become shareholders in the Universal Assurance Company, but it is not allowed that occupations of a private institution should interfere with the claims of the public service to the undivided attention of the company's servants, and they are 'positively interdicted' from taking any part in the management of U. A. Co.'s, or any other *similar company*.

EXCEPTIONS.

The above *interdict* does not apply to the Asiatic, the Agricultural, or other *such Societies*, which cannot be in any way looked upon as trading establishments.

SALE OF PROPERTY TO NATIVES.

19th September, 1837.

Civil Servants are allowed to sell private property to natives reporting the actual cost of the property to be sold to them, the name of the purchaser, his situation, and the price of the purchase money.

SALE OF PROPERTY TO NATIVE PRINCES.

31st October, 1821.

RESOLUTION.

Circumstances having recently come to the knowledge of Government which suggest the expediency of preventing sales of valuable property, from being made by the Civil and Military Officers of the Honorable company's service to foreign princes and chiefs, or to natives of rank or opulence residing under the protection of the British Government, without due intimation to Government through the principal local authorities, of the purposed sale and transfer of such property and the consideration to be received for it. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit in future all sales, purchases, and transfer, between the Civil and Military servants of Government and one hand and natives of the description above noticed on the other, of grounds, houses, boats, equipages, horses, elephants, plate, furniture, and generally, every description of private property exceeding the value of five thousand (5,000) Rupees, without the sanction of Government being previously obtained, under such penalties as the circumstances of each particular case of disobedience to these orders may demand.

The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of adverting to the Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 17th September 1831, and published in General Orders of the 18th of the same month, cautioning all Civil and Military Officers of Government against carrying on any communications with native princes and chiefs, or their wakeels, except through the channel of the Political Authorities.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Charges of corruption against civil servants are usually investigated in the presence of the accuser and accused, by Special Commissioners under the subjoined Regulation VIII of 1817, and a copy of the resolution ordering the investigation has been generally furnished to the accused.

Preamble.

Whereas by Section 7 Regulation XVII, 1813, the general control over the proceedings of all commissions constituted under the provisions of section 6, of that regulation, is vested

in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Board of Revenue, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Trade respectively. (according as the person accused may be under one or other of those authorities;) and whereas by Section 13 and 14 of the regulation aforesaid, it is provided that the Commissioner or Commissioners so appointed shall transmit to one or other of the said authorities, as the case may be, the whole of the proceedings held and documents received, together with a summary of the pleading and evidence, and his or their opinion on the case, and that the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or the Board to which the case may belong, submit the whole of the proceedings and documents received by them to the Governor General in Council, with their opinion whether any and what facts, charged against the party, appear to have been established; and whereas, on some occasions, an adherence to the above form of proceeding may be productive of serious delay, in the final determination of the case and of consequent distress to the accused party, as well as of inconvenience to the Public Service; the following rules have been enacted, in modification of the provisions above mentioned, and of such part of Section 15 of the Regulations aforesaid, as refers to the said provisions.

The control over the proceedings of the Commission appointed under Regulation XVII. 1813 by whom to be exercised.

2nd. Whenever a Special Commission shall be appointed under the provisions of Regulation XVII. 1813, for the investigation of charges exhibited against a public officer, the Governor General in Council will determine whether the Commission so appointed shall be placed under the control of any of the authorities above specified, in the manner prescribed in Sections 7, 13, and 14, of the Regulation aforesaid, or shall act immediately under the authority of Government; and all Commissions appointed as aforesaid, shall be guided by the instructions which they may receive in this behalf from the Governor General in Council.

The Commission, when instructed to act immediately, under the authority of Government, shall submit their proceedings directly to the Governor General in Council.

3rd. When the Commission shall be instructed to act immediately under the authority of Government, it shall submit directly to the Governor General in Council, (without the intervention of any of the authorities above specified,) the proceedings held, and documents received on the occasion, accompanied by translations of papers not in the English language, together with a summary of the pleadings and evidence, and their opinion on the merits of the case, in like manner as they are now required to submit the same to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and the Board of Revenue, Board of Commissioners, and Board of Trade respectively, and the Governor General in Council, after receiving the report and proceedings submitted by the Commissioners, will proceed in the case, in the same manner as if the said proceedings and the report had been submitted by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or one of the said Board; provided however that if, in any case, on consideration of the proceedings and report of the commissioners it shall appear to the Governor General in Council, necessary, that further evidence be taken, or that a further explanation be given by the commissioners, of their sentiments on any point connected with the case investigated by them, it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council to direct the commissioners accordingly, and the commissioners shall be authorized and required to take such further evidence as far as the same may be attainable, and to furnish such further explanation as may be required.

And to apply to Government for any instructions which they may require.

4th. When a commission may be instructed as aforesaid to act under the immediate authority of Government, such commission shall apply to Government for any instructions, which they may require in the execution of the duty entrusted to them, for which provisions may not have been expressly made by Regulation XVII. 1813, or any other Regulation; and the Governor General in Council will pass such order on the subject, as may appear consonant to the general principles of equity, and

most conducive to the purposes of substantial justice. And in any case in which any doubt or difficulty may arise in the conduct of the investigation, for which it may appear advisable to make provision by a general Regulation, the commissioners shall be competent to prepare the draft of Regulation for the purpose, and to submit it to the Governor General in Council for his consideration and orders.

Upon questions regarding the intent and meaning of any Regulations, the Commissioners to address themselves to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and to be guided by their determination.

The Commission in no case to consist of less than two persons one of whom to be selected from among the Officers in the Judicial Department.

persons, one whom at least shall, in all practicable cases, be selected from among the Officers in the Judicial Department of the service.

5th. Provided however, that in any case wherein the Commissioners shall entertain doubts of the intent and meaning of any provisions of the Regulations which are or may be in force, they shall submit the point to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut for their consideration, and shall be guided by the determination passed by that Court.

6th. Provided further, that whenever Government shall determine that the Commission to be appointed under the provisions of the Regulation above-mentioned, shall not be placed under the control of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Board of Revenue, the Board of Commissioners, or the Board of Trade, such Commission shall in no case consist of less than two

BORROWING, LENDING.

By Regulation XXXVIII. of 1793, covenanted servants of the company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the Revenue, are prohibited lending money to proprietors or farmers of land, dependent talookdars, under farmers, or ryots, or their sureties.

By Revenue C. O. of June 4, 1822, it is ruled that there is nothing more to be deprecated, than that the officers charged with the civil administration of the country should be under pecuniary obligations to zemindars, or other holders, or farmers of land, in the districts under their authority; the objection applies still more directly to such loans received from the Guardians of Wards, or the managers of their estates.

In this respect the practice of borrowing money is likely to prove much more hurtful to the public service, and injurious to the good names of the officers of Government, than that of the lending, against which the Rule of Regulation XXXVIII. 1793, is directed.

The Revenue C. O. of May 23, 1823, requires that no public servant shall employ, or appoint, or continue in office, any relative to whom, or to whose relative or dependant, he is, either directly or indirectly, indebted, without incurring, whenever the circumstances may be made known to his superiors, the most serious responsibility.

SALES TO NATIVES.

The Court of Directors having declared they will consider every officer highly culpable in being habitually concerned in Sales of 'horses, cattle, &c with zemindars who might be suitors in their Courts,' in as much as they infringe an expressed Regulation, and violate a solemn engagement.

RESOLUTION REGARDING NUZZERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL ORDERS TO OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2d June, 1829.

The right hon^{ble} the governor general in council having resolved to abolish the custom which prevails generally throughout the province subject to this

presidency, of natives presenting Nuzzurs in money, and trays of fruit, and other articles, on the occasion of their paying official or complimentary visits to public Functionaries in the service of the honorable company, it is hereby notified for the general information of all public officers under this presidency, that the custom in question is strictly prohibited from the date of the publication of this notice, and that it is the expectation of government that all public Functionaries will adopt every measure within their power to make this prohibition generally known, and obeyed, by all natives of whatever rank or degree with whom they have official or private intercourse.

In direction the abolition of the custom above referred to the governor general in council deems it due to the servants of the hon'ble company generally, to declare that the measure has not been adopted by government on the ground that it has been perverted to improper purposes by any public officer under government, but from the conviction that it subjects natives to useless, and frequently vexatious expence, and to extortion on the part of menial servants and departments. His Lordship in Council is indeed fully persuaded that the abolition of a practice open to such serious objections will be viewed with satisfaction by every officer in the hon'ble company's service.

In circulating this resolution to political officers it was stated that the prohibition relative to the acceptance of nuzzurs and presents of fruit, &c. was intended to apply to the cases of individuals who are subjects or dependents of the British government, and consequently under their control, and not to native princes and others to whom we have no right to issue a prohibitory order, for with regard to complementary presents of fruit from native princes, and others not subject to our authority the refusal might be offensive to their feelings, as contrary to established usage, but in as much as the practice can be discouraged without giving umbrage, the political officer were not to fail to act in the spirit of the resolution above quoted.

The resolution was circulated to all Revenue and Judicial officers and to the Army with a mere intimation, that it was for their information and guidance.

BORROWING ARTICLES FROM NATIVES OR OTHER PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS PROHIBITED.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 13th Nov. and 23d December, 1833.

Para 55. It was found that Mr. A. B. officiating commissioner of circuit had applied to a Zemindar for the gratuitous use of his budgerow which was to save him an expense of some hundred rupres. We entirely concur in the censure with you passed upon his conduct. Mr. A. B. we observe, made the following assertion: 'Borrowing boats and elephants is a circumstance of daily occurrence, and I may with safety assert I believe that there is not an officer in the service who has not done so.' If this representation be in any degree well founded, we desire that a practice which is not creditable to persons in public authority, and is in violation of the rules of our service, may be effectually put down.

On this it was ordered that the above should be circulated to the several commissioners for their information and for that of the officers subordinate to them.

THE MERIT-POSTERING ORDER AS AT PRESENT IN FORCE.

No. 2271.

Fort William, Judicial and Revenue Department, 20th December, 1836.

The periodical Reports on the official characters, qualifications, and conduct of all the covenanted officers of government in the judicial and revenue

department, called for under the resolutions of the right honorable the Governor General in Council, dated the 8th of January, 1834, having been discontinued, under the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, by the resolutions of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council dated the 27th of June last, and published in the *Gazette* of the 2d of July

** In obedience to the hon'ble Court's instructions it will be publicly notified that those reports shall hence forth be discontinued; but I am, at the same time, directed to state that his Lordship in council is strongly impressed with the expediency of adopting all methods short of the systematic personal reports which have been interdicted by the court for the purpose of bringing to notice the manner in which every public office is conducted, in order that Officers distinguished by merit may be brought forward and promoted, and that suitable notice may be taken of the conduct of those who are negligent and incapable.*

The right hon'ble the Governor of Fort William in Bengal is requested, therefore, in communication with the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces to prescribe to controlling authorities on the several Departments of Government, an improved system of reporting the results of administration, or to issue such other instructions as to His Lordship may seem best calculated to promote the object contemplated by the system now discontinued, namely, that the promotion of the service may be usefully and efficiently distributed and its discipline and spirit upheld.

following, it has become necessary, under the orders of the Supreme Government, cited in the margin,* to provide some method that shall not be open to the objections that have been urged against a system requiring superintending officer to prepare, at stated intervals, in analysis of the official characters of all the Officers under them; but that shall, nevertheless, be sufficiently effective for the objects which that system was organized to obtain, and of which the importance has been fully admitted.

Those objects are, firstly, the carrying into effect the principle, which has been specially enjoined, of 'enforcing responsibility in all superior functionaries for the incapacity or neglect, or wrongs committed by the civil servant under them; unless they are, as the cases may admit, either redressed, or reported to Government.' Secondly, the bringing to the knowledge of Government all instances of eminent merit and qualifications amongst its covenanted Officers of all ranks; so that the Government may be able, generally, to reward merit, to stimulate exertion and to secure to the public servants for vacant Offices the best qualifications, available.

The following Rules, in amendment of those already preserved for preparing reports of the results of administration, have accordingly been proposed by the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, in communication with the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and have been approved by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council; they are now promulgated for the information and guidance of all officers in the Judicial and Revenue Department subject to the Orders of the Governor.

In hearing appeals from the Zillah Courts, every Judge of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall note, as each case proceeds, any points that may strike him as affecting materially the character of the court below, and whenever, at the conclusion of an appeal, any Judge may be of opinion that the proceedings of such a court have been either remarkably well, or remarkably ill, conducted, it shall be his duty to make a note thereof of the consideration of the same, collectively, at their English sitting. The court will determine in what manner these notes may best be made available in the preparation of their annual report, for the expression of their collective opinion on the quality of the business performed by every Zillah Judge.

The court of *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut* is hereby required to make a Special Report on the subject of any *Zillah*, in which they may be of opinion that the state of civil business is such as to make it desirable for the sake of the public interests, that measures should be immediately taken to remedy the civil. In cases of less importance, it shall be the duty of the court to notice in their annual Report any serious defect which they may believe to exist in the administration of civil justice in any district under their Jurisdiction.

In addition to the number of cases decided by each *Zillah Judge*, the number of miscellaneous Judicial Orders passed by him, and the number of days employed in Session business, which information is now given in the annual Report of the court of *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*, that report shall in future show the number of appeals, Regular and Special, lodged against such Decisions and miscellaneous Orders, the result of all the appeal of a like nature from each Judge decided on during the course of each year, and the number of days in which each Judge sit for the transaction of civil business.

Corresponding information, with respect to the Proceedings of the several Session Judges, must be embodied in the annual Reports submitted to Government by the court of *Sudder Nizamut Adawlut* of the administration of criminal justice; and a corresponding method for laying the necessary information before that court collectively must be adopted.

It shall be the duty of the several commissioners of circuit to report, in their Half-yearly Police Returns, their opinions on the general efficiency of the Police of each District under their Superintendence, and on the manner in which the various business this Department has been performed by each of the Officers among whom it is distributed. It will also be the duty of each commissioner, to notice prominently in these Reports the extent to which the services of the Assistants to the Magistrates and joint Magistrates in his Division have been employed, and the consequences of such employment, in order that the application and abilities of the several Officers in the Junior grades of the Service may be brought distinctly under the view of the Governments.

It will be the duty of the *Sudder Board of Revenue*, immediately upon the close of every Bengal and Fuzily year, to submit to Government a statement of all outstanding arrears of Revenue in every Bengal or Fuzily District, with a note of the proportion per cent. which such arrears may bear to the *Jumma*, in each case, and to remark, where necessary, in what degree the result is attributable to the conduct of the Collector or Deputy Collector in each District.

Until the completion of all Resumption and Settlement business, the annual Division Reports required from the *Sudder Board of Revenue*, shewing the business that has been done in those Departments during the past years, and the plan of operations for the approaching cold season will necessarily be continued. In these Reports, as far as those particular duties are concerned, the *Sudder Board of Revenue* are hereby required to represent every case in which the conduct of the officers employed has been distinguished by zeal and discretion, or by the contrary faults; and to call upon the commissioners and collectors under them, to furnish them with all Statements of the allotment of work to their assistants, and with all the other materials that may be necessary to enable them satisfactorily to perform the duty above required of them.

It is hereby declared that it is duty of the *Sudder Courts* and Board of the Commissioners, of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors, and of the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, to report to their immediate superior every cases in which they may be of opinion that a covenanted Officer, subordinate to them decidedly disqualified to discharge efficiently the duties entrusted to him; and it is hereby notified to all such Functionaries that it is considered an essential part of their duty to make themselves acquainted with the manner in which their subordinate officers perform their duties; and that they themselves will be held responsible for any mischievous consequences that may result from any inefficiency, bad habits, or serious errors of conduct of those under them, that ought to have been known to them, unless they report the same for the information of their superiors.

In framing the rules which have been above prescribed, the right honorable the governor of Bengal has discharged the duty committed to him of improving, as far as possible, the established system for the control of the civil administration; for ensuring to efficiency its just reward; and protecting the public interests from the consequences of incapacity or neglect. But he cannot allow the opportunity of promulgating the rules to pass, without making known to the civil service in these provinces the high satisfaction with which since his arrival in India he has observed the zeal, the justice, and the success with which, with rare exceptions, they have applied themselves to the performance of their various and arduous functions. To their character and public spirit more than to the operation of any formal system of supervision and control, he looks for a perseverance in the same meritorious exertions, and for a maintenance of the same careful regard, in their important and often delicate trusts, alike to public and to individual rights.

CASUALTIES.

All casualties to be reported to the departments of government concerned.

CUSTODY OF EFFECTS OF ESTATES AND PUBLIC PROPERTY.

All government servants are called upon to take charge of the effects of deceased public officers, and all public property generally when without custody.

GAZETTING MILITARY-CIVIL.

All matters effecting military officers employed civilly are always communicated from the civil to the military department and where gazetting is necessary, the same appears in the orders of both departments.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges between servants of Bengal and Agra respectively may be sanctioned when the arrangements made for the exchange preliminarily by the parties concerned is unobjectionable in its nature; but application for transfer is not usually complied with except under special circumstances of which the government judges taking into consideration the merits of each particular case.

LAW OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT HOW TO BE CONSULTED.

No district officers should consult the law officers direct, or otherwise than through the government secretariat of the department under which they serve.

ASSAY MASTER'S RETIRING PENSION.

Assay masters and deputy assay masters are permitted to retire after 20 years service, including three years for the one furlough, the former upon £300 a year the pension of a superintending surgeon (but not subject like his to increase for longer service); and the latter upon £191 12, 6, the pension of a surgeon; and if compelled by ill health, duly certified, to quit India at an earlier period, the retiring allowance after ten years' service to be £200 a year for an assay master and £150 for the deputy.

RETENTION OF POLITICAL PRESENTS BY MILITARY OFFICERS.

* On a claim to retain the presents received from the Lahore Darbar by the party who accompanied Runjeet Sing's ashes to Hurdwar, it was observed that it was contrary to military usage and the established rules for officers and soldiers in the service of government to receive presents of such a nature.

KHELUT TO POLITICO-MEDICAL OFFICERS.

All Medical officers employed under orders of the political department for some weeks in attendance on the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, was presented on his departure from Lahore by that court with a Khelut and a cash Zeafut.

The question having arisen as to whether under the general prohibition against the retention of such public officers they could be kept in this instance, the governor general decided that both the Khe'ut and the amount balance of cash that had been tendered as a Zeafut might be retained by the medical officer in question, not a political present, but as a fee for medical attendance; as the chances were that had he been at his own station he would have been gaining fees to the same amount for family medical attendance.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE.

An assistant at the political Residency of Indore drew a bill for deputation allowance for settling disputed boundary claims of Holkar, Scindia, and the Powar estates.

This bill was returned by the civil auditor on the ground that the claim was not founded on the requisite authority of government for the charge.

The bill was passed, but the government remarked that officers on deputation were entitled to extra allowance, only when such deputation had the sanction of government.

2D ASSISTANT INDORE.

The 2d assistant to the resident at Indore having claimed his military pay and allowances in addition to the salary of his civil appointment, such claim was declared inadmissible, in consequence of the rule established under the orders of the hon'ble court prohibiting the same, and it was ruled that he could draw only the salary of 2d assistant, viz. a consolidated one of Rs. 10-15-6, $\frac{3}{4}$ th chargeable to the opium; and $\frac{1}{4}$ to the political department, after deduction of military allowances.

TENTAGE ON POLITICAL DEPUTATION.

On a claim of Capt. A. B. to compensation for loss in tents sustained by him when deputed with the ashes of Maharaja Ranjeet Sing to Hurdwar, it was observed that as Capt. A. B. enjoyed an allowance for tentage under the regulation of government, his application for re-imbursement on account of wear and tear of tents could not be admitted.

His extra carriage expenses were however passed to Captain A. B.

OFFICE RENT.

The O. P. A. at ——— having solicited the sanction of government to a charge of 80 Rs as office rent for conducting the duties of the agency at A. B. during the unhealthy season at C. D. it was observed in reply that government allowed Captain ——— to take up his residence at a distance from the Court to which he was accredited for reasons of a personal nature, viz. the great personal risk of a residence at the unhealthy station of C. D. during certain parts of the year without his being subjected to any diminution of allowances; and that the government must not be charged with extra expenses on account of office arrangement under such circumstances.

A P P E N D I X.

P A R T IV.

King's Regulations, &c.

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Full price of commissions.		Difference in value between the several commissions in succession.		Difference in value between full and half-pay.		
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Life Guards</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	7250	0	19	0			
Major.....	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain.....	3500	0	1715	0			
Lieutenant.....	1785	0	525	0			
Cornet.....	1260	0					
<i>Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	7250	0	19	0			
Major.....	5350	0	1850	0			
Captain.....	3500	0	1900	0			
Lieutenant.....	1600	0	400	0			
Cornet.....	1200	0					
<i>Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	6175	0	1600	0	1533	0	0
Major.....	4575	0	1350	0	552	0	0
Captain.....	3 25	0	2035	0	1034	3	4
Lieutenant.....	1190	0	350	0	632	13	4
Cornet.....	840	0			300	0	0
<i>Foot Guards.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	9000	0	700	0			
Major, with rank of Colonel.....	8300	0	3500	3			
Captain, with rank of Lieut.-Col....	4800	0	2750	0			
Lieutenant, with rank of Captain..	2050	0	850	0			
Ensign, with rank of Lieutenant..	1200	0					
<i>Regiments of the Line.</i>							
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	4500	0	1300	0	1314	0	0
Major.....	3200	0	1400	0	949	0	0
Captain.....	1800	0	1100	0	511	0	0
Lieutenant.....	700	0	250	0	365	0	0
Ensign.....	450	0			150	0	0
<i>Fusiliers and Rifle Corps.</i>							
1st Lieutenant.....	700	0	200	0	365	0	0
2d Lieutenant.....	500	0			200	0	0

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Commissary General.....	4	14	11
Deputy Commissary General.....	1	8	3
Assistant Commissary General.....	0	14	6
Deputy ditto.....	0	9	6

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director General, 2,000 <i>l.</i> per Annum.			
Principal Inspector, 1,200 <i>l.</i> per Annum.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Inspector of Hospitals 1st.....	1	16	0
Ditto ditto, 2nd.	1	18	0
Ditto ditto 3rd.....	2	0	0
Deputy ditto.....	1	3	9
Physician.....	0	19	0
Surgeon.....	0	14	3
Ditto after 20 years' service.....	0	18	10
Surgeon of a Reg. Dist.....	0	10	0
Assistant Surgeon.....	0	7	6
Purveyor of Hospitals.....	0	19	0
Deputy ditto	0	9	6
Apothecary.....	0	9	6
Hospital Assistant.....	0	6	9
Ditto abroad.....	0	7	6
Disp. of Med. and Purv. Clerk, each.....	0	5	0
Ditto ditto abroad.....	0	6	0

SCALE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATION.

<i>Ranks.</i>	<i>Rates of Pension.</i>	<i>Ranks.</i>	<i>Rates of Pensions.</i>
Field Marshall; General or Lieut-Gen. Commanding in Chief at the time.	To be specially considered.	*Sec. to Comm. of Forces	
Lieutenant-General.		*Aide-de-camp.	
Major-General; or Brigadier General commanding a Brigade.....	£ 400	*Major of Brigade..	£ 100
Colonel.	350	Assistant Commissary Genl.	
Lieutenant-Colonel.....		*Judge Advocate	20
*Adjutant General	300	Chaplain.	
*Quarter-Master General..		Pay-master.	50
*Deputy Adj. Gen. if Chief of the Department....	250	Physician.....	
Deputy Quarter master General if ditto.....		Surgeon, staff or regimental	
Inspector of Hospitals.....	200	Purveyor.	
Major Commanding.....		Lieutenant.	50
Major.....	100	Adjutant.	
*Dep. Adjutant General..		Assistant Surgeon.	
*Dep. Quar. master Genl.		Cornet.	
*Dep. Insp. of Hospitals..		Ensign.	
Captain		Second Lieutenant, ...	
*Assistant Adjutant Genl.		Volunteer, classing as Cornet or Ensign.	
*Deputy ditto.....		Regimental Quarter master	
*Asst. Quar. master Genl.		Apothecary.	
*Deputy ditto.....		Hospital assistants.	
		Veterinary Surgeon.....	
		Deputy Purveyor.....	

the officers marked thus* to have the allowance according to their army rank, if they prefer it.

(NOT BREVET.)

REGIMENTAL RANK.	OLD RATE.		NEW RATE.	
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Colonel.....	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 15 6	0 14 6
Lieutenant-colonel.....	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 12 6	0 11 0
Major.....	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 9 6
Captain.....	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 7 0
Lieutenant of Foot Guards.....	.....	0 3 11	.....	.....
Lieutenant.....	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 4 8	0 4 0
Ditto, above seven years' standing...	.....	.....	.....	0 4 6
Cornet, 2d Lieutenant or Ensign....	0 2 6	0 1 10	0 3 6	0 3 0
Pay-master.....	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	.....
Adjutant.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	.....
Ditto, red, since 1802....	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	.....
Quarter master.....	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
Surgeon, or staff surgeon....	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Asst. surgeon, or staff asst surgeon..	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Veterinary surgeon.....	0 3 6	.....	0 4 0	.....

N. B.—Lieut. and Capt. of the Foot Guards 7s.—Ensigns and Lieut. 4s.

STAFF.—Commissary Genl. 20s. 3d. Dep. do. 14s. 8d. Assistant do. 7s. 4d. Dep. do. 4s. 11d. Inspector of Hospitals, 20s. Dep. do. 12s. 6d. Do. after 20 years' service, 15s. Physician 10s. Surgeon on the Staff or of a Regt. after 20 years' service, if ill health, 10s. After 30 years' service, 15s. Surg. of a Rec. Dis. 5s. Assistant Surgeon, 4s. Apothecary, 5s. After 20 years' service 7s. 6d. Hospital Assistant 2s. Purveyor, 10s. Deputy do. 5s. Vet. Surgeon, after 3 years' service, 4s. 6d.—ten, 5s. 6d.—twenty, 7s.—and thirty years' service 12s. but liable to variation. Chaplain to the Forces 5s. (*liable to the variation.*)

The increased Rate of Half Pay is granted to all Officers placed upon Half Pay since the 25th June, 1814, and to those placed upon half pay from the year 1799, to the 25th June 1814, in consequence of wounds or infirmities contracted on service.

Both Rates of half pay are paid quarterly, without deduction at the Pay Office at Whitehall.

FEE PAYABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Army.	Life Gds.	Horse Guards.	Dragoon Guards & dragoons.	Foot Guards.	Foot, staff C. & Wag Tr.
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Field Marshall.	37 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	22 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieut General..	17 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General..	12 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel.....	11 5 6	12 9 6	12 19 6	12 7 6	12 15 6	11 5 6
Lieut.col.Comdt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 6 6
Lieut. Colonel..	10 6 6	11 6 6	11 6 6	10 13 6	11 1 6	9 18 6
Major comdt...	.....	.....	.....	10 13 6	.....	10 2 6
Major, ...	10 2 6	10 16 6	10 18 6	10 5 6	11 13 6	9 14 6
Captain. ....	.....	9 16 6	10 7 6	9 15 6	9 17 6	9 4 6
Lieutenant ....	.....	8 6 6	8 14 6	8 2 6	9 0 2	6 13 10
Second ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 11 10
Cornet or Ensign	.....	1 0 6	6 12 6	6 0 6	4 16 2	4 11 10
Paymaster ....	.....	.....	.....	10 2 6	.....	10 2 6
Adjutant .....	.....	8 6 6	5 14 6	4 14 6	4 12 6	4 12 6
Adj.t.with rank } of Lieut. .. }	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0	.....	9 9 4
Adj. with rank } of Cornet, 2d }	.....	10 12 0	9 12 0	8 12 0	.....	7 8 0
Lieut.orEnsign }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter Master	.....	6 1 6	6 1 6	5 0 6	4 13 10	4 13 10
Surgeon Major.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 4 6	.....
Surgeon....	.....	5 7 2	5 7 2	5 7 2	5 7 2	5 7 2
Assistant ditto	.....	4 19 6	4 19 6	4 19 6	4 19 6	4 19 6
Veterinary do...	.....	5 0 0	5 0 6	5 0 6	.....	.....
Solicitor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 0 6	.....
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Commander of the Forces..	20 19 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General.....	11 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy do.....*	9 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter Master General....	10 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy do.....	9 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insp. Field officer of Militia	10 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commissary General	15 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy do.....	11 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant do.....	10 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy do. do.....	5 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paymaster of District	10 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjut. with rank of Lieut..	7 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjut. having already rank.	5 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Adjut. of Militia	6 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort or Town Maj.orTown Adj.	7 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Director of General Hospitals	21 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector of Hospitals	12 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy Inspector of	11 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy by Brevet	11 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physician.....	10 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon to the Forces.....	10 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant do.....	5 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surg. of a Rec. District....	9 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purveyor,.....	10 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy do	9 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain to the Forces.....	10 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

"An officer obtaining a commission in any corps of cavalry or infantry of the line, or fencible corps, is to be charged with the fees thereof by the regimental or district Paymaster, or by the Agent, accordingly as he shall commence receiving the pay of his new appointment from the one or the other. Where the fees, or a proportion thereof, shall have been received by the Paymaster, *he is immediately to remit the same to the Agent.*

"Should the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the officer's pay shall have been first issued, cease to issue the same previously to the payment of the full amount of the said fees, he is immediately to signify what proportion thereof shall have remained unpaid, to the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the officer's pay is likely to be issued in future; who is to receive the same accordingly, and to remit it to the agent, by whom the fees shall have been paid."

—Vide collection of Regulations dated War Office, 25th April, 1807 page 162.

N. B.—The Regulation also applies to *Brevet* commissions.

ANNUAL PENSION ROYAL POUNTY AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES
Granted to the families of deceased officers of the Land Forces as established by the Acts of 17th June 1906

Rank of the officer	Pension to widow		To widow in lieu of ordinary pension		To mother or sister		To the least immediate relative		The Aggregate amount of the allowances granted to the family of any one officer in no case to exceed	
	£	s	Of an officer dying in action or execution of his duty within six months	Of an officer dying in action or execution of his duty within six months	Of an officer dying in action or execution of his duty within six months	Of an officer dying in action or execution of his duty within six months	Of an officer dying in action or execution of his duty within six months	Of an officer dying in action or execution of his duty within six months	Of an officer dying in action or execution of his duty within six months	Of an officer dying in action or execution of his duty within six months
General	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Colonel	80	0	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Lieutenant Colonel	60	0	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Captain	40	0	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Lieutenant	30	0	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Major	20	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Quartermaster	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Adjutant	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Surgeon	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Medical Officer	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pharmacist	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Chaplain	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other staff or Garrison Officers a cord	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
ing to the Regimental Commission	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
whom they held when placed on half	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
pay	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Commissioner Department of	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Commissioner General	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Deputy Commissioner General	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Ditto after 10 years been three years	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
on Full Pay	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Assistant Commissioner General	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dep Assistant Commissioner Gen	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

N.B.—The Payments are made quarterly at the Pay Office Whitehall and those of the Commissariat Department at the Treasury Chambers Whitehall

* According to the circumstances of the case

HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY—REGIMENTAL PAY.

	Life Guards.		Horse Guards.		Foot Guards.		Dr. Gds and Dr.	H Wag Train.	Foot.	R. Staff Corps.	Royal Artillery.		Royal Eng.	Royal Marines.	Militia and Fencib.
	Subsistence per diem nett.	Gross pay and allowance per diem as borne on the establishment.	Subsistence per diem nett.	Gross pay and allowance per diem as borne on the establishment.	Subsistence per diem nett.	Gross pay and allowance per diem as borne on the establishment.					Marching and Invalid Battalion.	Horse Brigade.			
Colonel Commandant	1 7 0	1 16 0	1 11 0	2 1 0	1 10 0	1 19 0	1 12 10	1 12 10	1 2 6	1 12 10	2 14 9½	3 0 0	2 14 9½	2 5 0	1 2 6
Colonel	1 3 3	1 11 0	1 2 6	1 9 6	1 1 6	1 8 6	1 3 0	1 12 10	0 17 0	1 3 0	1 6 3	1 12 0	1 6 3	1 17 10	0 15 10
Lieut.-Colonel	0 10 6	1 6 0	1 7 6	1 7 0	0 18 6	1 4 6	0 19 3	0 18 0	0 16 0	0 19 3	0 16 11	1 2 11	0 16 11	0 16 0	0 14 1
Major	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 16 6	1 1 6	0 12 0	1 16 6	0 14 7	0 12 6	0 11 7	0 13 5	0 11 1	0 16 1	0 11 1	0 10 6	0 10 6
Do having higher Rank by Brevet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 14 6	0 13 7	..	0 13 1	0 18 1	0 13 1	0 12 6	..
Lieutenant	0 8 3	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 15 0	0 6 0	0 7 10	0 9 0	0 8 6	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 6 10	0 9 10	0 6 10	0 6 6	0 6 6
Do above 7 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 6	0 6 6	..	0 7 10	0 9 10	0 7 10	0 7 6	..
Captain, Ensign, and 2d Lt.	0 7 3	0 8 6	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 1 6	0 5 10	0 8 0	0 7 3	0 5 3	0 8 0	0 5 7	..	0 5 7	0 5 3	0 5 3
Paymaster	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 8 16	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 6 6
Adjutant	0 4 9	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 8 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 8 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 8	0 6 0
Quartermaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burton Major	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	1 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	..	..	..	..
Battalion Surgeon	0 9 8	0 8 6	0 8 6	1 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	..	..	..	..
Assistant Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgeon's Mate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These rates include 2s. a day for a horse.

† In addition to pay as 1st Lieutenant.

‡ Including Pay as Subaltern

§ If holding another appointment in the Regt; if otherwise 5s per diem.

* These rates include 2s. a day for a horse.

† In addition to pay as 1st Lieutenant.

‡ Including Pay as subaltern

§ If holding another appointment in the Regt; if otherwise ½s per diem.

MEM.—Regimental Surgeons of the Line, those of the Royal Artillery, and Vet. Surgeons, after certain periods of service, receive the following Rates of Pay, viz.

	s.	d.
Surgeons of the Line, and Royal Artillery	10	per diem.
After 3 years' service	10	do.
— 10 do.	12	do.
— 20 do.	15	do.

Veterinary Surgeons.

STUDENTS AT THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

1. A candidate for admission to the senior department of the college must be a commissioned officer in the army, and must have completed the *twenty-first* year of his age; *he must have actually served as a commissioned officer with his regiment for three years abroad, or four years at home, unless he should have been reduced to half-pay before the completion of each period, when his claim will be considered.*

2. His application is to be addressed to the governor of the college, and be supported by satisfactory testimonials as to character and conduct; as likewise of his being well grounded in the duties of the particular branch of service to which he belongs.

3. These testimonials must be from the officer commanding the regiment in which he is serving, or, if on half-pay from an officer of rank in the service.

4. It is recommended that every officer previously to his admission should make himself master of the elements of plain geometry; his thorough acquaintance with common arithmetic, is, of course, presumed and excepted.

All the students will have the free use, under such regulations as the Governor may deem necessary, of the books, maps and plans in the college library.

5. The time allowed for the course of education at the senior department is two years from the date of the admission of each officer, unless he has been educated at the junior department, in which case the period allowed is one year and a half.

6. At the close of every half-year of residence the student is required to undergo an examination in progressive proportions of the course of instruction; when, if he be found not to have made the advancement required in the six months, he will be recommended to join his regiment without waiting for the period allowed for the completion of the course.

7. Officers performing the required course of studies, are, at the close of their residence, presented with certificates of their qualifications from the commissioners of the college according to the degree of proficiency and talent evinced at the public examination.

8. The number of students in the senior department is at present limited to fifteen.

9. Each student pays into the funds of the college such sum annually as has been previously determined by the Board of Commissioners.

10. The annual subscription at present is thirty guineas.

11. Every officer, on becoming a student, is required to subscribe two guineas to the College Library Fund.

12. Quarters are provided for the officers of the senior department, at the college. And forage money for one horse (under the authority of the collegiate Board) is allowed to such as have made sufficient progress in their studies to qualify them for sketching in the field.

13. Every officer studying at the senior department is required to wear his uniform with the same strictness as if on duty with his regiment.

14. In case any officer belonging to the senior department conducts himself in such manner as may appear to be at all detrimental to the institution, or setting out a bad example to the young gentlemen of the junior department, either by want of application or in other respects, a report upon his conduct will be transmitted by the Governor to the Adjutant General, with a view to his being withdrawn from the institution.

15 Regimental officers on full pay, who obtain permission to become students at the senior department of the Royal Military College, or to be reported in the regimental returns in the column of "officers absent on duty" for the period during which they remain at the College.

SETTLERS IN THE COLONIES.

No. 456, GENERAL ORDERS,—*Horse Guards, 24th August, 187.*

His Majesty being desirous of holding out further encouragements to officers on half pay, to become settlers in New South Wales [and Van Diemen's Land, has been pleased, in reference to the General Orders of the 8th June, 1826, and 19th May 1827, to command that the following additional inducements shall be promulgated to the army, for the information of those officers who may be disposed to avail themselves of the benefit of this arrangement.

All officers on half-pay, who purchased and were reduced, whatever may have been the period of their service, or officers on half-pay who did not purchase, but who, after having served twenty years, half of which on full pay, have been reduced, or have retired to half-pay on account of wounds or impaired health shall be exempted from that part of the regulation contained in the General Order of the 8th June, 1826, which requires the officer to relinquish one-third of the value of his commission to the Crown, and shall be allowed to receive the full value of such commission, in the same manner as officers on full pay, who having purchased the commissions, or having served twenty years, are desirous of selling out for the same object.

His Majesty has further been pleased to command, that this advantage shall be extended to officers of all ranks, whether on full pay, or retired full pay or half-pay, but that in the two latter classes all sales shall be subjected to the conditions and restrictions established by the General Order of the 2d May, 1825 notwithstanding that a large portion of the officers on half-pay would be excluded thereby from sale, and in order that the government may have full security for the appropriation of the sums produced by the sale of commissions to the intended purpose, it is His Majesty's command that the agent to whom the purchase money be paid, shall be instructed to retain in his hands one-third of the amount in each case, to be paid to the officers who propose to emigrate, and who shall have obtained permission to dispose of his commission, or his half-pay, with that view, upon his producing to the agent a certificate, signed by the master of the vessel, that he has engaged his passage on board such vessel for the purpose of proceeding direct to the colony.

By His Majesty's command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 647,

War—Office, 21st November, 1828.

SIR,—The King having been graciously pleased to direct that the several rules and orders under which pensions and allowances are granted, on account of wounds received in actions, should be consolidated and amended that the certain additional regulations relative thereto, shall be established, I have the honour to transmit for the information and guidance of the officers under your command, a copy of the amended regulations, and have the satisfaction to acquaint you that His Majesty has directed, that in all cases in which officers now on the pension list shall, during periods of not less than five years, have

been in receipt of pensions for wounds *received in action*, they shall in future enjoy their pensions without being subject to the inconvenience of personally appearing from time to time before the Army Medical Board.

I have, &c.

HENRY HARDINGE.

Officers commanding

Regiment of

6244.

I

Warrant regulating the grant of pensions and allowances to officers of the land forces for wounds received in action.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we think it expedient to consolidate and amend the several rules and orders under which pensions and allowances are granted on account of wounds received in action, by officers of our land forces, and to establish certain additional regulations, relative thereto; our will and pleasure is, that, from and after the date hereof, the regulation annexed to this our warrant, shall be the sole on this head; and that the cases in which pensions and allowances may be recommended to us to be granted to officers, shall be limited to wounds injuries received in action, and shall be established by the production of such certificates reports of Medical Boards, as shall be required by our secretary at War.

Given at our court at Windsor, this 14th day of November, in the tenth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

HENRY HARDINGE.

REGULATION.

1st,—If an officer shall receive a wound in action, which shall occasion the loss of an eye or a limb, or the total use of a limb, or limbs, or shall receive bodily injury fully equal to the loss of a limb, he may be eligible, to receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the regimental rank, of staff appointment, held by him at the time he was wounded.

2nd,—If an officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by a Board of army medical officers, assembled by order of the secretary at war, that such officer has, in consequence of his wound, lost a limb or an eye, or has totally lost the use of the limb, or that he has sustained a severe injury in action, fully equal in every respect to the loss of the limb, he may be recommended to His Majesty for a pension at the rate fixed in the annexed scale for the rank held by him when he was wounded, and commencing one year after the wound was received; the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examinations before the Military Medical Board.

3rd.—If the officer shall have lost more than one limb or eye, he may be recommended for pension for each limb or eye so lost in action.

4th,—If the wound received by an officer in action shall be so severe, in its permanent effects, as to be nearly equal but not fully equal to the loss of a limb, such officer may be recommended for a gratuity of eighteen months' full pay of his regimental rank, or staff appointment, held by him when wounded; in which case no pension shall at any subsequent time be granted to him under this regulation.

5th,—If any wound received in action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in its permanent effects not equal to the loss of a limb, the officer receiving such wound may, in consideration of the expence attending the cure thereof, receive a gratuity, varying according to the nature of the case, of from three to twelve months' full pay of the regimental rank, of staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

6th,—If an officer shall have held a pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years, and shall have been examined twice at the least, before a Board of Army Medical Officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such pension; but if the officer, before the expiration of the term of five years, shall have so far recovered that this wound for injury is not fully equal to the loss of a limb then he shall cease to receive such pension, and shall have a gratuity of full pay according to the degree of his injury, as laid down in article 5.

7th,—If within the period of five years after a wound has been received, an officer does not apply for a pension, or applying for it, the wound shall not have been proved to be fully and permanently equal to the loss of a limb, such officers claim to a pension shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

8th,—No gratuity or allowance for any wound shall be granted after the lapse of five years from the time the wound was received.

9th,—No pension for the loss of one eye, from a wound received in action, shall be granted, unless the actual loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound was received, and be solely attributable to such wound.

10th,—As a general rule, the pension shall be granted according to regimental ranks; but in cases in which officers with Brevet rank shall have been employed at the time they were wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their regimental commissions the pension shall be given according to the Brevet rank.

11th,—These pensions being granted as a compensation for the permanent disability sustained by wounds received in action, may be held together with any other pay and allowance to which an officer may be intitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

HENRY HARDINGE.

PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT COLONELS, OF REGIMENTS.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas it has been represented to us, that the general officers in our army who are not Colonels of regiments, have not been sufficiently provided for by our warrant of 22d July, 1831; our will and pleasure is, that the pay of all general officers in our army, who, under the fourth regulation of the warrant before referred to, are entitled to receive the full pay of their last regimental commission, shall from the 1st April last inclusive, be made up to the rate of four hundred pounds per annum.

Given at our court at St. James's this 28th day of May, 1835, in the fifth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

HOWICK,

ORDER AGAINST DRAWING BAYONETS.

General Order, Horse Guards, 18th June, 1835, No. 520.

Some cases having lately occurred, in which soldiers have drawn their bayonets upon each other, and also upon other persons who happened to come in contact with them, whilst quarrelling in the streets and in public houses. The General-commanding-in-chief desires, that the soldiers of the army may be reminded, that they are armed for the protection of their King and country, and for the support and execution of the laws, when *lawfully* called out for these purposes; that they wear their side arms as an honourable distinction of the profession to which they belong; that they are not to use them in private broils, or even for their own personal defence upon such occasions; and that it is the duty of the soldiers to avoid resorting to places in which such broils are likely to take place, more particularly when dressed as soldiers with their side arms.

The General-commanding-in-chief is determined to put an effectual stop to so dangerous and disgraceful an offence, by the punishment and degradation of every soldier who shall hereafter be convicted of it.

To this end LORD HILL desires that the commanding officer of regimental depots, will bring into summary trial, for unsoldier-like and disgraceful conduct, every man who shall be reported to have drawn, or attempted to draw, his bayonet for the purpose of using it against another person in any case of dispute, affray, or interference.

His Lordship further desires, that every soldier convicted before a court-martial of having used, or attempted to use, his side arms in any of the cases herein contemplated, may, in addition to the punishment awarded by the court, be degraded on the public parade, in front of the regiment or depot to which he belongs, by being there stripped of his bayonet, and bayonet belt, and proclaimed by the commanding officer as a man unworthy to be entrusted with the care of his bayonet, except in the ranks, under the view and command of his officer.

In all such cases, the offender shall be stripped of his side arms by the pioneers, in order to enhance his degradation. He who is thus degraded shall not be suffered to wear his bayonet or bayonet belt except upon duty, for one year from that date of his degradation; during which time he shall be denied every indulgence to which the good soldier is entitled, and shall march to church, in the ranks, with side arms. His name shall, moreover, be posted upon some conspicuous place in the barrack room of the company to which he belongs, on the barrack gate, and on doors of the guard house, and canteen.

The General-Commanding-in-chief feels confident, that these measures will, with the zealous co-operation of all classes of officers and the vigilance of the Non-commissioned officers, soon rescue the army from the stigma which a few unworthy individuals would attach to it, by resorting to a base and unmanly expedient, heretofore unknown amongst British soldiers.

By command of the Right Honourable the General commanding-in-chief,

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant General,

APPENDIX.

PART V.

AN ABRIDGED CODE OF STANDING ORDERS REGARDING MILITARY STAFF OFFICERS.

SECT. I.—STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Augmentation of.—‘We further direct, that no increase be made to the existing salaries of any Staff Officers without our previous approbation; and we take this opportunity of apprizing you of our fixed determination to order the refund of all salaries and allowances which do not meet with our concurrence; and we desire that this, our intention, may be made known to any officer, or other person to whom you may grant any allowance dependant upon our sanction, so that the individual may be aware that he is liable to be called on to refund whatever sums he may receive, under such circumstances, in case of the allowance not being approved of by the authorities at home.—Para. 219, letter C. of date 16th June 1815.—G. O. G. G. 20th February 1816.

General Officers on leave.—The following paragraph (5) of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 54, dated 31st August 1836, is published for general information.

Letter dated 15th August 1835. }

With reference to Court's orders to Madras of 5th August 1834 (a copy of which was forwarded as applicable to Bengal in Court's letter of 11th February 1835) regarding the allowances of General Officers on the staff, while absent from their divisions on leave, submit a representation of the injurious effect of the regulation therein laid down, and urge the grounds upon which the Court are requested to reconsider the orders in question, and to grant the officers so employed an immunity from any forfeiture of allowances, while absent from their divisions on leave within the limits of the Presidency to which they belong. }

‘Para. 5. In compliance with your recommendation, we shall not object to the continuance of the allowances of officers on the general staff, when absent from their commands within the limits of their respective Presidencies for a reasonable period, provided that no additional expence is thereby occasioned to the state.’—G. O. G. G. 30th Jan. 1837.

General Officers arriving from Europe.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter, dated the 23d October 1839, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, being also applicable to this presidency, is published for general information,

7. We have to apprise you, that the General Officers on the Staff appointed by us, are not considered by us to be entitled to any portion of their Staff Allowances for any earlier period than that of their arrival at the station at which they may be appointed to serve.—*G. O. G. G. 1st April 1840.*

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, and in continuation of Government General Orders, 22d April 1831, No. 66, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, that a General Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Service returning from Europe with an appointment by the Home Authorities to the General Staff of any of the Presidencies in India, from the date of his landing at the Presidency to which he is appointed, will, in like manner with General Officers, of the Royal Service placed by Her Majesty on the General Staff of Her Majesty's Forces in India, be entitled to draw his Staff Allowance from that date, and the officer vacating the Command will draw the same to the date of publication at the head quarters of his Division of the General Order announcing the arrival of his successor.

3. The recent Orders sanctioning in certain cases, Pay and Allowances to Officers from date of arrival at Bombay, His Lordship in Council is pleased to declare, have no reference to Staff Allowances in any case.—*G. O. G. G. 5th May, 1841.*

Aide-de-Camp to Governor General.—The staff salary of Aides-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Governor General, the Vice-President, the President of the Council, the Deputy Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant Governor of Agra, and the Commander-in-Chief, is to be considered a consolidated allowance fixed with reference to the appointment, and not alterable in any of its items, with the rank of the holder.—*G. O. P. C. 20th November 1838.*

Officers with their Corps on Service.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General directs, that the following rules be observed in regard to staff officers temporarily withdrawn from their appointments for the purpose of joining their regiments on field service.

Officers on staff employ, when temporarily withdrawn from their appointments for the purpose of joining their regiments on field service, will be permitted to draw, while so employed, their full staff salary, provided that other officers are not appointed to officiate for them, and that they hold no staff situation in the army with which they are serving.

In cases when other officers may be employed to officiate during the absence staff officers (as above) a moiety of their staff salary will be drawn by the absentees, and the other moiety by the officiating officers.—*G. O. G. G., 31st August 1838.*

Official Batta, Tentage, &c.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to rescind all orders and regulations now in force, which assign to officers employed in staff or other situations, a rate of Pay, Batta, Gratuity, Tentage, or House Rent, superior to the scale laid down for their regimental rank.—*G. O. G. G. 2d December 1834.*

Temporary Adjutants of Local Corps.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council deems it expedient to notify, that Officers Commanding Irregular Corps, or holding the appointment of 2d in command of such corps, whether cavalry or infantry, are not considered entitled to any extra staff allowance, when temporarily performing the duties of Adjutant. On such occasions, office allowances of the situation only will be passed to them, as follows:

Writer,.....	Co.'s Rs.	30
Stationery, &c.....	„	20
Office Tent,.....	„	30

Total, Company's Rupees,.... 80 p.

G. O. G. G. 24th February 1841.

SECTION II—APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief feels it necessary to apprise the Army at large that there are very few cases, and those of the most urgent nature, in which he can feel himself justified in dispensing with that most salutary Rule of Discipline and good Order, which prescribes the forms and channels in and through which Applications are to be made to Head-Quarters for Appointments.

It is quite impossible to hold commanding officers of Regiments responsible for the important charge with which they are entrusted, if their legitimate authority and controul over the members of their corps is not duly maintained and upheld.

They alone are the fit judges in the first instance of the merit and claims which entitle the officers and Soldiers under their command to indulgence and consideration, and it is consequently to their Judgment and Recommendations the Commander-in-chief mainly looks for the information which may enable him justly to determine upon the Applications which are submitted for his decision.—*G. O. C. C. 21st January 1823.*

With reference to the concluding paragraph of General Orders, dated 21st January 1823, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that all applications to His Lordship for appointments on the Staff, shall be transmitted to the Military Secretary, through the Commanding Officer of the corps to which the applicant belongs, or through the heads of Departments, when the applicant happens to be employed in any Department of the Staff.

The transmitting Officer will give his opinion on the qualifications of the Officer applying for an appointment; especially stating whether he has received from him that support and assistance, which he ought, in his situation in the corps or Department, to have afforded.

A statement of Service should also accompany all applications of the above nature.—*G. O. C. C. 3rd July 1827.*

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, the Major General Commanding the Force directed, that all applications for Regimental Staff Appointments in the Hon'ble Company's Service, be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army.—*9th May 1834.*

On the occurrence of a vacancy in the appointment of Adjutant, or of Interpreter and Quarter Master, in any of the Regiments of the Bengal Army, the officer Commanding the corps will accompany his report of the vacancy by a Return containing the names of the three Officers in the Regiment whom he may consider the most worthy of his recommendation to fill the situation.

2. Opposite the name of each Officer in the Return is to be inserted a detail of his qualifications in the following particulars, namely;

1st. His acquirements as an Officer, with reference to the vacant appointment.

2nd. His knowledge of the Native languages.

3rd. His temper and general conduct as an Officer and a Gentleman.

3. The proportion in which each of the Officers recommended possesses each of the three qualifications may be conveniently represented by a scale, the maximum of which can be fixed at 20; and in order that it may be clearly understood what is here meant by a scale, the following explanation is offered for the information of those concerned;

4. For instance, the scale of qualification of lieutenant A.

1st. Acquirements as an Officer, 20. (He being considered perfect.)

2nd. Knowledge of the language, 15. (He being less than what would be considered perfect by one-fourth.)

3rd. Temper and general conduct 20. (Being considered perfect.)

Or scale of qualification of Ensign B.

1st. Acquirements as an Officer, 17. (Not being so perfect as he might be.)

2nd. Knowledge of language, 20. (He being considered perfect.)

3rd. Temper and general conduct, 20. (He being considered perfect.)

5. The object aimed at in calling for such details is, that the Commander-in-Chief may be enabled justly to appreciate the comparative merits, in the estimation of his commanding officer, of each Officer recommended.

6. These reports will be considered by the Commander-in-Chief as *confidential reports*, and commanding officers are required to view them in the same light.—G. O. C. C. 16th September 1835.

In complying with the order of 16th September 1835, the officers commanding regiments have varied much one from another in the form of return made.

The following is to be adopted in all future cases.

Names of three officers deemed the most fit for the situation of Adjutant (or Interpreter and Quarter Master) in the ——— regiment.

	Scale of their respective qualifications.		
	<i>Acquirements as an officer, with reference to the vacant appointment.</i>	<i>Knowledge of the languages.</i>	<i>Temper and general conduct.</i>
Lieutenant A. B. ..	"	"	"
Lieutenant C. D. ..	"	"	"
Ensign E. F.	"	"	"

Date.

Signature of the Commanding Officer.

The Commander-in-Chief takes this occasion to call the attention of the commanding Officers of regiments, to the views which led him to issue the order under consideration. His object was to be enabled to place in the two situations, which, in a native corps he considers to be so important, the Officers in each regiment who are really the best calculated to fill them advantageously, and at the same time the most deserving, from their application to their duties, and from their acquirements.

In making the arrangement, he puts aside every idea of *patronage* and personal favor.

Having done so, he expects that the commanding officers of regiments will do the same, and that no such feelings shall have sway in their minds, or lead to their recommendations.

If on any occasion he discovers that such has been the case, or that any under means have been used to obtain a selection for either of these appointments, the officer guilty of the same will meet His Excellency's decided reprobation and discountenance.

The Brigadier commanding the corps of artillery has represented, that the aforesaid order does not work as well in the artillery, as in the regiments of the line, owing to 'the frequent change of subalterns from one battalion to another,' and the unequal 'distribution of officers, which the exigencies of the service require.'

The order, therefore, as far as it respects the artillery, is to be modified as follows, viz. 'The officer commanding a brigade of horse or battalion of foot artillery, on a vacancy, will send in the names of three officers of the corps under his command (as at present) to the Brigadier commanding the artillery, and that officer may add the names of other officers, of the same branch, and submit the whole for his Excellency's consideration.'—G. O. C. C. 27th May 1836.

Referring to paragraph 6 of the General Order of the 16th September 1835, it may be observed that the returns required are to be considered as *confidential*. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief therefore desires that they may, in future, be sent direct from the commanding Officer of a regiment to the Adjutant General of the Army.—G. O. C. C., 21st December 1837.

SECT. III.—BRIGADE MAJORS, FORT ADJUTANTS, &c.

The following General Orders, by the right honorable the Governor-General of India in council, dated 15th ultimo, are published for the information of the Army.—*G. O. G. G. ; 15th July 1834.*

With a view of reducing the number of officers permanently withdrawn from corps, and of extending the advantages of staff employment more generally than the system which now obtains will admit, the right honorable the Governor General of India in council is pleased to resolve that henceforward the following situations shall be held only by officers whose regiments are serving at the stations or forming part of the garrisons to which the appointments appertain. Present incumbents are exempted from the operations of this rule :

Brigade Majors.

Cantonment Adjutants.

Line Adjutants.

Fort Adjutants, when the appointment is held by an effective officer.

As officers who may hereafter be nominated to any of the above appointments, must return to regimental duty on their corps marching from the station of garrison in which they are employed on the staff, the absentee regulation will not be considered applicable to them.—*G. O. V. P. 7th August, 1834.*

The right honorable the Governor General of India in council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the provisions, of the Government General Order dated the 7th of August 1834, which directs, that the staff situation therein specified shall be held only by officers whose regiments are serving at the stations, or forming part of the garrisons, to which the appointments appertain, is not applicable to the situation of Fort Adjutant of the fortresses of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay Castle.—*G. O. G. G. 9th June 1841.*

With reference to the General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in council, dated the 15th July 1834, requiring that the situation of Brigade Major or Fort Adjutant shall only be held by an officer whose regiment is serving at the station, or forming part of the garrison to which the appointment appertains ; His Excellency the commander-in-chief, with a view to the preservation of the public records belonging to each station, is pleased to direct, that a register shall be kept in every Brigade and Fort Adjutant's office, of the several documents, which may be therein deposited. The Brigade Major or Fort Adjutant relinquishing his office must transfer this book, together with all records to his successor, who will carefully compare the entries in the register with the documents made over to him, and on satisfying himself of the correctness of the former, he will give a receipt for the same, after which he will be held responsible for the public documents in the office, and bound to transfer them to his successor in the state in which he may have received them.

This register is to be retained in the Brigade or Fort Adjutant's office, as the case may be.—*G. O. C. C. 8th April, 1836.*

SECT. IV.—COMMAND BY CIVIL STAFF OFFICERS.

The honorable the Vice President in council is pleased to direct, that the following General Order by the right honorable the Governor General, be published for the information of the Army :

G. O. G. G., Simla, 4th July 1831.

A specific reference having been made to the Governor General upon the subject of the right of Military men employed in any civil branch or the army, or under the civil Administration of Government, to take Military command by virtue of their commissions, when entitled by seniority to claim the same, it has been deemed necessary to lay down a general Rule, applicable to the service of the three Presidencies. The following Order has accordingly been passed, with the concurrence of His Excellency the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's and of the Hon'ble Company's forces in India.

Military men, when holding situations in any civil branch of the Army, or under the civil Administration of Government, cannot be allowed to claim or exercise the right of command, as senior officers, by virtue of their commissions, without first resigning and relinquishing their civil employ or situations.

The distinctions and advantages of command are claimable only by those who are in the exercise of their profession, may be called upon for Military duties, are liable to the privations and hardships of active service. By accepting civil employ, a military man obtains present exemption from the severer duties of his profession, and generally superior emoluments, he cannot therefore be permitted to unite with the advantages of this line of service, the privilege of asserting a claim to supersede those, who, in the routine of duty and of promotion become, entitled to a military charge or command.

The above Order is not intended to apply to officers placed with detachments, or otherwise, in the temporary charge of districts by military authority, pending operations, although performing civil duties in consequence of such an appointment. Employment of this description may fall to any officer in the course of his professional service, and cannot, therefore, be considered to involve any forfeiture of military privileges.—*G. O. V. P. 29th July 1831.*

With reference to the General Order by the right honorable the Governor General, dated Simla, 4th July, 1831, the following list of public officers and departments under the Bengal Presidency, to which the provision contained in the 2nd paragraph of that Order is declared applicable, is published under His Lordship's instructions for the information of all concerned.

Civil branch of the Army.

Department Military Secretary to Government.

Stipendiary members military Board.

Audit Department.

Commissariat Department.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Secretary to Military Board.

Pay Masters.

Pension Pay Masters.

Ordnance Commissariat.

Clothing agents.

Secretary to the clothing board.

All Officers employed permanently as political agents or assistant to political agents.

Officers employed in civil charge of Districts.

Agents for Gun carriages.

Agents for the Manufacture of Gunpowder.

Barrack Masters.

Officers of the Department of Public Works while so employed.

Officers in charge of canals, Bridges, or Roads.

Officers of the Stud Department.

Surveyor General's Department.

Officers of the Revenue survey.

Superintendent of Police.

Superintendent of the Foundry.

Appointments in the Mints.—*G. O. V. P., 9th September 1831.*

SECT. V.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor General of India in council is pleased to lay down the following Rules for the Appointment and Promotion of officers in the Commissariat Department.

1st.—The commissariat at the Presidencies of Fort William and Agra together, and of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay severally, shall consist of—

One Commissary General.

One Deputy Commissary General.

Assistant Commissaries General.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Sub Assistant ditto ditto.

The number of each of the three latter grades being regulated from time to time by the several governments respectively, according to the necessities of the service; and it shall be considered the imperative duty of the several commissaries general to report to government, whenever they may find, that the number of officers can be reduced consistently with the efficiency of their respective departments.

2nd All appointments to the commissariat shall be made from the European commissioned ranks of the Honorable company's army, but no officer shall be held eligible to the appointment, who has not passed an examination in the native languages.

3rd Every officer on his first appointment to the commissariat shall enter the department at the bottom of the junior grade. The only exception to this rule will be in the case of the commissary general who may be selected from the army at large, and be at once appointed head of the department, due attention and consideration being of course given to the service, claims, and fitness of the officers already serving, or who may have served in the department.

4th No sub-assistant shall be promoted to the grade of the deputy assistant who has not served three years in the former, and no deputy assistant to the grade of assistant commissary general who has not served four years as a deputy assistant, or seven years in the department; nor shall any assistant commissary general be promoted to deputy commissary general who has not served five years as an assistant, or twelve years in the department.

5th If there should be no officer in one grade of sufficient length of service in the commissariat, qualified under these rules to be promoted to the next, an officer will be appointed, when a vacancy occurs, to the lowest grade, and the promotion will be made only when the obstacle here supposed no longer exists. But seniority alone is not the only qualification for promotion from one grade to another, as superior claims, founded on services performed and supported by the recommendation of the commissary general, will have the preference, as laid down in General Orders by the supreme government, dated the 22d December 1815, 27th March 1819, and 24th April 1822; provided the individual shall have served in the Department the period necessary under these rules to qualify him for promotion.

6th All officers of the commissariat are subject to the staff regulations, on being promoted from one rank to another in their respective Regiments, but any officer in charge of a branch of the Department on actual field service, or with a foreign expedition, who may become ineligible by Regimental promotion may be continued in charge until such time as the commissary general can relieve him without inconvenience to the public service.

7th Officers leaving the Department on furlough to Europe, if re-appointed after their return, will have to enter at the bottom of the list of sub-assistants but officers compelled by sickness to return to Europe on medical certificate, and officers removed from the Department by promotion in their Regiments, will be held eligible to be re-appointed to any grade which their previous length of service in the Department may entitle them to hold under these rules, and the general regulations of service; provided that, on appointment they are not placed above any who were previously their seniors.

8th Officers temporarily appointed to the commissariat by government, will receive while so employed, an allowance of 150 Rupees per mensem, but, without any claims to be confirmed in the office, and the same rule will apply, to temporary appointments made on emergency by commanding officers, on the application of officers of the commissariat suddenly obliged to quit their charge or otherwise, provided such appointments be confirmed by Government.—G. O. G. G., 28th April 1835.

SECTION VI.—DETACHMENT STAFF.

His Excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that whenever a detachment is sent from a regiment, the strength of which renders the service of

an Adjutant requisite, the nomination is to be made by the officer commanding the regiment previous to the departure of the party; in like manner, when a detachment composed of details from different regiments is made from the headquarters of a district or station, and for the staff duties of which an officer is allowed by existing regulations, the Brigadier, or other superior officer, detailing the party for the duty, will nominate the staff officer in his district or station orders.—*G. O. C. C.*, 30th January 1838.

Several instances having recently occurred of adjutants being nominated to perform the duties of detachment staff, when quarter masters were present and available for the situation, the commander of the forces directs attention to General Orders by the Governor General of the 16th December 1816, which are now republished for general information, and ordered to be strictly conformed to.—*G. O. G.*, 16th December 1816.

‘The Right Honorable the Governor General in council, adverting to the regulation of the 6th April 1814, whereby the post of adjutant and quarter master of the Native Infantry is abolished, is pleased with reference to General Orders by Government, bearing date the 15th January 1811, to direct that when a detachment consisting of the actual strength of two and less than three battalions shall be formed for service, either offensive, or defensive, the senior interpreter and quarter master therewith shall perform the staff duties of such detachment with the extra allowance of sonat Rupees 60 per mensem; or where no officer of this description may be present, the senior adjutant with detachment is to be appointed to that duty with a similar allowance.

‘This rule is also to obtain in cases where detachments may be formed consisting of the strength of one, and less than two battalions between neither an adjutant, or interpreter and quarter master may be present with such detachment, an officer is to be then specially appointed to act as detachment staff with the full staff allowance of an adjutant of a battalion of native infantry.—*G. O. C. C.*, 6th February 1839.

Doubt having been expressed as to the nature of the seniority contemplated in the Government General Order of the 16th December 1816, touching the selection of an officer to perform the duty of detachment staff with a detail of two or more regiments of the line, it is directed, that seniority in army rank, and not seniority as a staff officer is to be considered to give a claim to the situation.—*G. O.*, 23rd June 1840.

SECTION VII.—PROPORTION OF OFFICERS FROM EACH REGIMENT.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having determined that not more than five Officers shall be simultaneously absent on staff employment from any one corps whether cavalry, or infantry, the right honorable the Vice President in council, with the concurrence of the Governor General, is pleased at the earnest recommendation of the commander-in-chief to establish on this head, a further restriction as to the grades from which the five individuals are to be taken.

The efficiency of the army in all its branches, being of the last consequence, it is deemed highly expedient towards the arrangement of so important an object, that a proper number of experienced officers should be present with every regular Regiment, to contribute their aid in sustaining its discipline, and in diffusing that confidence amongst native officers and men the which conduces so essentially to the well-being of any army constituted as that of Bengal. To secure therefore as far as means at disposal will admit, the services with every corps of a portion of competent officers, the number of Regimental captains that may be absent at one time from the same corps of the line, on staff, or other permanent public employment, is restricted to two.

The measure here indicated, as calculated to conduce to the greater efficiency of the army, is designed to be wholly prospective, and by no means to affect present incumbents of the grade of captain, unless in such cases of emergency as his excellency the commander-in-chief may feel constrained to bring to the special notice of government.

To obviate all occasion for references, and for decision, on particular cases hereafter, the Vice President in council is pleased to announce as a rule for

future guidance that, when two captains are absent from a corps in public situations, and a subaltern of the same corps holding a detached staff situation, comes to be promoted to the rank of regimental captain, the officer so promoted shall be the individual to vacate his appointment, under the operation of these orders.—*G. O. V. P.*, 17th August 1827.

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to relax the operation of the rule published in general orders of the 17th August last limiting the number of officers to be simultaneously absent from any one corps on staff employ, in favor of officers unequal for a limited period to the performance of regimental duty, from wounds received on service, and to declare all such officers eligible to be appointed to staff situations without reference to the number absent: from the corps to which they belong, but this relaxation of the rule in favor of wounded officers is not to be considered as giving any permanent increase for staff employ from the regiments to such officers, the number allowed from them being, as from all other corps, limited to five to which it will be reduced as situations lapse.—*G. O. G. G.* 26th October 1827.

The governor in council having understood, that the phrase 'permanent public employment,' used towards the close of the 2nd paragraph of general orders of the 17th August last is liable to misconception, is pleased to explain that the term 'permanent' has reference, not to the conditions on which any public employment is held—i. e. whether the occupant be the real incumbent, or a *locum tenens* only—but to the nature of the employment; and was intended to exempt from the restrictions of the cited orders, such staff situations as may be found requisite on the formation of any army for service or of a body of troops for any special purpose; in which, and all similar cases, the officers to fill the brigade, detachment, or other local and temporary staff appointments, may be drawn from the corps composing the force, notwithstanding the provisions of the orders in question, regarding the number and rank of absentees.—*G. O. G. G.* 28th December 1827.

The governor general in council is pleased to direct the publication in general orders of the following extracts of general letters from the honorable the court of directors, under dates the 26th November and 3d December 1828, and to declare their provisions alike applicable to the three presidencies:

General Letters, 26th November 1828.

Para. 2 'We think it necessary to desire that no officer be withdrawn from his regiment for the purpose of being appointed an extra or supernumerary Aide-de-Camp. Any officer, so withdrawn, and who does not hold an authorized staff appointment, will be directed to rejoin his corps, and in no case is any officer not of the regular established number of Aides de-Camp to be granted any allowance as such.

General Letter, 3rd December, 1828.

Para. 17. 'You are aware of our great anxiety that the demands for the staff should be supplied equally from all the regiments in the service. Our orders limiting the number to be withdrawn from any one regiment to five, were dated on the 25th November 1823, and we are glad to perceive from your general order of the 17th August 1827, arising out of a valuable suggestion by Lord Cambermere, that those orders have been made more precise in their application. We fully approve of the new regulation as published by you on that occasion; and we desire that it be strictly enforced at our several presidencies.'

18. 'The number of officers in each regiment, placed at your disposal for the staff, being more than adequate for all the demands which have ever been made for the services of officers on detached duty, we think it advisable still further to contract the limits of selection laid down in our letter of the 25th on November 1823, and we accordingly desire that no Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry shall have three officers withdrawn for detached employment, until all regiments have two;—nor four, until all have three.'

20. 'Sufficient time has now elapsed since our orders of the 25th November 1823 were received and promulgated, to allow of their having been

brought into complete operation in every regiment, but if at the date of receipt of these orders, any regiment shall have more than five officers absent from it on detached employment, we desire that all in excess to that number be immediately relieved from their staff employ, and directed to rejoin their corps.

21. 'In any future case, when four officers shall have been withdrawn from one Regiment on detached duties, and the number allowed for as being absent on furlough, (namely four) shall be complete, we desire that, if an additional officer shall require to proceed to England, on sick certificate, one of the four absentees on detached duty (the last withdrawn) be required to rejoin his corps.'

22. 'We have fixed the number at four, because by the operation of our present orders no more than this number can be withdrawn for staff employment, the number absent appearing by the returns, to average rather less than four per Regiment.'

The honorable court having expressed their entire approval of the regulation published to the army, under date the 17th August, 1827, and desired that it be strictly enforced at their several presidencies, the general orders of the 23rd February, 1829, modifying the regulation above referred to, are accordingly cancelled.—*G. O.* 15th May 1829.

With reference to the regulations now in force, for restricting the withdrawal of Officers from Regimental duty for staff employment. The Right Honorable the governor general in council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (Paragraph 3, of a letter, No 47,) from the hon'ble the court of directors, in the military department, under date the 8th May, 1833 be published in general orders, and that the rule therein laid down be made applicable to the three presidencies:

Para. 3. 'Although we attach a very high importance to the rules established for restricting the withdrawal of officers from Regimental duty for staff employment, we shall not refuse our sanction to the exception recommended by the commander-in-chief and by the governor general, in favor of officers selected for the personal staff of the governor general, the commander-in-chief, the vice president in council, and the *Aides-de-Camp* of general officers on the staff but upon the condition, (suggested by the governor general,) that 'no officer shall be informally withdrawn from his corps to the obvious detriment of its efficiency;' and that an officer taken out of order from a regiment shall not be eligible for transfer from a personal staff appointment to any permanent detached employment, unless whilst so withdrawn, the staff absentees from his corps shall be brought below the prescribed number.'—*G. G. G. O.* 15th May 1829.

With reference to the extract of a general letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 3rd December 1828, published in general orders of the 15th May 1829, regulating the number of officers allowed to be absent from any one regiment on staff employ, it is hereby notified to the presidencies, under instructions from the right honorable the governor general, that the honorable court have determined, in accordance with the views of the supreme government that when it becomes necessary that officers, one or more should be restored to their corps, otherwise than by promotion under the provisions of general orders of the 17th August 1827, such officers, shall be those withdrawn for staff duty.—*G. O. V. P.* 30th January 1832.

The attention of the government having been drawn to clauses 2 and 4, of general orders of the 17th August 1827, the former, restricting to two the number of Regimental captains that may be absent at the same time from a corps of the line, on staff or other public permanent employ,—and the latter, providing for the return to his corps of any staff officer on promotion to the rank of captain, who would otherwise be an absentee in that grade in excess of two, the governor general of India in council, has had under consideration the consequences which have resulted from their combined operation, and been of opinion, that strict adherence to the rules laid down in those clauses

must, occasionally, be productive of injury to the public service, and unnecessary hardship to individuals, is pleased to modify the provisions of both, to the extent herein after specified.

When two regimental captains are absent from a corps of the line, on Staff or other permanent employ, a third captain shall not be withdrawn for such employment, but a staff officer promoted from the rank of subaltern to that of regimental captain: shall not, in consequence of his promotion, be required to vacate an appointment which he previously held, and to which he is eligible in his advanced rank, although two captains be already absent from his corps in staff or other permanent situations, unless the commander in-chief should consider the return of such officer to his regiment essential to its due efficiency, and by application to the government obtain his sanction to that measure.

When at any time, under the operation of this order, the number of captains absent from a corps of the Line shall have been increased beyond two, no other captain shall be taken from such corps for the staff or other detached employ, till the number of its absentees in that grade be reduced to one.—G. O. G. G. 25th May 1835.

The following extract (*paras. 3 and 4*) of a Military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 31 of the 1th May 1836, is published for general information:

Letter dated 15th June 1835, (No. 94)

Forward copy of a general order issued modifying the 2nd and 4th clauses of the government orders of 7th August 1827, and strongly recommend the discontinuance of the regulation which compels Government to select officers for staff employ from the Regiment from which fewest are absent; a restriction which is in the opinion of government both embarrassing and injurious to the public interests.

Para. 3. The General order dated 25th of May 1835, modifying, the general order of 17th August 1827, is sanctioned.

ment or Battalion to five, and that no more than two of these withdrawn should be captains, and three subalterns.—G. O. G. G. 5th October 1836.

It appearing that some doubts are entertained regarding the intention of general orders of the 17th August and 8th December 1817, regulating the number of officers permitted to be absent from regiments of the line, on staff or other permanent employ, the governor general in council directs, that in cases wherein an officer may hold an effective staff situation to which he is eligible both as captain and subaltern, he is not to be considered as disqualified for his appointment on promotion to a company, though two captains, one of whom, officiating in a situation which renders him liable to removal, should already be absent from his regiment; in this case, the officiating officer, and not the one newly promoted, would be required to join his corps—G. O. G. G. 26th December 1836.

SECT. VIII.—QUALIFICATION AND ELIGIBILITY FOR THE GENERAL STAFF.

By Service and Rank.—Agreeably with orders recently received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the following regulation is published, for general information.

No officer will henceforward be appointed to fill any situation on the general staff of the Army, who shall not have served four years, three of which in the actual performance of regimental staff duty with a corps.

An officer may hold the situation of aide-de-camp after having served one year with his regiment, but the period passed in that situation, except when employed on field service, is not to be counted in the regimental duty as above prescribed.

General orders of the 20th August 1811 and 18th March 1820, are hereby cancelled.—*G. O. G. G. 31st January 1823.*

The right honorable the governor general in council is pleased to direct, that the provisions of general orders, under date the 31st January 1823, prescribing the period of service necessary to entitle an officer to hold any situation on the general staff of the army, be extended to every civil situation to which a military officer is eligible.—*G. O. G. G. 12th August 1825,*

In obedience to instructions, received from the honorable the court of directors, the governor general of India in council is pleased to revive and republish the rule laid down in paragraph 21 of general orders, dated the 12th August 1824, relative to appointments to the general staff.

‘No officer shall be eligible to hold the situations of adjutant general, quarter master general, military auditor general, or commissary general, who has not previously attained the rank of major in the army, unless he shall have actually served twenty years in India. The deputies in those departments must have attained the rank of captain in the army, or have served twelve years in India; and the assistants, if they, have not attained the rank of captain, must have served ten years in India.’

The above revived rule cancels the regulation published in general orders by the Government of India, under date the 24th September, 1834—*G. O. G. G. 30th November 1835.*

No officer transferred from one regiment to another shall be eligible to a staff or civil appointment, although otherwise qualified, unless he shall have served two years in the regiment to which he may have been transferred—*G. O. V. P., September 1832.*

Knowledge of the Native Language.—The honorable the court of directors, having in a recent despatch again expressed their anxious desire, that a competent knowledge of the native languages should be generally diffused among the officers of their army, and having at the same time deemed it necessary to prescribe that a certain degree of proficiency in one or more of those languages be in future considered an indispensable qualification for staff employ, the right honorable the governor general of India in council, with the view of giving effect to the wishes of the honorable court, without prejudice to the just claims of the many in other respects highly qualified officers now in the service, is pleased to publish the following rules for general information:—

I. No military officer who is now in the service, or who may enter it hereafter, will be deemed qualified for, if eligible to, the commissariat department, or the appointment of regimental interpreter, unless he shall have passed the examination in the native languages prescribed for candidates for the latter situation.

II. No officer who may enter the service hereafter will be deemed eligible to any staff situation, (except a temporary one during actual service in the field) or civil employ, until he shall have passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

III. Notwithstanding that officers now in the service, are excepted from the restrictive operation of the immediately preceding rule, it is to be distinctly understood that a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, though not in their case an indispensable qualification for the situations open to others on the condition of passing an examination in that language, will, as hitherto, be always considered to confer a strong additional claim to nomination to the staff.—*G. G. G. G. January 1837,*

*General Officers and Brigadiers—General Letter, dated 30th December 1835.**Letter, from 16th Sept 1824.*

Paras, 5 to 12. On the death of Major General Thomas, Government was obliged, under the Regulations of 1769, to re-appoint a Major General (Martindell), who had already had a tour on the staff. Adverting to the Non-issue of His Majesty's Brevets, owing to a state of peace, and to the general inexpediency of re-appointing the same Officers to the General Staff, it is earnestly submitted that the senior colonels should be declared eligible to the same advantages in regard to the Staff as Major Generals, when there are in India, no Officers of the latter rank, who have not already served their tour of Staff duty. The colonels thus appointed will vacate the situation on the arrival of a General Officer from Europe, and the time of their service as colonels will be ultimately considered as so much of their service on the Staff. Another vacancy having occurred by the addition of a fifth General Officer on the Staff, colonel Shudham, the senior Officer of that rank, has been appointed to fill it.

Para. 2. We are satisfied of the prudence of the measure proposed in these paragraphs.

3. We accordingly authorise you when no General Officers shall be present, except such as shall have had a tour on the Staff, or shall be unfit for such a command, to nominate colonels to the Staff on the allowances of Major Generals.

4. A colonel so nominated to the Staff will, however, be expected to vacate his appointment on the arrival of a General Officer eligible to replace him, and the time during which a colonel shall have served on the Staff, shall be reckoned as part of the four year's Staff tour, prescribed by the Regulations, so that no Officer shall serve more than four years on the Staff except under the special circumstances provided for in our Orders of the 20th of April 1803—G. O. G. G., 6th May, 1829.

5. Whatever General Officers may be required for the Company's Indian Staff, shall be taken from the senior colonels of their service, to whom the temporary rank of Brigadier General will be granted, until by the operation of His Majesty's General Brevets, the armies of India shall be again supplied with the requisite number of General Officers.—G. O. G. G. 6th May, 1826.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief having brought to the knowledge of government, the prevalence of an opinion among the senior field officers of the army, that they are by right entitled to succeed, in virtue of their seniority, to the commands exercised by Brigadiers on the permanent establishment; the right honorable the Vice President in council deems it necessary to put an end to so groundless a misconception.

His Lordship in council is accordingly pleased to direct, that it be henceforward distinctly understood, that seniority does not confer the right of succession to the rank of Brigadier, nor to any extra regimental command of trust and importance.

It is expected by the honorable the Court of Directors, that the most efficient field officers of their army will be selected for employment as Brigadiers, as will be seen from the subjoined extract of a letter from the honorable court, which is published for general information;

Extract General Letter, from the honorable the Court of Directors, dated 21st December, 1825.

Para. 27. This complaint, even if just, in reference to the general officers, will not apply to the field officers of the Company's army from whom our India Governments have the power of selecting the most efficient, and employing them as Brigadiers whenever their services are required.—G. O. V. P. 20th April, 1827.

The following Extracts from a letter No. 65, from the honorable the court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, under date the 17th December, 1834, are published in General Orders.

' We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that our officers have no strict right to succeed to the appointments of Brigadier General on the ground of mere seniority, these being staff appointments involving both confidence and responsibility. But we must express our firm reliance on the discretion and good feeling of our several governments, that the claims of officers to these or any other appointments arising out of length of service will never be set aside, except on public grounds.

' With respect to the question raised as to the disqualification of colonels eligible by seniority to divisional commands to hold certain offices which they could not hold under the present Regulation as General Officers,—We are of opinion that colonels so situated ought to have the option either of retaining their appointments, or of succeeding to divisional commands as Brigadier Generals; but if they were to prefer the retention of their offices, the divisional commands should not afterwards be open to them, except in special cases to be determined by government, and reported to us for our approbation and sanction.

' The same principle ought to be applied in case of senior Brigadiers waving their right to succeed to divisional commands. If they prefer remaining as Brigadiers, the superior appointment of Brigadier General ought not, in our opinion, to be open to them, except in special cases.

' All the members of your government concur in recommending that general officers or colonels at home, appointed by us to divisional commands, should not displace officers previously in possession of these appointments, but wait the occurrence of vacancies after their arrival at the respective Presidencies. In compliance with your recommendation, we direct that henceforth a general officer or colonel, appointed by us to a divisional command, shall not succeed to that command until the occurrence of a vacancy; unless we shall have specially directed otherwise.'—*G. O. G. G.*, 1st June, 1835.

Ordnance Officers.—His Lordship in council, is further pleased to direct, that the 4th, 5th and 6th paragraphs of the General Order of the 16th May 1818, be rescinded, and that, in lieu thereof, the following modified Regulations be considered in force from this date, and adopted accordingly in place of the paragraphs above referred to.

Para. 4. No commissioned officer shall be eligible to the ordnance commissariat, until five complete years from his first joining the artillery. After his first appointment, as deputy commissary, he will continue to rise to the head of the list of commissaries, provided his zeal and conduct be satisfactory to government, unless he be promoted, in the mean time, to the rank of major in the regiment of artillery, when he shall vacate his appointment.

Para. 5. The selection for the principal and deputy principal commissaryship of ordnance, will be made from the actual deputy principal commissary, full commissaries, and officers who have formerly served as such, or from the field officers of the corps of artillery at large, at the discretion of government.

Para. 6.—The situation of deputy principal commissary may be held either by a regimental field officer or captain, if of the latter rank, he be serving in the department; but no officer under the degree of a field officer in the army, is to be eligible to the principal commissaryship of ordnance.—*G. O. G. G.*, 4th August, 1821.

Quarter Master General's Department.—It will be a permanent Regulation of this department, that the candidate for appointment shall previously produce a certificate either from the surveyor general in India, the chief or acting chief engineer, or the superintending engineer of the province in which he is stationed, of his possessing a competent knowledge of the theory and practice of survey.—*G. O. G. G.*, 12th August, 1821.

Interpreters.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, considering it of primary importance and advantage to the service, that the situation of interpreter and quarter master to Native corps of the line should be held by officers fully competent to the performance of the duties; and also with a view of encouraging a more general study of the Native language, is pleased to enact the following rules for the attainment of these desirable objects.

Officers applying under the sanction and approbation of the commanding Officers of their corps for the situation of Interpreter, shall be required to pass an examination in the Hindoostanee language before a committee of competent Officers, to be assembled by order of the commander-in-chief at the Head Quarters station of the Division.

The committee will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, a detailed report of the examination, with a certificate specifying the nature of the Officer's proficiency, and will state their opinion of his competency to conduct the duties of an Interpreter to a court martial.

The favorable certificate and opinion of the committee will be sufficient authority in the first instance to render an Officer eligible to hold the situation, but before he can be finally confirmed in it, he will be required to undergo, with the sanction of the Governor General in council, a further examination by the public examiners of the college of Fort William, and to obtain from them a favorable certificate and opinion of his qualifications. And for this purpose he will (on the occasion of his arrival within the limit of the Presidency division, either in the course of relief or otherwise) be directed to repair to the Presidency.

But Officers within the limits of the Presidency division, at the time of their application for the situation of Interpreter will not be required to pass any preliminary examination.

The foregoing rules will be applicable to all Officers recommended to officiate as Interpreters; and Officers now actually holding the situation of Interpreters, will be required to pass the examination above prescribed twelve months after the promulgation of this order to their corps.—*G. O. C. C. 17th February 1823.*

The commander-in-chief is pleased to notify to the subaltern Officers of the Army, the scale of qualifications expected in the candidates for the office of Interpreter in Native corps and the tests by which such qualifications are to be ascertained; viz.

1st. A well grounded knowledge of the general principles of Grammar.

2nd. The ability to read and write with facility the modified Persian character of the Oordoo and the Davi Nagri of the Khurree Bolee.

3rd. A colloquial knowledge of the Oordoo and Hindoostanee, sufficient to enable him to explain with facility, and at the moment, any orders in those dialects or to transpose Reports, Letters, &c. from them into English.

The tests by which these qualifications are to be tried—are:

1st. By well selected questions not of niceties, but of the general leading principles of Grammar.

2nd. By *viva voce* conversation with the Examiners.

3rd. By written translations into Hindoostanee in both characters, of selected Orders or Rules and Regulations.

4th. By reading and translating the Bagh-o-Bihar in Hindoostanee: the Prem Sagar in Khurree Bolee: and the Goolistan or Uwar-i-Soheily in Persian.

It will be the duty of committees of examination to ascertain the attainments of candidates by the foregoing rules; and their Reports are to specify the proficiency of the party examined, under each of those heads.

The commander-in-chief desires it to be further understood that previous examination in the college of Fort William, if successful, will be considered as sufficient proof of qualification: but that the examinations which took place of Officers quitting the Barasut Institutions, which will not exempt candidates from the operation of the foregoing Orders.—*G. O. C. C., 27th May 1823.*

The commander-in-chief impressed with the necessity of obviating the inconvenience likely to arise to the Public Service, from the appointment of Interpreters who are not qualified for the duties of the Office, has determined not to appoint any Officer permanently to that situation, who shall not have passed an examination, and have been reported qualified for it.

The recommendation of the commanding Officer of the Regiment will be so far attended to, that the Officer recommended will be appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master until the commander-in-chief shall have

ascertained from the Report of the committee of Examination, what Officer is best qualified for the situation.

When it shall happen, which the commander-in-chief trusts it seldom will, that there is no Officer in the Regiments possessed of the requisite qualifications, the commander-in-chief will consider it his duty to appoint an Officer from another corps, to act as Interpreter, until the Regiment shall produce one qualified for the office.

Anxious to extend the application of the principle on which this determination has been formed, and to give it practical efficiency, the commander-in-chief takes this opportunity of signifying to the Army, that in his selection of situations on the Staff depending on his recommendation, it is his intention to give ample scope to the operation of those clauses, of which an Army, constituted as this is, is so essentially in need: encouragement of merit, and remuneration of services.—*G. O. C. C., 28th December 1827.*

Under instructions from his Excellency the right honorable the commander-in-chief, qualified Officers from the infantry branch of the service will be appointed to do duty as Interpreters and Quarter Masters with cavalry corps, whenever cavalry officers who have passed the prescribed examination may not be available.

As infantry Officers are so nominated, will not be required to attend mounted and perform other duties peculiar to the cavalry branch of the service, they are not to draw any other allowances than those strictly belonging to the appointment either in cantonment or when marching.—*G. O. C. C., 14th July 1834.*

SECT. IX—QUEEN'S LOCAL MAJOR GENERALS.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the address of the Governor General of India in council, No 9 of 1837, dated the 19th of December last, are published in General Orders for the information of the army.

'Para. 7. We have no objection to the promotion to the local rank of Major General of the colonels of Her Majesty's Army serving in India, who were senior as such to colonels of our Army promoted to the rank of Major General by the brevet of the 10th January 1837.

'8. Under the special circumstances in which local Major Generals are placed, we consent to their being considered as eligible to continue to reside in India, and to hold those brigade commands which they would have held had their promotion not taken place, provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the general staff allotted to the Major Generals or Brigadier Generals, and Brigadiers of the Queen's and Company's forces respectively.—*G. O. G. G., 9th March 1838.*

The following Military Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in council, No. 3, dated the 11th September 1830, is published to the Army.

Military Department, No. 3 of 1839. Our Governor General of India in Council.—

We forward to you the copy of a letter from Lieut. General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated the 15th instant, and of its enclosures, bringing to our notice, that the arrangements agreed upon and authorized for the promotion and employment of H. M.'s Lieutenant colonels serving in India, who are senior as such to our officers promoted to be colonels and major generals, have not been correctly understood. It will be apparent, on referring to our letters of

28th Jan. 1835 para. 1. to 9.

9th Dec. 1837 para. 8.

of Her Majesty's service who have been promoted to be local Major Generals, are eligible to be appointed to brigade commands in divisions, whether their regiments may be serving in these divisions or not, provided always that no interference be permitted with the commands on the general staff allotted to the Major Generals or Brigadier Generals and Brigadiers of the Queen's and the Company's forces respectively

2. In our letter of the 28th January 1835 we stated that if it shall be found impracticable to make either of the arrangements then suggested for the employment of officers of Her Majesty's services, who might be senior in a division to an officer appointed to the command of that division, it would be indispensibly necessary that the officers so situated should be called upon to consider of the course they would have to take; and they must have the option of retiring from the country as they would do if promoted to be Major General on a General Brevet, and appointed to serve on the Staff. We have now to apprise you, that local Major Generals so situated may continue to reside in India unemployed, like Major Generals in our service, receiving the pay and batta of their Regimental rank, but with the understanding that the brigade commands usually allotted to the Queen's service, shall be given to the Queen's Officers available for them at each Presidency, according to seniority.

London, 11th September, 1839.—With reference to the above letter, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to declare:

1. The local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service are eligible under the appointment of Government, for employment as Brigadiers, where Queen's troops are stationed, provided that such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the General Staff allotted to the Company's Officers.

2. That the senior local Major Generals (of the Regiments at each Presidency) are in preference to be so employed.

3. That the Brigadier's term of serving shall be limited, as in the case of Major General, to five years; and half the number of years which any Officer may have served prior to the promulgation of this order, in command of a brigade, including any temporary command of a division, shall be deducted from that term.

4. That local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, who prefer remaining in India, in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands may do so, selecting their residences within the Presidency in which their Regiments are serving and receiving the pay and full batta of their Regimental rank.

5. That local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service, must hereafter be held to be ineligible to retain the command of their respective Regiments, and must vacate their brigade commands on the departure of their Regiments from India, or from one Presidency to another.

6. That local Major Generals, of Her Majesty's service who have served, five years as Brigadiers, are not, without special sanction, to remain in India in receipt of full batta, although the Regiments to which they belong may still continue on the India establishment.

7. That these rules, shall have effect from the date of this General order.
—G. O. P. C. 20th January 1840.

The home authorities having disapproved of clauses 3, and 6, and of the 1st provision of clause 5, of the General Order, dated the 20th of January last, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council in obedience to the instructions of the Hon. the Court of Directors, promulgates, for general information, the following revised rules for the employment in India of local Major Generals of her Majesty's service,

1. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service are eligible, under the appointment of Government, for employment as Brigadiers, where Queen's troops are stationed, provided that, such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the General Staff allotted to Company's Officers.

2. The senior local Major Generals of the Regiments at each Presidency are in preference to be so employed.

3. The period for which local Major Generals may retain brigade commands is not restricted to any number of years, but they must vacate such commands on the departure of their Regiments from India, or from one Presidency to another.

4. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service who prefer remaining in India, in expectation of succeeding by seniority to brigade commands, may do so, selecting their residences within the Presidency in which their Regiments are serving, and receiving the pay and full batta of their Regimental rank.

5. Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service are permitted to remain in India unemployed; they are not precluded from retaining the command of their respective Regiments, which they may, at their option, continue to exercise, provided there shall be no interference with the brigade or other commands allotted to Company's Officers.—G. O. G. G. 23th July 1840.

The following extract of a Military Letter N. 10, dated 4th November, 1840 from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, is published for general information:

Reply to a letter dated 13th August 1840, No. 87. —Transmit a G. O. 29th Ju'y 1840, relative to the position of local Major Generals of Her Majesty's service in India; also the minutes which have been recorded on the subject, to which the Court's attention is earnestly solicited.

The principle of the regulations for the employment of Her Majesty's local Major Generals in fixed divisional and brigade commands, as specified in paragraph 2, of our dispatch of the 20th June last, and which provides effectually against any inconvenient interference of our Regimental Officers of the Queen's Army with appointments on the divisional or brigade staff, is understood by the General Commanding-in-Chief and by ourselves, to be equally applicable to the employment of those Officers with field forces. You will accordingly take care that this principle is applied in all cases when Officers are

appointed to commands as Major General, or Brigadier General and Brigadiers.

In conformity with the principle above referred to, local Major Generals absent from their Regiments, are not entitled to resume regimental command or employ, unless such resumption shall be permitted as compatible with your arrangement for the brigade and divisional commands of the force to which the Regiment is attached.—G. O. G. G. 29th January 1841.

SECT. X.—VACATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

It being desirable to fix, by a general rule, the limits under which Officers holding staff appointment, or other Public employments, under this Presidency, may retain them or otherwise, on promotion to superior rank, and to provide, generally, for all doubts or contingencies, so far as they can be foreseen, by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from this date:—

Public Offices and Staff Departments to be vacated on promotion to (no Limitation.)

Residents at Native Courts or high diplomatic missions; Command of Division.

The Rank of Major General.

Secretary to Government, Military Department; Adjutant General; Quarter Master General; Commissary General; Military Auditor General; Surveyor General; Judge Advocate General; Commandants of subsidiary or field Forces, Districts or Garrisons

Major General, Regimental Colonel.

Chief commands in the Armies of Native Allied Powers; Town and Fort Major, Fort William; Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department; Deputy Adjutant General; Deputy Quarter Master General; Deputy Commissary General; Deputy Auditor General; Secretary to the Military Board; Principal Commissary of Ordnance; Superintendents of Public Buildings, when Engineer Officers; Superintendents of the Foundry, ditto, ditto; personal Staff of the Governor General and Commander-in-chief; Political Agents at Interior Native Courts Commandant of Sappers and Miners; Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey

Lieutenant Colonel Regimentally,

1st Assistant to a Resident at a Native Court, or high diplomatic mission; Principal Assistant in Civil charge of Districts; Assistant Secretary to

Government, Military Department; 1st Assistant Adjutant General; Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, 1st ditto Quarter Master General; 1st ditto Commissary General; 1st ditto Auditor General; Agents for gun carriages; Agents for gun powder; Agents for Army clothing; Principal Deputy Commissary of Ordnance; Model-Master and Tangent Scale Department; Joint Secretary Military Board; (Secretary to the Military Board;) Superintendents of Public Buildings, if not Engineers; Superintendents of Foundry, if an Artillery Officer; Superintendent of the Stud; Presidency Pay Master; Commandant Body Guard of the Governor General; Commandant Golandaz Battalion; Commandants Local Battalion; Commandant Local Horse; Commandants New Levies; Commandants Pioneer corps; Superintendents of Canals, and agent for the construction of Iron Bridges, if not an Engineer.

Major Regimentally

All Assistants, Deputy Assistants, Sub-Assistants, in staff offices or Public Department, not included above; Deputy Judge Advocates General; Barrack-Masters (non Executive) Officers; Deputy Pay Master; Brigade Majors; Surveyors Land or River, if not Engineer Officers; Secretaries or Persian Interpreters to General Officers or Brigadiers in command, &c.; Aides-de-camp to general Officers; secretary clothing Board; secretary Board of superintendence Stud Department; Superintendent Field Transports; Superintendent Halfwrought Materials; Superintendent Family Money; Superintendent Cadets; Superintendent Roads or Munds, Superintendent Timber agencies; Superintendent of Telegraphs; Garrison Store Keepers; Commissaries of Ordnance; Deputy ditto ditto; Fort or Cantonment Adjutant; Pay Master and Adjutant of Invalids; all Officers attached to the College of Fort William, any Native College or Institution, Political or other civil situations inferior to first Assistant to a Resident, or to a Civil Commissioner; Appointments in the Mint; command of Palace Guards, or Escorts with Native Princes; command of Resident's Guards of Escorts.

No Appointment or public employ whatever, not included in the above enumeration to which a Military Officer is eligible, shall be retained in future on the promotion of the party of the rank of Regimental Captain, excepting professional Officers in the corps of Engineers, who are not limited under the rank of Acting Chief Engineer.—*G. O. G. G. 23rd May 1823.*

In cases where Officers unite a Military command with a Political situation, one of which would be vacated on the attainment of superior rank under the operation of the General Orders, 23rd May last, but which the Public service may require should remain united, the disqualification for either, is then only to take place on reaching the grade assigned, as a limit for the Political situation.—*G. O. G. G. 4th July 1823.*

The situation of Lieutenant Colonels Commandant, both in extent of command and pecuniary receipts, having undergone a material change by the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, this day published to the Army, and placed on an entire new footing from that which was contemplated by Government, when it was directed that certain staff appointments should be vacated on the attainment of that grade; the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council considers it equitable to revise the clause of general orders 23rd May 1823 above alluded to, and to resolve that it shall not come into operation with Lieutenant Colonels Commandant, until they shall be entitled to the off-reckoning dividend of their respective corps.—*G. O. G. G. 6th May 1824.*

‘On the last case put by the Governor General, possibility of their being in India supernumerary Major Generals in the company's service,—We concur in opinion with him, and the other members of your government, that no reason exists why, Major Generals should, in that event, vacate any office or staff appointment of which they may be in possession until it actually comes to their turn to accept or decline divisional commands, when the same rule will apply to them as we have now directed to be applied to Colonels holding staff appointments.—*G. O. G. G. 1st June 1835.*

The Honorable the Vice President in council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract, (*Para. 1*) from a Military Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 70 of 1830, dated 28th July be published in General Orders. A

Para. 1. 'In compliance with your recommendation, and for the reasons which you have urged in support of it, we authorize you to extend the term of service of General Officers on the staff of your Presidency, from four to five years; and we permit Major General Pine to have the benefit of this regulation.'—*G. O. V. P. 22d November 1830.*

The following paragraphs of a Military Letter, No. 29, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Government of Bengal, dated the 5th April, 1837 are published for the information of the army:—

Para. I. Having had under our considerations the regulations affecting the appointment of Officers to established brigade commands we have resolved that such Brigadiers, of the 1st and 2nd classes, as are regimental Colonels, and who have succeeded to the benefits of the off-reckoning fund, shall be required to vacate their respective commands after having held the appointment of Brigadier for five years; this regulation however to be subject to the same modification as the appointment of General Officers to the staff; viz. that if, on any particular occasion, you should be of opinion, that the continued service of any Brigadier is indispensable to the public interests, you may continue him in the command until our decision on his case shall be made known to you. Upon every such occasion you will furnish us with the requisite information with the least practicable delay.

2. This regulation is not to be applied retrospectively to the period which Brigadiers may have served as such, prior to its announcement in General Orders; but we are of opinion, that for every two years which they may then have served as Brigadiers, they should be considered as having served one year towards the completion of their four under the new regulation.—*G. O. G. G. 31st July 1837.*

APPENDIX.

PART. VI.

Marine Regulations.

To

CAPTAIN

Commander of the

SIR,

I am directed by the Superintendent of Marine to request, in the event of the Ship or Vessel under your Command experiencing any detention at the Sand Heads from the want of a Pilot, that you will report the circumstance to me, when an enquiry into the causes will immediately be instituted.

2. I am further directed to inform you that the following Rules with respect to the draught of water at which Ships may be moved, have been in force since the 8th June 1846, and continue to be so :—

1st. The Officers of the Pilot Service will, as usual, take charge of inward-bound ships of any draught at the Pilot Station, but they are strictly prohibited from bringing any Vessel of more than 22 feet draught higher than Kedgerree.

2d. A Pilot must not move a Ship between Calcutta and Kedgerree either onward or inward-bound without the aid of steam, if she is drawing more than 20 feet, unless in the absence of a Steamer it becomes necessary to change her anchorage for safety.

3d. An outward-bound Ship may be moved by her Pilot from Kedgerree to Sangor with or without Steam, at his discretion, provided she does not draw more than 22 feet, but the Vessel cannot be moved at all within the limits mentioned, if her draught is beyond 22 feet.

4th. Beyond Sangor a Pilot is left to his discretion whether he will move an outward-bound Ship drawing more than 22 feet.

3. It being understood that a practice has very generally obtained among Commanders of Vessels frequenting this Port of making pecuniary Donations to the Pilot in charge of their Vessel, you are to understand that such a practice is entirely discretionary, and that Pilots are peremptorily commanded on no account, either directly or indirectly, to seek any such Donation, any Pilot so seeking a gratuity or neglecting his duty with a view to exact one, or in consequence of not obtaining it, is liable to experience the severe displeasure of Government.

4. You are requested on the Pilot boarding your Vessel to fill up the accompanying two Forms, one to my address and the other to that of the Master Attendant, in order to their being delivered to the Dāk Boat on the Vessel's arrival at Kedgerree.

5. Government having been pleased, at the recommendation the late Marine Board, to remove the interdiction hitherto preventing vessels being under way in the river under any circumstances during the night, I am directed, with a view to prevent, as far as possible, any accident arising from the permission now given in order to facilitate the progress of vessels passing up and down the river, to desire that you will be particular in attending to the following directions, which the pilot is ordered strictly to require your attention to, while your vessel is between Calcutta and Saugor.

Vessels at anchor are after dark till day-light to shew a light at the star-board foreyard arm.

Vessels under way with a steamer are in like manner to shew a light at each foreyard arm, the steamer showing one where most convenient.

Vessels under way without a steamer are to show a light at the foretop gallant mast head.

6. Immediately on your arrival in Calcutta, you are to report yourself personally at the Master Attendant's office, and at your earliest convenience to communicate to him in writing the name and residence of the parties to whom the bills for pilotage, &c., are to be presented for payment. You are further requested prior to quitting your vessel, on arrival at Calcutta, to give, or to cause your chief officer to give, the pilot a certificate of your actual registered tonnage and of the draft of water at which your vessel has been piloted, as also that she has or has not been accompanied by a row boat, in order that the bills for pilotage and port dues may be correctly made out.

7. Should your ship or vessel be coming up to Calcutta, you are to land your gun-powder at the magazine at Moyapore previous to passing that place, on no account retaining on board more than one hundred pounds weight; any quantity beyond that weight being liable to seizure if found on board.

8. You are also informed that by order of the Hon'ble the President in Council your Pilot is authorized, should he have reason to suppose that the preceding order is about to be evaded by you, to refuse to proceed with the Vessel until the order is conformed to, or he is furnished by you with a written declaration on honor that no Store Gun-Powder, in excess of 100 lbs., is on board.

9. It is hereby further notified to you that you are strictly prohibited from throwing overboard, into any part of the river, ballast of any description whatever, under a penalty of Co.'s Rs. 500.

10. Under the act No. XIV of 1836, passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in council in the Legislative Department, under date 30th May, 1836, you are required immediately on the receipt of this letter to insert under their proper heads in the accompanying printed form of manifest, all the particulars which are specified therein, relative to the goods, wares, and merchandize laden on board the under your command; and, after filling up the document, to return it, duly attested under your signature, to the pilot in charge of your vessel, to enable that officer to transmit the same to my address by the first dak that may be despatched from Kedgerree after the entrance of the vessel into the river.

11. The pilot, I am instructed to add, is prohibited, by the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, under the powers conferred by the 5th section of the aforesaid act, from bringing the vessel higher up the river Hooghly than Kedgerree, until the manifest of her import cargo shall have been furnished to him.

12. I am further directed to inform you that, under the 5th section of the said act, if the above manifest shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported on the vessel under your command, you will be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000) and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered to the pilot, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers from the specification contained therein, will be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of Customs,

Salt and Opium. In the event of there being a deficiency in the packages or goods entered in the manifest, you are liable under the said Act to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) for every missing or deficient package of unknown value and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith.

13. In the event of your vessel remaining outside or below Kedgerree, you are required by the said Act to deliver the manifest, so duly filled up and attested to the pilot, immediately on the vessel being brought to anchor; and if you should neglect to deliver the said manifest for the space of twenty-four hours after the vessel shall have anchored, you will be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000.)

14. I am directed, with reference to the 15th Section of the Act No. XVII. of 1837, to desire that you will deliver every letter and packet on board your vessel, not specially entrusted for separate delivery, to the dâk peon who may first board your vessel; and I am to add that by the next Sections of the above act, you are liable to a penalty, not exceeding Rupees 1,000, for any wilful neglect in this particular, which penalty will assuredly be levied—instances having occurred of commanders wilfully detaining their packets.

15. You are to observe that the collector of government customs will, upon application being made to him, grant receipts for all goods which may be landed from your ship or vessel, and lodged in the Custom House; and he will be responsible for delivering from the Custom House all goods for which receipts shall have been granted; but should you, your Officers, or passengers, omit to take such receipts upon your goods being landed and lodged as above-mentioned, you or they will not be entitled to indemnification for any of them that may be lost in passing through the Custom House.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAS. SUTHERLAND,

Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Superintendent's Office, the 7, Oct. 1846.

REGULATIONS,

OR THE GUIDANCE OF COMMANDERS AND OTHERS, BELONGING TO SHIPS
AND VESSELS RESORTING TO THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

*Under the Orders of Government, in the General Department,
Dated 5th August 1835.*

1st. As the harbour master is held responsible for the movements of all ships and vessels, to and from the stream, requiring his assistance, the Officers of his department are not to be interfered with in the execution of such important duty. After a ship or vessel is moored in a clear and safe birth in the stream, she is not to be shifted, unless for the purpose of hauling into dock, or to the honorable company's moorings, and except in cases of emergency.

2d. All applications to take in or cast off from the moorings, or for other assistance from the harbour master's department, are to be made in writing to the master attendant, who will direct the harbour master accordingly. Applications will be complied with according to priority of date.

3d. On ships or vessels arriving off Calcutta, they are to have their jibb and driver booms rigged in, as soon as practicable, and to keep them so till the pilot takes charge for the purpose of taking them to sea again. The commander or owner of any vessel in which, in breach of this regulation, either jibb or driver boom shall be kept rigged out one day after warning has been given by the master attendant to the commander or commanding officer at the time, shall be liable to a fine of 100 rupees for that day, and a further fine of 20 rupees per day for every day after, that either jibb or driver boom shall continue rigged out in violation of the rule herein laid down.

4th. Ships and vessels laying in the stream, or at the honorable company's moorings shall have at least one anchor at the bow, with a cable bent and ranged, ready for letting go at all times.

5th. No ship nor vessel shall make any lawser or rope fast to any of the honorable company's mooring buoys, except for the purpose of warping into a berth, under the direction of the harbour master, or his assistant; and specially no warps are to be out during the night on account of the risk of boats being thereby upset, and the almost certainty of the consequent loss of lives.

6th. Serious accidents having taken place in transporting vessels, from the circumstance of one ship letting go another's warp, while in the act of moving, commanding officers are to permit warps to be made fast, and to keep them so, until requested to let them go. All vessels in the port of Calcutta are enjoined to assist each other, while in the act of warping.

7th. The harbour master's assistants are directed to take care in hauling ships or vessels into dock, that the walet anchors are got up out of the chains, and to see that no projections whatever, beyond the ship's sides, (which can be removed) be suffered to remain.

8th. All ships or vessels moored in the stream are to keep a clear hawse, to prevent accidents occurring.

9th. Commanding officers of vessels are strictly prohibited from boiling pitch, dammer, or rosin on board, to prevent accident by fire. They are also prohibited from throwing overboard ballast, or rubbish of any kind, detrimental to the bed of the river.

10th. Commanding officers of ships or vessels laying under fairs, or at any of the honorable company's moorings, are to slack down their cables, to enable vessels to pass over them, when required by the officers of the harbour master's department to do so.

11th. Ships or vessels meeting with any accident, or causing damage to others, while in charge of an officer under the authority of the master attendant, have no claim on government for such damage; but the parties concerned are to represent the case to the master attendant, who will take such cognizance of the same as the merits of the case may appear to require.

12th. In order to avoid misconception as to the responsibility of Government for the safety of Ships and Vessels making use of the Honorable Company's Chain Moorings, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that it be explicitly notified to the Public that Government does not guarantee the safety of any Ship or Vessel which may use those Moorings.

13th. Government have been further pleased to prohibit Commanders of all Ships and Vessels more than 200 Tons burthen from moving them in any part of the River, unless they have a Pilot or an Officer from the Harbour Master's Department on board, under penalty (independent of such consequences as the Owner or Commanders may be subject to by Law on the part of individuals,) or Two Hundred Sicca Rupees, for every breach of this prohibition.

14th. Vessels of 200 Tons burthen only or less may be moved by their Commanders with the permission of the Master Attendant (which must be applied for in writing) without having a Pilot or an Officer from the Harbour Master's Department on board, any where within the limits of the Port of Calcutta, that is to say, between Sulkeah Ghaut to the North and the Bishop's College on the Right Bank of the River, and the Ghaut opposite thereto commonly called White Gange Ghaut to the South from high water mark on each side of the River. Should Vessels of this description however be moved without such permission having been obtained they will be liable to the fine specified in Article 13.

15th. Several accidents having lately occurred by vessels driving from single anchor, at which they were laying contrary to the rules of the port. It is hereby notified to the masters or owners of vessels, resorting to the port of Calcutta, that under the sanction of the hon'ble the depnty governor of Bengal, a fine of 500 rupees will in future be imposed on all commanders who may refuse to have their ships moored, when required to do so by a Pilot or other duly authorized Government officer.

16th. The pilot is forbidden to quit your ship in any part of the river unless she is properly moored without being duly relieved; he is also forbidden to move her at night above Bishop's college, or pass that point in tow of a steamer on a flood tide.

17th. Should you have any complaint against any subordinate of the master attendant or harbour master's department, you are requested to make it known to

this office as soon as possible, that it may be enquired into whilst the circumstances are fresh in the memory of those concerned.

18th. It being necessary that the officer should be shewn the ship's register in order to fill in the tonnage correctly in the report and certificate of draft of water, you are required to shew it to him on application.

19th. With a view to the extinction of fires on board ships when they unfortunately break out, all ships and vessels in the port are required to be provided with fire buckets in the proportion of 5 to every hundred tons of registered burthen, one-half of which are to be kept constantly hung up on the quarter deck, or other convenient place with lanyards attached, ready for drawing water, under penalty of 250 rupees. The deputy harbour master will visit the vessels to see that this regulation is complied with, and on his reporting any vessel in the port to be without the proper number of buckets, the commander will become liable to the penalty specified, unless it can be proved that the deputy harbour master is in error, and that the ship or vessel really is provided with the number of buckets required.

20th. The practice of drawing off spirits by candle light from which so many fatal accidents to ships have occurred, is also strictly prohibited to all ships and vessels in the port, under a penalty of 500 rupees for every offence, half of which will be awarded to the party giving information of such infraction of the port regulations. All pilots and officers of the harbour master's department are strictly enjoined to see that this regulation is observed, and to report any infraction of it. As in other cases of breaches of the port regulations to which any penalty attaches, whenever and as often as, either of the fines specified in this and the foregoing clause, shall have been incurred, a bill will be made out against the commander for the amount, and no pilot will be granted to the vessel on board of which the offence has been committed, until such fine be paid.

21st. Finally, you are hereby informed, that no pilot will be allowed to take charge of your ship outwards, until a certificate from the collector of customs shall have been presented at the master attendant's office, stating that all port charges due on her account, and all fines if any have been incurred, have been paid.

A. B. CLAPPERTON,
Offy. Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office, }
the 20th Oct. 1846.

Rates of Hire of the Moorings at Calcutta, Sulkea, Cooly Bazar, and Kidderpore, and other Charges in the Harbour Master's Department.

CHAIN MOORINGS.		From 1st Nov to 30th June being 8 months.	From 1st July to 31st October being 4 months.
Tons.		Per Diem.	Per Diem.
All Vessels up to.....	199.....	1 Rupee	3 Rupees
" " from 200 to 299.....	299.....	2 "	4 "
" " " 300 to 399.....	399.....	3 "	5 "
" " " 400 to 499.....	499.....	4 "	6 "
" " " 500 to 599.....	599.....	5 "	7 "
" " " 600 and upwards..	.....	6 "	8 "
Swinging Moorings.....	.....	3 "	.....

N. B. No Vessels above 300 Tons Burthen can be hauled to the Swinging Moorings

Hauling to or from the Chain Moorings, for each Operation,.....	26	Rupees.
Hauling to or from the Swinging Moorings, for each Operation,..	26	Ditto.
Hauling under or from under fairs, Ships of 250 Tons and upwards,.....	52	Ditto.
Hauling under or from under fairs, under 250 Tons,.....	26	Ditto.
Re-moorings,.....	26	Ditto.
Hauling in or out of Dock, and on or off the Slip or Ways including the use of the Buoy—		
If above 300 Tons, each Operation,.....	40	Ditto.
If of or under 300 Tons, each Operation,.....	20	Ditto.
For the use of Buoy hauling in or out of Dock,.....	10	Ditto.
Lying at the Buoy per Diem,.....	3	Ditto.

Transporting vessels (when not at the Chain Moorings, or not going into, or coming out of Dock,) from Sulkea to any part of the River, not below Kidderpore, ...	25 Rupees
Transporting any Ship after having been moored from one Mooring to another, if at the request of Owner or Commander, ...	50 Ditto.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

The same charge is made for hauling to and from and occupying the moorings at Diamond Harbour as exists in the Calcutta moorings.

Vessels engaging the H. Co's Moorings are liable to be removed from one Mooring to another at the direction of the Master Attendant whenever he may consider such a measure necessary either for the general convenience of the Port or the particular safety of any other Vessel, of course on such occasion no charge will be made against the Vessel removed.

PILOTAGE AND PORT DUES.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the recent change in the currency, the Marine Board have obtained the sanction of the right honorable the Governor of Bengal to the following modified rates of charges payable on account of pilotage and port dues, which are to come into operation on the 1st proximo.

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, May 25, 1836.

Notices touching Port charges at Calcutta, for the information and guidance of Owners and Commanders of vessels.

The Marine Board having lately, under the orders of Government, been engaged in revising the general regulations of the Marine Department, bearing on the shipping frequenting the port, request the particular attention of owners, agents, and commanders of vessels, to the following arrangements in connection with the charges on account of pilotage, &c., framed with a view to the mutual convenience of the Marine Department and the shipping interests.

First—Commanders are requested, prior to quitting their vessels on arrival off Calcutta, to fill up and certify, or cause to be filled up and certified, a form of certificate shewing the actual registered tonnage; the draft of water; and whether the vessel has not been tugged by steamer any part of the way, or has not had the use of a row boat, which form will be furnished to the pilot, in order to the bills of the vessels being correctly made out.

Second—Commanders are further requested, as early after their arrival as possible, to notify, in writing, to the Master Attendant, the name and residence of the person for the payment of the vessel's bills.

Third—On the receipt by the Master Attendant of the above certificate and written reference for payment, a single bill will be prepared, including inward pilotage, Light-house duty, Moyapore magazine duty, and row boat hire, (if any) which, together with a certificate, will be forwarded to the Marine Pay Master for collection within fifteen days of the arrival of the vessel and having on it the name and residence of the party referred to for payment, which commanders are requested to furnish to the Master Attendant in writing as early after their arrival as practicable that the Officer may more readily be enabled to present it. By this arrangement all the charges connected with the vessel up to her arrival off Calcutta, will be embodied in one bill instead of, as hitherto, being made in separate bills.

Fourth—In the event of vessels docking, or being transported at the desire of the commander it is requested that a certificate may be given by the commanding officer of the operation having been performed, in order to accompany the bill when presented for payment to the referee.

Fifth—The practice of charging for hauling to the chain moorings, for their monthly hire, and for hauling from the moorings in separate bills, is discontinued, and henceforward one bill will be prepared, including the charge for hauling to the moorings, that for occupying them, and that for hauling from them,

and commanders are requested to give, or cause their commanding officers to give, to the Master Attendant or the Harbour Master, a certificate of the date of hauling to and from the moorings, which certificate, as before, will accompany the bill when presented for payment. The hire of the mooring will be charged for the day; and, in like manner, no charge will be made for the day on which she hauls from her moorings, however late in the day she may quit them. The charges connected with the chain moorings will thus be embodied in one bill and be discharged in one payment, instead of three or more, according to the number of months the vessel occupied the moorings.

Sixth—The system of charging outward pilotage on an estimated draft of water with an addition of ten per cent. subject to adjustment after the vessel has sailed, and of charging a certain number of days for a row-boat subject to a like adjustment, is abolished; and in future, the outward pilotage and charge for a row-boat hire on outward bound vessels, will be made as follows;

When the vessel is finally laden, the commander is to give notice thereof to the Master Attendant, when the draft of water is to be ascertained and certified by the commander or commanding officer on the part of the vessel, and by the Harbour Master on the part of government,—subject, in case of dispute, to the decision of the Master Attendant. On receipt of the certificate, the Master Attendant will cause a bill to be made out for the regular amount of pilotage, for the row boat hire according to an average rate with reference to the size of the vessels and the season of the year, fixed by a marine committee which lately sat at the Bankshall, the majority of which was composed of members of houses of agency and commanders of ships. The bill and certificate will be presented in due course for payment.

Seventh—As however it frequently happens that vessels are taking in cargo or filling their water up to the last day of their departure, or that from other causes the bills for the chain moorings and outward pilotage cannot be made out till the eve of departure; owners, agents and commanders are in such cases particularly required, with a view to despatch, to cause an individual to attend at the Bankshall and expedite the transmission of the bill and certificate to the board for registry, and to the pay office for collection; at each of which officers they may in such cases depend upon the most ready and special attention.

Eighth—In the event of a vessel being tugged any part of the way down by steam, or not having the use of a row-boat, commanders are to obtain from the pilot, at Kedgerree a certificate to that effect, which they should forward by dak to their agents. On receipt thereof agents are requested to make out a bill against the Honorable Company for the quarter deduction from the pilotage allowed, if tugged by steam, or for the row-boat hire paid, as the case may be, and to forward it, together with the certificate, to the Marine Board for audit and payment.

Ninth—In cases where a vessel leaves Calcutta, avowedly intended to fill up cargo at some place below, the pilotage will be charged at the draught at which she leaves Calcutta in like manner, though at the reduced amount, as if she had proceeded to sea; and with respect to the subsequent pilotage charge, from the place at which the vessel takes in the additional cargo, to sea, owners or agents of vessels will be required to furnish a special guarantee to pay the amount chargeable according to a certificate of the draft of water to be signed by the commander or commanding officer and pilot.

Tenth—Six sets of moorings at Diamond Harbour having been fitted specially to enable vessels arriving in distress from loss of anchor and cables to be readily moored, the charge will be Co's Rs. 50 for mooring and unmooring, and the daily hire the same as for the moorings at Calcutta. The moorings will of course be available to vessels not in distress from loss of anchors and cables, but the Harbour Master will be instructed at all times to keep two sets vacant during the S. W. monsoon to meet casualties.

Eleventh—Annexed is a statement of the several port and pilotage charges and the Marine Board trusts, that with these and the certificates of the commanders or commanding officers before them owners and agents of vessels will, at all times be enabled readily to ascertain the correctness of the bills and to discharge them on presentation.

INWARD PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS.

INTERMEDIATE OR BROKEN PILOTAGE.

Draft of Water.	Company's Rupees. Full Pilotage.	1 12	2 12	3 12	4 12	5 12	6 12	7 12	8 12	9 12	10 12	11 12
Under 8 Feet	50	4 2 8	8 5 4	12 8 0	16 10 8	20 13 4	25 0 0	29 2 8	33 5 4	37 8 0	41 10 8	45 13 4
8 to 9 "	80	6 10 8	13 5 4	20 0 0	26 11 2	33 5 4	40 0 0	46 10 8	53 5 4	60 0 0	66 10 8	73 5 4
9 to 10 "	110	9 2 8	18 5 4	27 8 0	36 10 8	45 13 4	55 0 0	64 2 8	73 5 4	82 8 0	91 10 8	100 13 4
10 to 11 "	130	10 13 4	21 10 8	32 8 0	43 5 4	54 2 8	65 0 0	75 13 4	86 1 8	97 8 0	108 5 4	119 2 8
11 to 12 "	150	12 8 0	25 0 0	37 8 0	50 0 0	62 8 0	75 0 0	87 8 0	100 0 0	112 8 0	125 0 0	137 8 0
12 to 13 "	170	14 2 8	28 5 4	42 8 0	56 10 8	70 13 4	85 0 0	99 2 8	113 5 4	127 8 0	141 10 8	155 13 4
13 to 14 "	200	16 10 8	33 5 4	50 0 0	66 10 8	83 5 4	100 0 0	116 10 8	133 5 4	150 0 0	166 10 8	183 5 4
14 to 15 "	230	19 2 8	38 5 4	57 8 0	76 10 8	95 13 4	115 0 0	134 2 8	153 5 4	172 8 0	191 10 8	210 13 4
15 to 16 "	270	22 8 0	45 0 0	67 8 0	90 0 0	112 8 0	135 0 0	157 8 0	180 0 0	202 8 0	225 0 0	247 8 0
16 to 17 "	320	26 10 8	53 5 4	80 0 0	106 10 8	133 5 4	160 0 0	186 10 8	213 5 4	240 0 0	266 10 8	293 5 4
17 to 18 "	370	30 13 4	61 10 8	92 8 0	118 5 4	154 2 8	185 0 0	215 13 4	246 10 8	277 8 0	308 5 4	339 2 8
18 to 19 "	420	35 0 0	70 0 0	105 0 0	140 0 0	175 0 0	210 0 0	245 0 0	280 0 0	315 0 0	350 0 0	385 0 0
19 to 20 "	480	40 0 0	80 0 0	120 0 0	160 0 0	200 0 0	240 0 0	280 0 0	320 0 0	360 0 0	400 0 0	440 0 0
20 to 21 "	540	45 0 0	90 0 0	135 0 0	180 0 0	225 0 0	270 0 0	315 0 0	360 0 0	405 0 0	450 0 0	495 0 0
21 to 22 "	590	49 2 8	98 5 4	147 8 0	196 10 8	245 13 4	295 0 0	344 2 8	393 5 4	442 8 0	491 10 8	540 13 4
22 to 23 "	640	53 5 4	106 10 8	160 0 0	213 5 4	266 10 8	320 0 0	373 5 4	426 10 8	480 0 0	533 5 4	586 10 8
23 to 24 "	700	58 5 4	116 10 8	175 0 0	233 5 4	291 10 8	350 0 0	408 5 4	466 10 8	525 0 0	583 5 4	641 10 8

OUTWARD PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS.

INTERMEDIATE OR A BROKEN PILOTAGE.

Draft of Water	Company's Pilotage. Rupees.	1 12	2 12	3 12	4 12	5 12	6 12	7 12	8 12	9 12	10 12	11 12
Under 8 Feet	50	4 2 8	8 5 4	12 8 0	16 10 8	20 13 4	25 0 0	29 2 8	33 5 5	37 8 0	41 10 8	45 13 4
8 to 9 "	80	6 10 8	13 5 4	20 0 0	26 10 8	33 5 4	40 0 0	6 10 8	53 5 4	60 0 0	66 10 8	73 5 4
9 to 10 "	120	10 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0
10 to 11 "	140	11 10 8	23 5 4	35 0 0	46 10 8	58 5 4	70 0 0	81 10 3	93 5 4	105 0 0	116 10 8	128 5 4
11 to 12 "	160	13 5 4	26 10 8	40 0 0	53 5 4	66 10 8	80 0 0	93 5 4	106 10 8	120 0 0	133 5 4	146 10 8
12 to 13 "	180	15 0 0	30 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	75 0 0	90 0 0	105 0 0	120 0 0	135 0 0	150 0 0	165 0 0
13 to 14 "	210	17 8 0	35 0 0	52 8 9	70 0 0	87 8 0	105 0 0	122 8 0	140 0 0	157 8 0	175 0 0	192 8 0
14 to 15 "	240	20 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0	160 0 0	180 0 0	200 0 0	220 0 0
15 to 16 "	290	24 2 8	48 5 4	72 8 0	96 10 8	120 13 4	145 0 0	169 2 8	193 5 4	217 8 0	241 10 8	265 13 4
16 to 17 "	360	30 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	180 0 0	210 0 0	240 0 0	270 0 0	300 0 0	330 0 0
17 to 18 "	420	35 0 0	70 0 0	105 0 0	140 0 0	175 0 0	210 0 0	245 0 0	280 0 0	315 0 0	350 0 0	385 0 0
18 to 19 "	470	39 2 8	78 5 4	117 8 0	150 10 8	195 13 4	235 0 0	274 2 8	313 5 4	352 8 0	391 10 8	430 13 4
19 to 20 "	540	45 0 0	90 0 0	135 0 0	180 0 0	225 0 0	270 0 0	315 0 0	360 0 0	405 0 0	450 0 0	495 0 0
20 to 21 "	600	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	300 0 0	350 0 0	400 0 0	450 0 0	500 0 0	550 0 0
21 to 22 "	650	54 2 8	108 5 4	162 8 0	216 10 8	270 13 4	325 0 0	379 2 8	433 5 4	487 8 0	547 10 8	595 13 4
22 to 23 "	700	58 5 4	116 10 8	175 0 0	233 5 4	291 10 8	350 0 0	408 5 4	466 10 8	525 0 0	583 5 4	641 10 8
23 to 24 "	770	64 2 8	128 5 4	192 8 0	256 10 8	320 13 4	385 0 0	449 2 8	513 5 4	577 8 0	641 10 8	705 13 4

The pilotage is divided into twelfths for the convenience of charging intermediate or broken pilotage, viz. from sea to places short of Calcutta, and from and to intermediate places; as also for the purpose of the proportionate deduction being made when vessels are tugged by steam any portion of the distance.

The following shews the number of twelfths chargeable between the several stations.

INWARD PROPORTION. FROM SEA		OUTWARD PROPORTION. FROM CALCUTTA.	
To	Saugor..... 4-12ths.	To	Moyapore or Fulta, ... 2-12ths.
"	Kedgerree..... 6-12ths.	"	Diamond Harbour, ... 3-12ths.
"	Culpee..... 8-12ths.	"	Calpee..... 4-12ths.
"	Diamond Harbour,.. 9-12ths.	"	Kedgerree..... 6-12ths.
"	Fulta or Moyapore, 10-12ths.	"	Saugor..... 8-12ths.
"	Calcutta, full pilotage.	"	Sea—full pilotage.

Moyapore magazine duty chargeable once for each voyage on a vessel passing Moyapore inward—one anna per ton, on registered tonnage, and vessels drawing under 8 feet draft of water are exempted.

Light duty.—The duty is leviable every time a vessel enters the river, except returning from stress of weather—two annas ditto.

Row boat, inward, Company's rupees 13 per diem.

Ditto, outward.

From 1st April to the		Tons and upwards..Co.'s	Rs. 128
31st July, ...	700	"	102
	500 to 699	"	76
	300 to 499	"	

From 1st August to the		Tons and upwards,..	89
31st March	700	"	76
	500 to 699	"	51
	300 to 499	"	13

Row-boat at Hooghly point,.....per diem. "

If the hawser is used in assisting vessels in danger

or on shore,.....per diem. " 26

N. B. Vessels under 300 tons are exempted from the attendance of a row-boat in aid of the pilotage, unless one is required by the commander.

NOTICE.

The Government of Bengal have been pleased to modify the Rules relative to Vessels navigating the River Hooghly in manner following:—

1st. All Vessels under 300 tons, and not drawing more than 15 feet trading within the Bay of Bengal, considered as bounded by a line drawn from Cape Comorin by Point de Galle and Acheen Head to the Southern Point of Prince of Wales Island, are permitted to navigate the River Hooghly without a Pilot on payment of double light and buoy duties, provided the commanders can show to the satisfaction of the Master Attendant that they possess a knowledge of the River equal to that which is required of Commanders of Steam Tugs permitted to act as Pilot under a license.

2d. Vessels of more than the above specified tonnage and draught from whatever part of the world they may come, are not required to wait for a Pilot at the Sand Heads, but only to make the usual signal, to keep it flying as long as they are without one, and to take a Pilot if one offers his service.

3d. Vessels ready for Sea are permitted to proceed without a Pilot, provided one does not come on board within 24 hours of the time at which the port clearance was produced at the Master Attendant's office. With respect to Vessels trading beyond the Bay, and of more than 300 tons and drawing more than 15 feet water, the modification of the Regulations above described, is not to come into operation until the 1st May 1847.

4th. It is also hereby notified, that from the 1st Proximo, and hereafter, instead of the present Moyapore magazine duty of one anna per ton on all Vessels, a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per ton as buoy duty, and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per ton as Moyapore Magazine duty will be levied.

By order of the Offg. Superintendent of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND, *Secretary.*

Fort William, the 31st Oct. 1846.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, July 19, 1801.

Whereas it hath hitherto been the practice for ships importing at Calcutta to retain their gunpowder on board while laying in the port; and whereas, the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder on board of a ship, lying off the town, might be attended with the most destructive consequences to the town, to the inhabitants thereof, and to the shipping in the port; and whereas, instances have occurred of shot being fired into the town of Calcutta, and into the country adjacent, by ships saluting Fort William, or firing guns on other occasions, his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view of obviating the serious consequences which might ensue from a consequence of these irregular and dangerous practices, has been pleased to establish the following rules.

1. The commanders of all vessels bound to the port of Calcutta, and proceeding up to the town of Calcutta, or to any other part of the river above Moyapore are required on or before their arrival off Moyapore, to land at the magazine, which has been erected at that place, all the gunpowder which they may have on board, (whether contained in barrels, or made up into ammunition) exceeding the quantity of one hundred pounds, which quantity every vessel is permitted to retain on board, for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in cases of distress. Officers appointed by Government, will take charge of the gunpowder immediately on its being conveyed to the shore at Moyapore, and will deposit it in the magazine. Commanders of vessels are required to mark the names of their respective vessels on the barrels and packages of gunpowder, previously to their being landed. A receipt for the gunpowder will be granted by the officer in charge of the magazine.

2. In order that vessels may be detained as short a time as possible for the delivery of their gunpowder, commanders of vessels are required, on coming in sight of Moyapore, to hoist a flag at the fore-top-mast-head, whereupon the officer in charge of the magazine, will immediately order persons to be in readiness at the river side to receive the gunpowder.

3. Gunpowder shall not be landed or received into the magazine between sunset and sunrise.

4. The commanders of vessels outward bound, who may require gunpowder for their outward voyage, shall not take gunpowder on board in any part of the river above Moyapore, with the exception of a quantity not exceeding one hundred pounds, for the purposes before mentioned. Should any gunpowder have been landed from any vessel, when inward bound, and deposited in the magazine, the gunpowder will, upon the application of the commander of the vessel to the officer in charge of the magazine, (such application being accompanied by the receipt granted on the deposit of the gunpowder in the magazine) be conveyed to the river side, and delivered to such person as may be sent to take charge of it.

5. In future, vessels entering the port of Calcutta, shall not at any time, whilst lying in any part of the river between Moyapore and Calcutta, have on board without the express sanction of Government, any quantity of Gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds for the purposes before mentioned; the collector of the government customs is hereby empowered and directed, should he have reason to believe that a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds has been received on board of any vessel, to cause the vessel to be searched, and should any greater quantity be found on board, to seize the same. The collector is also empowered and directed to seize any unauthorized quantity of gunpowder which may be attempted to be shipped on any vessel, in opposition to the

rules herein prescribed ; all such gunpowder so seized, shall be liable to confiscation ; the collector shall immediately send all the gunpowder so seized to the magazine in Fort William, and shall report the circumstance of the case to the board of trade ; the collector shall not grant a port clearance for any such vessel from which gunpowder shall have been so seized, without the express authority of the Governor General in Council.

6. One-half of the estimated value of all gunpowder which may be confiscated under this regulation, shall be granted in equal proportions to the collector of the customs and his deputy ; the remaining moiety shall be granted in equal proportions to the informer and to the officer assisting in making the seizure.

7. The commanders of vessels lying at Diamond Harbour, or in any other part of the river below Moyapore, will be permitted to deposit their gunpowder in the magazine at Moyapore. "

8. Pursuant to the orders contained in the 5th article of these regulations, the commanders of all vessels now laying in the port of Calcutta, having on board a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, are required to send the quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, which they may have on board of their respective ships, or any place on shore, to the magazine at Moyapore. If the commander of any vessel shall not conform to this requisition, he shall be liable to the penalties stated in the 5th article.

9. The commander of all vessels lying off the town of Calcutta, or any part of the river between the town and Kedgerree, are prohibited from firing guns (excepting for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the vessels being in distress) for any purpose whatever, without having previously obtained the permission of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta. When guns shall be fired from any ship for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the ship being in distress, and also in cases in which guns may be fired with the permission of the justices of the peace, the commander of the ship is enjoined to be particularly careful that the guns be not shot.

Published by command of his Excellency the most noble the Governor General in council,

G. H. BARLOW, Chief Secy, to the Govt.

P. S. Under orders from the Marine Board, dated 6th instant, commanders are informed, that such gunpowder as they may have for sale is not to be landed at Moyapore, but to be brought up and lodged at the Howrah magazine.

(Signed) T. T. HARRINGTON, Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office, July 8, 1837.

N. B. Several instances having occurred in which powder belonging to Government, such as powder for the troops brought out in a vessel, has been landed at the magazine, it is hereby notified under orders from Government, that all such powder must be brought up and delivered over to the Arsenal, Fort William, and that if it is so left at the magazine, Commanders will have to bring it up at their own expence.

NOTICE

TO COMMANDERS OF OUTWARD BOUND VESSELS.

Great inconvenience arising to the agents of vessels from commanders of outward-bound vessels which have been tugged by steam, or which have had no row boat in attendance on them, not attending to the 8th-item of the published notices touching port charges, and not sending up from Kedgerree the required certificate, without which the refund of $\frac{1}{2}$ pilotage and the charge paid on account of row boat cannot be passed by the Marine Board, commanders are therefore reminded of the necessity on their own vessel's account of their obtaining such certificate from the pilot and forwarding it to their owners from Kedgerree.

Dy order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary*

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 27th April 1837, }

No. 1090.

DEDUCTIONS FROM PILOTAGE CHARGE FOR EMPLOYING STEAM.

A great deal of unnecessary trouble and correspondence has been caused by Parties not following the proper course for the recovery of the deduction from the charge for Pilotage, allowed for Vessels employing Steam,—Bills for Pilotage, are frequently returned to the Collector of Customs with a remark written on them that the Vessel has been tugged in part or entirely to Sea—Notice is hereby given, that the deduction on that account cannot be recovered in that way. The Pilotage is payable in advance and bills for the full amount must be paid whether a Vessel is tugged by a Steamer or not. If she is, a bill must afterwards be made out for the usual deduction on that account and presented at this Office, when it will be passed, if correct and accompanied by the Pilot's Certificate, specifying that Steam was employed and to what extent, whether in part or entirely out to Sea. Without that document no such claims can be admitted. The attention of Owners and Agents of Ships to this notification is earnestly requested.

By order of the Actg. Supdt of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND,

Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Supdt's Office,
The 10th September, 1844.

}

COMMANDERS TO FIND GUARANTEE FOR THE PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT CHARGES.

Fort William, the 7th February, 1827.

Notice is hereby given that whereas, in several late instances, the Marine Board have been unable to recover just claims for sundry port charges, incurred after ships have left Calcutta, such as, for detention of row-boat and additional pilotages, charges arising from the original draft of water given being considerably under the actual,—it has been deemed expedient,—that the commanders of all vessels, from and after the 20th instant, shall previously to their being provided with a pilot, furnish the master attendant with a guarantee of some respectable house, for the payment of all such charges. Copies of the form of application for a pilot, and of the guarantee, will be furnished at the Bankshall.

1.—Parties having any claims on the marine department are requested on and after the 1st proximo, to forward the same, for examination and registry, direct to the marine board, whence, if found correct, they will be transmitted, without loss of time, to the marine pay master and passed for payment.

2.—To prevent, as much as possible, the multiplication of unnecessary correspondence, it is requested that bills may be, in general, transmitted under a blank cover, superscribed with reference to the contents of the former; and that on the face of the bill itself reference may be made to the authority on which the claim is preferred; and the vouchers, if any, annexed to the bill. In cases where the claim has arisen out of correspondence with the Board, a reference by number and date, to the Board's letter, sanctioning the charge, will be sufficient.

3.—Of course when a bill is presented on account of transactions, which have not been previously before the Board, it will still be necessary to accompany the bill with vouchers, and an explanatory letter.

4.—Any bill, which may be found inadmissible, or to require correction, or farther voucher will be returned to the party as early as possible; and should it not be so returned within the week, the drawer will know that it has been passed to the marine pay master, and may accordingly apply for the payment.

By order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

Marine Board, October 9, 1827.

**FOOD PER LASCARS ON BOARD SHIPS TRADING UNDER
ACT IV. GEO. THE IV. CHAP. 80.**

	Per man per day.				Per man per day.			Per man per month.		
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	or	Seers.	Chks.	La. wt.	Seers.	Chks.	Sa. wt.
Rice.....	2	0	14	"	1	0	0	30	0	0
Dhal.....	0	5	7	"	0	2	2½	4	11	0
Ghee.....	0	1	5	"	0	0	2½	0	15	0
Salt.....	0	0	13	"	0	0	1½	0	9	0
Tarmeric, ...	0	2	1	"	0	1	0	1	41	0
Garlic.....	0	2	1	"	0	1	0	1	14	0
Chillies.....	0	1	15	"	0	0	3½	1	6	2½
Tamarinde,.....	0	0	13	"	0	0	1½	0	9	0
Common Seed ..	0	0	8	"	0	0	1	0	6	0
Coriander Seed..	0	0	8	"	0	0	1	0	6	0
Pumpkins, Yams and Potatoes { As far as a reasonable stock of them can be laid in at the commence- ment of the voyage. }	0	4	2	"	0	2	0	3	12	0
Ginger.....	0	0	4	"	0	0	½	0	3	0
Tea	0	0	11	"	0	0	1½	0	8	0
Sugar.....	0	1	6	"	0	0	2½	1	0	0
Vinegar { Six pints per month per man										
Oil for the body in bad weather	0	0	11	"	0	0	1½	Per man per Day		

And whenever such ship or vessel, during the course of such voyage, shall pass beyond the tropic, either to the northward or southward, then in addition to the foregoing scale or allowance, shall be added food of a more nourishing quality, viz.

	Per man per month.				Per man per month.	
	s.	oz.	dr.	or	Seers.	Chks.
Pillem meat.....	8	3	7	"	4	"
Curry meat.....	6	2	9	"	3	"
Biscuit	10	4	4	"	6	"
Wheat	14	5	15	"	7	"
Pickled mangoes.....	2	0	14	"	1	"
Rum, { Exclusive of the dis- cretionary allowance in time of bad weather, }	Two drams per day per man.					

RULES FOR CLEARING THE RIVER HOOGLY OF WRECKS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.

1. In order to provide for clearing the bed of the river of all anchors that have been lost in its channels and anchoring stations, and for the recovery and removal of every description of wreck deposited therein, it shall be the duty of the master attendant to employ in the most efficient manner practicable, under the official superintendence of the Marine Board, the means placed by government at the disposal of that officer, for the purpose specified.

2. All recovered anchors, grapnels, and wrecks of every descriptions, shall be landed as soon as may be practicable, in the same state in which they are recovered. Articles belonging to the Hon'ble Company, are to be deposited in Bankshall premises, and immediately after their being so deposited, a full and accurate description shall be taken of the articles for registry, specifying whether the articles are of a perishable nature or not; place where, and date when found; and such other information as may be at all calculated to enable owners to identify their property. A distinguishing mark is to be placed on the anchor or other thing so recovered, with white paint, when the article will admit of it, the mark expressing the year in which it was recovered, and its number in the register of that year; when the article will not admit of being marked with paint, it is to be in some other manner sufficiently identified, so as to connect it with its particular item in the registry.

3. The above information is to be regularly entered into books of registry to be kept for that purpose at the Master Attendant's Office, which books shall be always open for public inspection, during the hours of business; a copy of this registry shall be sent weekly, under the signature of the Master Attendant, to the Marine Board, who will cause a list of the recovered articles, with all the necessary information, to be hung up in the *Exchange Rooms*, for the information of the public.

4. In the event of the right of property being proved to the satisfaction of the Master Attendant, or in case of dispute, to the satisfaction of the Marine Board, such property shall be valued by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., or the proprietors of the Exchange; subject to arbitration, if the value fixed by them should be objected to either by the Master Attendant on the part of Government or by the owner. When the valuation shall have been fixed, the Master Attendant shall make out a bill for salvage, rated according to the place of recovery; viz. $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the value of articles recovered above Fultah; 40 per cent. on articles recovered between Fultah and Culpee; 50 per cent. on articles recovered between Culpee and Saugor; and 65 per cent. on articles recovered below Saugor, with interest on the amount of salvage, calculated from the date of recovery at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the salvage to be calculated on the value fixed by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. as above directed. The bill is to be sent to the Marine Board for registry; it is then to be passed to the Marine Paymaster for collection, on the production of whose receipt to the Master Attendant, that officer will deliver up the anchor or wreck identified.

5. All perishable property shall, if unclaimed, be sold by public auction, by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. three months after its recovery; unless they, in conjunction with the Master Attendant, consider it for the interest of the owners that it should be sooner disposed of. In like manner, all non-perishable property shall be sold, at *quarterly public sales, twelve months after recovery*. On receipt of the net proceeds, salvage, as directed in article 4th, shall be deducted therefrom, to the credit of the "*wreck and anchor concern*," and the balance be deposited in the general treasury for payment, without interest, to parties at any time subsequently establishing their right thereto.

6. In cases where ships may have parted from their anchors, or other property have been lost or wrecked, and information of the same is immediately communicated by the owners or commanders, to the Master Attendant, the requisite assistance is to be afforded without delay, and the anchors, &c. when

recovered, are to be delivered to the owners, on security given for payment, at the rate of three rupees per cwt. for anchors, or similar property; any other description of property so recovered, is to be delivered, on payment of one-half the amount of salvage, referred to in 4th paragraph, according to the place from whence the property is recovered. The valuation thereof to be made by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. *subject as before*, to arbitration. If the owners or commanders possess suitable means, for recovering their own anchors or other lost or wrecked property, within 48 hours after they have been parted from or lost, and decline receiving assistance, the interference of the Master Attendant is then forbidden; but, should they fail to remove the obstructions within that period, (unless it shall be extended under the sanction of the Marine Board,) the Master Attendant is authorized to effect the subject himself; and all such anchors or property, when recovered, shall be subject to the prescribed charge of salvage in article 4th.

7. Should any anchors or other property, not their own, be recovered by owners or commanders of ships, when weighing or recovering their own anchors, they shall be delivered to the Master Attendant in the state in which they may have been found, with every thing attached to them and be registered in the same way, as if they had been recovered in the first instance by the Master Attendant. In this case however, the parties so recovering wrecked property, shall be entitled to one-half the amount of salvage.

8. The above rules are not to be construed to extend to the case of any ship or vessel being wrecked in any part of the river. In such case the Master Attendant shall, on the regulation of the parties concerned, afford every practicable assistance for recovering the said ship or vessel, her stores or cargo; and such a claim, or compensation in the nature of salvage, shall be preferred by the Marine Board, as to them, under all circumstances of the case, shall appear reasonable; should, however, the parties concerned decline the assistance of the Master Attendant, their operations shall not be interfered with, unless by their negligence the navigation of the river should become liable to continued obstruction from the accident. In this case, as before, the Master Attendant is to adopt all be necessary measures to remove it.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, 24th January, 1842.

ACCOMMODATION ON BOARD THE PILOT VESSELS.

The following revised rules, relative to the accommodation of individuals, proceeding to the Sand Heads or down the river, on board any of the Honorable Company's pilot vessels, having been sanctioned by Government, are now published for general information.

1st. Officers, civil and military, when ordered to proceed down the river on public service, on board a pilot vessel are to notify the same to the master attendant, or in his absence to his assistant, who will select the vessel with reference to the exigencies of the Service, on which such officer shall embark. In cases, where persons, whether public officers, or private individuals, be desirous of proceeding on board a pilot vessel for the benefit of their health, application is to be made, as above stated, accompanied by a medical certificate, shewing the necessity for the party to proceed to sea, when permission will be granted by the Master Attendant or his assistant, to repair on board such vessel as may be available. Individuals again, both in the service and out of it, who have occasion to go on board a pilot vessel for purposes unconnected with their duty or health, are to make application to the superintendent of marine stating the purposes for which they desire the indulgence, and the time for which they are likely to be on board. The pilots are on no account whatever to receive on board as passengers, any individuals who have not obtained the sanction above specified.

2nd. Individuals proceeding on board pilot vessels under any of the circumstances stated above, are entitled to occupy the larboard half of the after accommodation, free of other charge than that of mess or table money hereafter specified. It must be understood that in all cases when in conformity with these orders the larboard cabin has been assigned to any lady or gentleman, no one can claim a share of such accommodation while the party by whom it was first engaged remains on board. Other parties either in or out of the service, permitted to go on board, can only have such accommodation as the dining cabin affords, unless the pilot in charge should let any of them have the use of his, the starboard cabin. It is to be optional with him to allow the occupation of it except as to officers ordered on board on duty, to whom he must give up his or the starboard half of the accommodation if required; but he is on no account to demand a greater sum for this accommodation than eight company's rupees per diem for the first fourteen days, and six rupees for every day after, whether it be given up voluntarily or under orders.

3d. Pilots in charge of vessels are to provide a suitable table for their

A gentleman 8 rupees per diem for the first fortnight—6 rupees for every day afterwards.

A lady 6 rupees per diem for the first fortnight—5 rupees for every day afterwards.

A child 4 rupees per diem for the first fortnight—3 rupees for every day after.

Passengers and on no account to demand a larger amount for table money than the sums specified in the margin, and any pilot making directly or indirectly any demand either for table money or accommodation, not strictly authorized by these

regulations, besides being compelled to refund any overcharge, will be subjected to such loss of rank or other punishment as government, at the recommendation of the superintendent of marine may award.

4th. Warrant Officers, or other respectable parties whose means do not admit of their paying the above rates, can be accommodated, and mess with the 2nd mates and Volunteers at a charge of two rupees a day for the first fourteen days, and one rupee eight annas for each day afterwards that they remain on board. The branch pilots in charge of the pilot vessels are to see that such passengers are not charged more than these rates. Any demand of more, will subject those who prefer it to punishment.

By order of the acting Superintendent of Marine,

Fort William,

The 27th August, 185. }

JAS SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

TRIAL OF OFFICERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative, the 22d November, 1845.

The following Act is passed by the honorable the President to Council on the 22d November 1845, with the assent of the right hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XXIV. OF 1845.

An Act for establishing a Court for the trial of Officers of the Pilot Service accused of breach of duty.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from and after the first day of January next, if any person employed in the pilot service of the East India Company, at the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be accused of having committed any breach of duty while engaged in such service, and it shall appear to the Superintendent of Marine that such person ought to be brought to trial for such breach of duty such person shall be brought to trial before a court, consisting of a president and two merchants of Calcutta, four commanders of British ships and two branch pilots or masters pilots of the East India Company's service, as members.

II. And is hereby enacted, that the said president shall be such a person as shall be, from time to time, appointed for that purpose by the governor of Bengal.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever it shall appear to such superintendent of marine that any person employed in the said pilot service ought to be brought to trial before such court, the said superintendent shall convene such court by giving notice to the said president, and summoning by writing under his hand any two merchants of Calcutta, any four commanders of British ships lying in the port of Calcutta, and any two branch pilots or master pilots of the East India Company's service, to appear for the purpose of holding such trial at a time and place to be subsequently intimated to them by the judge advocate appointed to conduct the proceedings of such court. Provided always that every court to be held under this Act shall consist of the president, and at least

four members, and that the decision shall in every case be according to the votes of the majority, and that in case of equality of votes the president shall have a casting vote.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that if after the court shall have been convened the president shall be prevented by sickness or any other cause from attending the said court, it shall be lawful for the members of the said court, not being less than five in number, to elect one from among themselves, who shall perform the functions of president of the said court until the end of the trial.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person summoned, as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to attend in pursuance thereof, or to remain in attendance to the end of such trial without sufficient cause, then it shall be lawful for the said superintendent of marine to impose upon any such person a fine not exceeding the sum of Rupees 200 for every such default, and every justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta is hereby authorized and required upon representation made to him in writing and signed by the said superintendent, to enforce the payment of such fine in like manner as if such fine had been imposed by himself.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that the proceeding before such court shall be conducted on the part of government by such person as the governor of Bengal shall from time to time appoint as judge advocate for that purpose.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said judge advocate, and he is hereby authorized and required either at the request of the party accused, or of the party making the accusation, or of the said court, by writing under his hand to summon any person whatsoever, to attend as a witness at a time and place to be specified in such summons for the purpose of being examined at any trial before a court constituted as aforesaid, or if such person shall be about to depart from Calcutta so as to be unable to attend at such trial without serious inconvenience, then to be examined before the president of the said court, and any members of the said court, provided always that due notice of the time and place of such examination shall be given, to the person against whom a charge is about to be preferred, and provided also that such witness may nevertheless be examined at the trial. If he shall be able to attend thereat in which case his previous examination may also be read at the trial.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that every witness duly summoned to attend any such court or president and to members, shall during his necessary attendance on such court or president and to members, and in going to and returning from the same, be privileged from arrest, and shall, if arrested in breach to such privilege, be discharged by such court or president and two members, or by the supreme court, or any judge thereof, or by any justice of the peace in and for the town of Calcutta upon its being made to appear to such court or president and to members constituted by this act, or to such supreme court, or judge, or to such justice of the peace by affidavit in summary way that such witness was arrested in going to or returning from or attending upon such court or president and two members constituted by this act, and that every witness be duly summoned to attend as aforesaid, who shall not attend on such court or president and two members or who attending shall refuse to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation or declaration, or to answer all such questions as the court or president and two members may legally demand, shall be liable to be attached in the supreme court, upon complaint made in like manner as if such witness had neglected to attend on any trial in such supreme court.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that every member assisting at every such court before the commencement of any proceeding to be had before it shall take the following oath upon the Holy Evangelists, which oath shall be administered by the president of such court to the other members thereof, and to the president by the judge advocate, that is to say.

"I, A B do swear that I will duly determine and administer justice according to the evidence in the matter that shall be brought before me, and that I will not divulge the sentence till it shall be approved of by competent authority, neither will I at any time divulge the vote or opinion of the president, nor my own vote, nor that of any member of this court unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice in due course of law. So help me God."

X. And it is hereby enacted, that the judge advocate, who is to conduct the proceedings of the said court shall take the following oath, which oath shall be administered by the president.

"I, A B do swear that I will not upon any account whatsoever disclose or discover any vote or opinion of the president or any particular member of this

court unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by court of justice a due course of law. So help me God."

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that every witness before any such court or president and two members, shall be examined upon oath, which such courts and president and two members are hereby authorized to administer. Provided always that in all cases wherein a solemn declaration or affirmation would be allowed in her majesty's courts of judicature to be substituted for an oath, the ship court or president and two members constituted by this act, shall substituted such solemn declaration or affirmation for an oath.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that any person wilfully and knowingly giving false testimony on oath or solemn declaration or affirmation in any case in which an oath or solemn declaration or affirmation by this Act required to be made, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and being duly convicted, shall be liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if the party against whom a charge is preferred shall appear, or shall not satisfy the court that he has a reasonable excuse for not appearing, the said court shall proceed to hear and determine the charges preferred by the said superintendent against any person or persons so employed in the pilot service as aforesaid, and if such person or persons shall be found guilty by the said court of the breach of duty laid to his or their charge, it shall be competent to the said court, and it is hereby required to sentence such person or persons to dismissal from the said pilot service, or to such other punishment by loss of rank or pay as to the said court shall appear fit, whether or not such breach of duty be punishable under a certain code called the penal code for the better order and government of the members composing the pilot service, passed by order of the right hon'ble the vice president in council, on the 21st December 1826.

XIV. Provided always and it is hereby enacted, that in all cases wherein the charge preferred before such court is a charge of a breach of duty punishable under the said code, the said court shall award such punishment as is prescribed for such breach of duty in the said code and no other.

XV. Provided also, and it is hereby enacted, that the said code shall remain in full force as regards the several breaches of duty therein specified, but that it shall be competent for the said superintendent of marine, and he is hereby empowered in any case of breach of duty not specified in the said code, to frame such charge as shall be applicable to the facts of the case and to prefer the same to the said court.

XVI. Provided always and it is hereby enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the said superintendent from deciding summarily in cases in which he was empowered to decide summarily before the passing of this Act.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that the proceedings of such court shall be sent on completion of the trial to the superintendent of marine, and it shall be lawful for the said superintendent of marine to send back the proceedings to the court for revision of the finding or sentence or both.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that every finding and sentence of such court as aforesaid shall be subject to approval of the governor of Bengal, and that no such finding or sentence shall be considered final or conclusive under it has been submitted to and approved by the governor of Bengal, who is hereby empowered to remit any part of the whole of such sentence as he shall think fit, and that every such sentence either of dismissal from the service or of loss of rank or pay upon being confirmed or mitigated by the governor of Bengal, shall be considered valid and effectual from the date of such confirmation or mitigation, and shall be forthwith carried into effect.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted,* that it shall be lawful for the said superintendent of marine to make such rules for conducting the proceedings and regulating the practice of the said courts, and for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act as to the said superintendent shall seem expedient, and all such rules shall be submitted to the governor of Bengal, and shall have full effect after they shall have been confirmed by the governor of Bengal.

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* The rules have been framed, and are in operation, but are too long for insertion.

THE PILOT STATION FOR THE RIVER HOOGHLY IN THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

Directions for approaching the Pilot Station for the River Hooghly during the S. W. Monsoon.

Experience of the new Pilot Station off the South Channel, having established that it can be made by Vessels from False Point with the greatest facility, and that Pilots can also be readily supplied, and the same causes existing which originally rendered necessary the removal of the Pilot Station from off Point Palmyras to a position about fifteen miles S. W. b. W. of the Outer Floating Light in Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$ N. Long. $88^{\circ} 03'$ E., and in from 17 to 22 faths. water, Notice is hereby given, that this latter Station will in future be continued during the S. W. Monsoon, viz. from 15th March to the 15th September.

No difficulty can possibly be felt in passing from False Point to the present Station, if common attention be paid to the lead and to the following Directions, prepared by Captain Lloyd, late Offg. Marine Surveyor General, after a careful Survey of the ground between the two Points.

"False Point Light House is in Lat. $20^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}'$ N. and Long. $86^{\circ} 47'$ E.,
"and the South Channel Buoy in Lat. $20^{\circ} 59'$ N. and Long. $88^{\circ} 4'$ E., and
"bears from the Light House N. 61° E. true, or N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. by Compass,
"distant 83 miles and is laid in 12 fms.

"A bank of soundings extends from off Point Palmyras in a direction
"towards the tail of the Western Sea Reef, and the nature of the bottom (as
"distinguished from that of the Hooghly deposit which is sand and mud with
"shining specks) is a gravelly substance composed of sand shells and small
"pebbles discharged from the "Kunka," and other Rivers near Point Palmyras,
"the lighter material of which being carried further out, is deposited, and forms
"what is called the 'Pilot's Ridge,' which in crossing to the N. Wd., shews a
"little less water than on either side. In coming from Seaward you shoal
"rather suddenly from 28 to 23 fms. upon its eastern edge. It is composed of a
"shelly sand, or minute gravel of a reddish or rusty brown color.

"The best guide therefore to enable a vessel to direct her course from False
"Point to the Pilot Vessels at the present Station, will be to run down the edge
"of the 'Pilot's Ridge,' which can readily be done by making the Light House,
"and bringing it to bear about W. S. W. or S. W. by W. distant by computation
"from 10 to 15 miles, then steering to the E. N. Ed., and having gradually
"increased the depth of water to 23 fms. upon the eastern Edge of the Ridge,
"regulate the course to keep between it and 27 fms. when by attention to the
"lead and nature of the soundings, course and distance run from the Light
"House, it is almost impossible to miss the Pilot Vessels (if the above limits are
"kept within) either by getting too far to windward or falling to leeward for
"the soundings increase so rapidly to seaward from the present Station, that 28
"fms. will not be more than 3 or 4 miles to the Southward of it, and 23 fms. the
"same distance to the westward of it.

"The soundings to seaward of the Ridge are in general a greenish or olive
"coloured mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it."*

Vessels approaching the Station during the day are required to shew the usual signal for a Pilot and by night to give as early and as much warning as possible by firing guns, burning blue lights and by exhibiting two lights in a vertical position, where best seen, but Commanders are strictly enjoined to avoid as much as possible making the Station during the night.

Ships have been lost from running for the Station in dark or threatening or actually bad weather. In such weather, the Pilot Vessels cannot be made out, and if fallen in which, cannot board the inward bound vessel nor could the Pilot take her in, if he was on board. No advantage then, is gained by attempting to get a Pilot in such weather, while the danger is imminent. It is strongly recom-

* The only alteration made in the above admirable directions of Captain Lloyd, is that of substituting the expression "present station" for "proposed new station," which as more than five years have elapsed, since the change so indicated, was adopted, might mislead.—J. S.

mended therefore, to Commanders, under such circumstances to put their Ships under snug canvass while well out in deep water, and keep to Sea.

To mark the Station one of the Pilot Vessels will shew during the day a large St. George's Jack (white with red cross) at the Main Top Gallant Mast Head and a good Mast Head Light during the night, and will burn a Blue Light and a Maroon alternately every half hour and fire a gun at 8 P. M. at Midnight and at 4 A. M. Vessels approaching the Station and while there, as well as when

approaching the Light and Buoy Station Vessels, are warned to be careful in avoiding collision by night or by day —and in communicating with either of the above Vessels either at anchor or hove-to, when it is necessary to cross her to pass under the stern; several

† The Light Vessels are directed when another Vessel is approaching during the night, to shew a light at the Gaff end to mark the way they are riding.

instances of serious damage having occurred during the S. W. Monsoon, whereby the Outer Floating Light was more than once compelled to leave her Station for repairs to the great inconvenience and risk of Vessels entering and quitting the river,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND,

Secretary.

Fort William, }
18th August, 1848.

Notice is hereby given, that a Floating Light is stationed in the Fair channel into Bombay Harbour about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the S. W. by S. from the Fair Way Buoy, in about 9 fathoms at high water, and 7 fathoms at low spring tides, with the following bearings and distances:

Flag Staff on Malabar Point, N. 54° E. distant 6. 90. Nautic Miles.

The Light House on Colaba, N. 21° 34' E. distant 4. 56. Nautic Miles.

The Fair Way Buoy, N. E. by N. distant $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile.

The Floating Light at the Sunken Rock, N. 33° 50' E. distant 4. 68. miles.

Kennery Island, S. 14° 15' E. distant 7. 43. miles.

The Point of the S. W. Prong in 6 fathoms foul ground bears North about 2 miles.

The Middle of Thull Shoal, E. S. E. 2 miles.

When approaching the Harbour, if the Floating Light Vessel is seen bearing on any point from N. by E. round to the Eastward as far as S. E. by S., a ship might steer directly for it, and when up with the Light Vessel, should steer from her N. E. Easterly, so as to pass about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the Eastward of the other Light Vessel, which is moored about a quarter of a mile to the Southward of the Sunken Rock. After rounding the Rock Light Vessel you may steer more Northerly, and if it be at night, should anchor about 1 mile to the N. E. by N. from it, where the water will be smooth. The South point of the Middle Ground Shoal, bears N. N. E. distant 2 miles from the Rock Light Vessel.

Both Light Vessels are painted Red, each carrying a Ball to the Light Mast, and during day-light they hoist a Red Flag when a sail is in sight.

The Outer Floating Light burns a Blue Light at the end of each hour during the night, and displays a Torch at the half hours.

The Flood Tide comes in from S. W., and Ebb from the N. E. It is High Water at 12 hours on full and change of the Moon.

D. ROSS,

Master Attendant.

Bombay, 28th December, 1842.

NOTE — The Floating Light was tried during the last monsoon and rode well, but in the event of her breaking adrift, the Fair Way Buoy is continued at its station.

LIGHT AT MADRAS.

MARINE BOARD OFFICE,

Madras, 9th October, 1843.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of January 1844, a Light will be exhibited on the new Light House erected at Madras immediately to the Northward of the walls of Fort St. George; and that on and after the said 1st day of January 1844, the Light heretofore and now exhibited on the Old Light House within the walls of Fort St. George, will be discontinued. The new Light (to be exhibited) will be elevated 128 feet above the mean level of the Sea,—and may be seen from the Deck of a Ship at the distance of 20 miles. The Light is of the “Flashing Description,” and the duration of the Flashes to that of the Eclipses or Dark periods is in the ratio of 2 to 3,—but as the nature of the Motion is Reciprocating instead of Rotatory, the above ratio merely expresses the average proportion of the Light and Dark intervals which are themselves variable according to the position of the Spectator. The rapidity of movement is so adjusted, that the duration of the Flashes will vary from 0” to 48”, and that of the Eclipses from 0” to 72”, the sums of the duration of Light and Darkness bearing however, in every position, the constant ratio of 2 to 3. From the South Eastern extremity of the Pulicat Shoal the new Light House bears S. 23° W., and is distant 13 miles; but no Ship or Vessel when hauling in from the Northward for the Madras Roadstead should bring the Light to bear to the Southward of S. 28° W, or S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W, unless her position is well ascertained. Commanders of Vessels are hereby warned of the serious risk they incur by incautiously approaching the dangerous vicinity of the Pulicat Shoal as hazy weather or other causes may obscure the Light,—true soundings therefore and a vigilant look out are imperatively called for. The limits of the Madras Roadstead (in 8 or 9 fathoms) are comprised within the following bearings, viz from the Northward the Light House will bear S. 56° W., and from the Southward N. 81° W. or from S. W. by W. to W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.

The New Light House.

At Madras is in Latitude 13° 5' 10" North.

And in Longitude 80° 20' East of Greenwich.

LIGHT AT COCHIN.

MADRAS MARINE BOARD OFFICE,

5th February, 1844.

Notice is hereby given, that a Light is exhibited from the Flag Staff, at Cochin, from sunset to sunrise. The height of the light when exhibited from the Mast-head is 114 feet above the Level of the Sea, but when the Top Mast is struck (during the South West Monsoon,) the Light is then 62 feet above the Level of the Sea—Vessels coming to an anchor at night, should bring the Light to bear E. by N. Good anchorage is found in from 5 to 4½ fathoms water, but during the South West Monsoon Vessels should not anchor in less than 6 fathoms, as there is then a heavy Sea rolling in on the Coast.

(True Copy,)

A. IRVINE,

Superintendent of Marine.

PORT OF AKYAB.

Sailing Directions for the Port of Akyab, in the Arracan River.

Ships sailing for Akyab during the South West Monsoon should steer for the South end of the Western Bolongo, in Lat. 19° 50' N. Long. 93° 3' E., then standing along the Coast to the Northward and Westward, about five or six miles off Shore, until the Light is sighted on the Great Savage, at the entrance of the Arracan River, then steer so as to bring it to bear N. by East or N. N. E., and if they intend to run in during the night, with either of these bearings they will cross the bar in the best water, in three fathoms low water spring tides.

After deepening across it, the course should be altered to N. by W. or even N. N. W., according to the state of the tide and sea at the time, to avoid the

Western Rocks (above water) bearing from the Light S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., distant nearly half a mile; the Flood Tide sets in on these Rocks.

When the Light bears East in six to nine fathoms on the edge of the flat to the Westward, the course must be altered to N. N. E. and N. E. by N., having brought the Light to bear S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ R. the ship will be inside of Passage Rock, which is five to seven feet above water, and bears from the Savage Light N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant a quarter of a mile, and should then steer N. E. Easterly, to avoid the Reef projecting from Faqueers* Point a mile in extent to the south; some of the Rocks are above water at half ebb. There is a Red Buoy placed on the southern entrance in about nine fathoms, which with attention may be seen in a clear night without the Moon, and after bringing Faqueers Point to bear, N. W. by N. to N. W. the ships should anchor.

On Faqueers Point a small Light House[†] is nearly finished, the Light of which will be a deep red, and will be seen about six miles, or three miles beyond the bar, as a leading mark to clear the Western Rocks, keeping it a little open to the Westward of the Savage Light when steering in or out, also to point out when the ship is inside of the Reef off Faqueers Point. With this Light bearing N. W. by N. to N. W. is good anchorage, having excellent holding ground and perfectly sheltered from the sea.

A stranger should not attempt to run in at night, particularly in the rains, except at high or low water, as the ebb tide runs very rapidly in strong eddies off the Passage Rock, over the dangerous flat to the Westward, and the flood in strong eddies upon the Rocks.

During the N. E. Moonsoon Ships bound to Akyab, from the Northward, should endeavour to make the Table Land of the Western Bolongo in Lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$ N. then steering due East they will avoid the Oyster Reef in Lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$ N. Long. $92^{\circ} 4'$ East, which is distant from the Savage Light fifteen miles due West. This course is recommended, as although in favorable weather the Savage Light is seen outside the Reef in 16 to 17 fathoms water, the depth suddenly decreases, and the probability of hazy or rainy weather would prevent the Light being seen, and steering boldly in to sight it Northward of Lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$, would endanger the safety of the Vessel, by suddenly falling upon the Oyster Rock or Reef before sighting the Light House.

I would not advise strangers on any occasion to make use of the Channel inside of the Oyster Rock or Reef.

JAMES PATERSON,

Comdr. H. Co.'s Ship Amherst.

NOTICE.

The trade of the Port of Akyab having rapidly increased, the attention of Mariners is now recalled to the existence of the Light on Faqueer's Point at its entrance and to the following [foregoing] sailing directions for entering the Harbour by Captain Paterson published in 1844. In these the Light above referred to which was not at that time quite completed was described as being erected in *Mosque Point*; but this designation has since been altered to *Faqueer's Point*, which is understood to be that by which it is best known and which is that applied to it by the Commissioner of the Province.

By order, &c.,

JAMES SUTHERLAND,

Fort William, Marine Supdt.'s Office, }
The 9th January 1847. }

Secy. Supdt. of Marine.

To CAPTAIN T. T. HARRINGTON, *Master Attendant.*

SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Members of the pilot service that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have been pleased

* Faqueer's Point was formerly called Mosque Point.

to modify the rates of allowance to all persons henceforward admitted into the pilot establishment in the following manner:—

Volunteers to receive company's Rs.	60 per mensem.
Junior Second Mates ditto..... „	80 ditto.
The above after three years not having been promoted are to receive „	100 ditto.
Senior Second Mates to receive... „	120 ditto.
After 3 years.... „	140 ditto.
Mates..... „	150 ditto.
After 3 years... „	170 ditto.
After 6 years..... „	190 ditto.
Masters to receive	280 ditto.
After 4 years ..	320 ditto.
After 8 years ..	360 ditto.
After 12 years ..	400 ditto.
Branch pilots	550 ditto.

The Court of Directors fixed the number of the Pilot Service in 1842, all ranks included, at 150, instead of 130 as previously, the increase being in the volunteers.

RULES .

FOR REGULATING LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, WHETHER ON ACCOUNT OF PRIVATE AFFAIRS, FURLOUGH, OR ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

1s. The following revised rules for the grant of furlough and of leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere beyond sea to members of the Pilot service, approved and passed by the President in Council, to give effect to orders conveyed in a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, of 1839, dated 27th March, are published for general information.

1st. The following rules have been established for members of the Pilot service under the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Same as before. Introduced with reference to 6th paragraph of the Honorable Court's letter, No. 5, of 1839, dated 27th March 1839.

Pilots shall be allowed furlough, not exceeding three years after fifteen years' actual service, and to draw the same allowances as if absent on sick certificate, but no passage money will be allowed.

Same as before. Pilots desiring to leave the Presidency on account of ill health for a period of 3 months are to forward their application to the Marine Board, through the Master Attendant, with a certificate from the Marine Surgeon, and are entitled to draw their entire allowance during such

2nd. When the public service does not require the presence of the whole establishment, a Pilot after 15 years' actual service shall be allowed a furlough not exceeding three years, receiving, during such period, the same allowance, according to his rank, as is hereinafter provided, if absent in Europe on medical certificate, but he is not to receive any passage money.

3d. Members of the Pilot service whose state of health may require a voyage to sea, or who may on that account desire to leave the Presidency, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon. The Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it, may draw while absent on sick leave, his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave solicited exceeds the

period of three months, the medical certificate must be countersigned by a member of the medical board, and the sanction of government will be required to enable the pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere, under the following rule :

4th. Any member of the pilot service, compelled by sickness duly certified to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea within the limits of the honorable company's charter, shall be entitled to draw for six months from the date of his leaving the presidency the entire pay allowances of his grade in the pilot service. After the first six months no member of the pilot service shall receive more than 7-8ths of the allowances of his rank.

5th. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, will receive passage money and draw allowances, as heretofore, from the date of the vessel in which they embark leaving the pilot for the sea, as follows :

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE.

Branch Pilots.....	Sa. Rs.	1435	5
Masters.....	"	953	14
Mates.....	"	765	3
Senior 2d Mates.....	"	662	18
Junior 2d ditto.....	"	574	2
Volunteers.....	"	478	7

ALLOWANCES PAYABLE DURING SICK LEAVE IN EUROPE.

Branch Pilots.....	200	Rs.	Pr. month
Masters.....	90	"	ditto
First Mates.....	50	"	ditto
Second Mates.....	40	"	ditto
Volunteers.....	40	"	ditto

6th. Passage money will be granted in advance to members of the pilot service proceeding under medical certificate to the Cape of Good Hope or elsewhere, when they may be in actual need of such assistance, at the following rates, respectively under the condition of repayment, by instalment, to be settled in each instance by the marine board and submitted for the sanction of government along with the application.

Branch Pilots.....	Rs.	500
Masters.....	"	400
Mates.....	"	350
Senior 2d Mates.....	"	320
Junior ditto.....	"	300
Volunteer.....	"	300

7th. Members of the pilot service absent at the Cape or elsewhere, under the Rules for such absence, above stated, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they forward to the marine board a renewed certificate from the colonial surgeon, or other principal medical officer of the place where they may be residing, stating that a prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

8th. A Member of the pilot service absent under the above rules, may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months as required in the preceding rule, continue absent from India for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing during absence the allowances stated, either through his

absence, but if the leave exceed three months, the medical certificate is to be countersigned by one of the members of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required.

Same as before. Allowances to Pilots compelled by sickness to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea within the limits of the Company's charter with passage money.

Same as before. Allowance and passage money to Pilots proceeding to England for the benefit of their health.

Same as before. Pilots absent at the Cape or elsewhere, to return to India at the end of six months or to forward a renewed certificate from the Colonial Surgeon, that a prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

Same as before. Pilots under the above rules may continue to be absent for a period not exceeding two years, for.

warding every six months are renewed certificate and drawing his allowances either through his agent at Calcutta, or by a bill signed in the presence of a Magistrate of the place.

Same as before. Pilots absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall be considered suspended from the service and it will be decided on their return whether they shall be restored or not.

Same as before. The date of the commencement of the leave to officers, is to take effect from the day of embarkation.

Same as before. Officers are to give security to amount that may be paid during their absence in case of their resignation or departure for Europe.

agents at Calcutta or by bill signed in the presence of a magistrate at the place where he may be residing, and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The bills may be drawn in duplicate and will be payable to the order of the pilot, provided however that no pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision, unless he shall give security to such amount as may be sufficient to cover any refunds to which he may become liable in case of proceeding to Europe or of over-receipt by agents.

9th. Any member of the pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any subsequent date, whether he shall be restored or not, accordingly as he shall be able to satisfy the marine board and Government, that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from causes beyond his control.

GENERAL RULE.

10th. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of clause I. A. N. I. Victoria cap. 47, it is further provided in respect to all the above classes of officers, that if they embark with the permission of Government at any other Presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided that it be not more distant from their station than the ports of their own Presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond sea, shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective Presidency, and the same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India, will be granted to officers of the several services referred to, embarking at other Presidencies or places in India, not more distant from their station than the ports of their own Presidency, with the leave of Government previously obtained, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough or of retiring from the service altogether.

11th. In the above rules no provision is made for the case of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service after leaving their Presidency with the permission of the Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in council to require a new rule, which, under the terms of the act, requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared, that the security to be given by servants, as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their Presidency, must provide for the case of such retirement, and the servants must bind themselves to refund the whole of the allowances so drawn, in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without previous return to their Presidency, provided that the new rules to be established should require such refund.

Published by order, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

FORT WILLIAM,
Marine Board,
7th November 1839.

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To CAPTAIN W. HOPE, Master Attendant.

Sir,—I am directed by the Marine Board to forward for your information

1.—Pension rules for members of the Pilot service, their widows and orphans.

2.—Rules for regulating leave of absence to members of the Pilot service.

and for communication to the members of the Pilot service, the accompanying rules as per margin, which have received the sanction of government under 17th ultimo.

2d.—It does not appear to the Board to be necessary to make any remarks on the above documents, beyond requesting you to apprise the members of the Pilot service, that the withholding the reduced pay of individuals absent on medical certificates in the Cape or elsewhere, until their return, arises out of an act of Parliament, prohibiting payment of salaries to absentees on such occasions during the period of their absence.

3d. Referring to the 3d pension rule, you will perceive, that it is necessary for the married members of the service to forward certificates of their marriage, and of the birth and baptism of their children, and for those who are now unmarried, to do the same on their marriage and the birth of the children, in each case within one month of the event occurring. Notices of the death of wives and children are likewise required to be forwarded within the same period.

4th. With regard to the 6th pension rule, the board do not propose to make any alteration in the existing practice, viz. the production of a certificate of existence by a member of the pilot service not below the rank of mate; and if these certificates are duly forwarded on the 1st of every alternate month, they will suffice; and in the case of widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen, if they are forwarded on the 1st of January, March, July and September, they will be sufficient, with the half yearly declarations of their not being married, which are required to be forwarded in May and November. The Board have been particularly anxious to make the arrangements in this particular as little burdensome and as pleasant to the parties as their duty to Government would admit.

5th. In conclusion, I am directed, with reference to my letter to your address, under date 29th April last, No. 967, and its enclosure, to inform you, that the prospective reduction of pay from the sicca to the sonat rupees, is not under the orders of Government, to affect the existing incumbents of the pilot service on their promotion to higher rank, or in respect to their pensions, or the pensions of their families, or the increase of pensions which female orphans now on the fund under 10 years of age will be entitled to after that age until they marry; but is to affect those only who hereafter enter the service and the families of such members. Such new members of the service will receive all their pay and allowances of every description in sonat rupees, their subscriptions to the pension fund will be made in the same number of sonat rupees as the present incumbents of the service pay in siccas, and their pensions and those of the widows and orphans, will be paid in the same currency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st July 1835.

PENSION RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

CONTRIBUTION.				1st—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pen-
Branch Pilot.....	at	Rs. 40	per month each.	
Master,.....	"	20	"	
First Mate,.....	"	10	"	
Second Mate, and Volunteer,	"	4	"	

sionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government:—

Branch Pilot.....	Rs- 200	per month
Master	100	ditto
First Mate.....	60	ditto
Second Mate and Volunteer	30	ditto

FAMILIES.

Widow of Branch Pilot.....	Rs- 100	ditto
„ Master	50	ditto
„ First Mate	30	ditto
„ Second Mate and Volunteer.....	15	ditto

CHILDREN.

Until 10 years of age	Rs- 14	ditto
Girls after 10 years until married.....	20	ditto
Boys until 15 years of age.....	12	ditto

2d.—Pilots are entitled to pension at the above rates on medical certificate, by the invaliding committee composed of the marine and assistant surgeons, and the secretary to the Medical Board.

3d.—To entitle widows* and orphans to the above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Marine Board, through the master attendant, certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children, and of their baptism within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Board through the master attendant.

4th.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive any pension under these rules.

5th.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture, but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

6th.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Marine Board Office on the 1st day of every alternate month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Marine Board may from time to time require.

7th.—Widows or female orphans above the age of fifteen years, are required, to forward to the Marine Board Office declarations half yearly, in May and November, that they are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the Executor to the Estate of the deceased member of the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the office of the Secretary to the Board.

8th.—The several amounts of contribution and pension referred to in the above rules, will continue to be made in Sa. Rs. in the case of all present pensioners, and of all existing members of the Pilot service, and of their widows and orphans. Individuals joining the pilot service, after the 1st of July 1835 will be paid their allowances and deductions of all descriptions will be levied in the same rupee, and pensions to themselves and orphans, will in like manner be paid in sonat rupees.

(Signed.)

C. B. GREENLAW,
Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st of July, 1835.

* Widows of pensioners married after the party becomes a pensioner and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to pension, though of course, all children born of mothers married prior to pension being granted, are so.

SALARIES OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE BOARD.

Captain T. E. Rogers, I. N. Superintendent of Marine.....	S. Rs. 2250*
James Sutherland, Esq., Secretary.....	„ 1000
James Simpson, Esq, Builder and Surveyor.....	„ 560†
R. M. M. Thomson, Esq., Marine Surgeon.....	„ 600

§

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. L. Thomas, Master Attendant.....	Rs. 1750†
Captain J. J. R. Bowman, First Assistant,.....	„ 750
Captain H. Howe, Second Assistant,.....	„ 500
Captain L. Eckley, Third Assistant,.....	„ 333 5 4
Mr. Henry J. Joakim, Head Clerk of the Bankshall,.....	„ 300
Mr. G. W. Scott, Assistant to ditto,.....	„ 150‡

MARINE COURT.

President,.....H. Piddington, Esq. | Judge Advocate,..... H. Howe, Esq.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. Onslow, Harbour Master, ...	Rs. 400
Mr. B. Ducasse, Deputy Harbour Master.....	„ 206 12
Including Personal Allee. of.....	„ 50
Assistant to ditto,....	„ 150
Extra Asst. to Hr. Master.....	„ 120
Harbour Master at Diamond Harbour,.....	„ 100
Magazine-Keeper, Moyapore,.....	„ 60

* Exclusive of a House in the Dock Yard at a Rent of 250 Rs. a Month.

† Includes House Rent. ‡ Ditto.

§ The situation of Assistant Marine Surgeon has been abolished.

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch Pilots, per mensem, ..	Rs. 700	ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE.	
Masters, ...	300	(When detached on Foreign Service.)	
First Mates, ...	156		
12 Senior Second Mates, ..	120	Branch Pilots, per diem, ...Rs. 4	
12 Junior Second Mates, ..	80	Masters,.....	3
Volunteers, ...	60	Mates, ...	2
		Second Mates or Volunteers,....	1

NAVAL STORE-KEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

Naval Store-keeper, ..	Co.'s Rs. 400*	Mr. T. Leggatt, 2d } Co.'s Rs. 100
Mr. H. Humphreys, in } charge 1st Assistant, }	150	Assistant, ...

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J.H. Johnston, R.N. }	S. Rs. 1000	Head Assistant Boat Office, ...	R. 250
Comptroller,†		Chief Engineer, ...	600
Personal allowance, ...	Co.'s Rs. 200	First Assistant, ...	400
Correspondent and Register, ..	200	Second ditto, ...	300
Store-Keeper, ...	200		
Commanders of Sea Steamers, ..	500	Commanders of River Steamers, R.	300
Ditto of Accommodation Flat, ..	250	Comd. of Cargo and Troop Boats ..	150

Note.—Pilots who entered the service after August 1835, receive only company's rupees.

ARRACAN.

Captain Cannon, Marine Assistant Commissioner, Superintending } Flotilla with charge of the Observatories at Kyook Phyoo..... }	Rs. 360
Including Office Allowance.—Besides a House.	

AKYAB.

Mr. W. J. Llewellyn, Harbour Master.....	Rs. 200
--	---------

MOULMEIN.

Captain D. Tapley, Master Attendant | Captain F. White, Commanding Flotilla

* Besides a House in the Dock Yard.

† The Comptroller of Government Steamers Captain Johnston returned from England and resumed charge of his Office in the beginning of August 1848.

REGULATIONS OF SEAGOING STEAMERS.

The following are the Regulations under which passage and freight are assigned in the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessels communicating between Calcutta, the Ports of Arracan and Moulmein.

2nd.—A portion of the Cabins may be engaged in each of the above vessels for the voyage round, or to or from any of the Ports at which they touch; the remaining Cabins, when not immediately required for the Government Service, will be hired only upon condition of the parties vacating them, should they be required for Government purposes, either in Calcutta, or at any of the Ports at which the vessel may touch, in the course of her voyage. Passengers are allowed baggage to the extent that they can carry in their Cabins. Deck passages may be engaged. Quarter Deck Passengers are allowed two Trunks or Portmanteaus, a Bed rolled up, and a Carpet Bag and Chillamehee. A Deck Passenger is allowed one Box of a measurement of ten cubic feet, whatever may be its form, and one Bed not exceeding 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, which must be rolled up during the day; the charges for passage are as follows:—

CHARGES FOR PASSAGE.

For the Trip to Moulmein and back.

	Rs.	As.
For a 1st Class Cabin.....	200	0
For a 2nd Ditto	160	0
For a 3rd Ditto	120	0

To or from Moulmein one half the above.

	Rs.	As.
Quarter Deck Passengers to Moulmein, messing at the Table of the Commander	37	8
Ditto from Ditto Ditto	37	8
Deck Passengers to Moulmein	25	0
Ditto from Ditto	25	0

To or from Arracan.

	Rs.	As.
For a 1st Class Cabin.....	50	0
For a 2nd Ditto	40	0
For a 3rd Ditto	30	0
Quarter Deck Passengers to Arracan.....	18	12
Ditto from Ditto Ditto	18	12
Deck Passengers to Arracan	12	8
Ditto from Ditto	12	8

TABLE MONEY.

[Under the Orders of Government conveyed to the Superintendent of Marine in a letter dated the 6th October 1847, the charges for Table Money on board the Government Steamers will in future be as follows:]

Cabin Passenger and 1st Class Deck Passengers.		Between Calcutta and Arracan estimated passage 5 days.			Between Calcutta and Moulmein estimated passage 10 days.		
Lessing at the Commander's Table.	Male per diem,..	8 Rs.	Rupees	40	Rupees	80	
	Female ditto, ..	6 "		30		60	
	children above 7 and under 16 years... ..	-		20 0 0		40 0 0	
	Do. under 7 years, 2			10 0 0		20 0 0	

WARRANT OFFICERS, CLERKS, &C.

Messing with Warrant Offi- cers or Engrs.	{	Male per diem,..	3	Rs.	Rupees	15	0	0	Rupees	30	0	0
		Female ditto....	3	"	"	15	0	0	"	30	0	0
		Children above	2	"	"	10	0	0	"	20	0	0
		7 and under										
		16 years....										
		Do. under 7 years	1	"	"	5	0	0	"	10	0	0
		Christian Servants at 2 Rupees per day.										
Mussulman ditto at 4 Annas per ditto.												

Note—Private Passengers messed from the Commander's Table will pay the same rates. No Wine or Beer included in the Charges for Passengers of this rank

The Commander is permitted to make daily charges at the rates already stated for providing Passengers who may arrange to embark on board the vessel before the day of her departure, or who may remain on board after her arrival at the Port for which their passage is engaged.

NO PASSAGE CAN BE ASSIGNED UNTIL THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PASSAGE MONEY AND TABLE MONEY IS PAID.

Accommodation will not be assigned to Passengers until after the arrival in Calcutta of the Steamer last despatched to the Eastern Provinces.

Passengers who after engaging a passage fail to proceed in the vessel forfeit half the Passage and Table Money.

Each Cabin and each Quarter Deck Passenger is entitled to one Servant free of charge, excepting for diet. All extra Servants will be charged for as Deck Passengers. Children proceeding as Deck Passengers will be charged half the price of adults, and be allowed as Baggage one roll of Bedding and one Bag. No charge will be made for infants in arms.

SHIPMENT OF STORES THE PROPERTY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Goods and Merchandise, excepting Treasure, are not received on freight in the Steamers, but Stores, the property of Officers and others in the service of Government attached to the above Stations, will be received for conveyance to the extent of the available tonnage by an order upon application to the Controller of Government Steam Vessels, which must be made, in duplicate, according to a form to be seen at his Office. As the vessels are appointed to start on the 10th of each month, applications for tonnage must be sent on or before the 4th, to enable the Controller to estimate the extent of the demand, or they will not be attended to.

Horses and Dogs are excluded from the Steamers. Treasure is conveyed to Moulmein at half per cent., and to Arracan at quarter per cent.

Officers and others enjoying the privilege of sending their Packages and Goods by the Government Steamers, must instruct their Correspondents by a letter sent in the vessel to land such Goods immediately on the arrival of the Steamer in Calcutta, and Goods not applied for within 24 hours after the arrival of the vessel, will be sent to the Custom House.

The address upon Stores and Packages sent to the Steamer for conveyance must be full, each package having the name of the party for whom it is intended, and the Port at which it is to be delivered, marked in a manner not likely to be obliterated, or torn off, or destroyed by vermin; to such mischance, all directions on Paper or Card, or on Tin, with ink, are obnoxious, and packages being addressed only in this manner, will not be received on board the Steamers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAMES H. JOHNSTON,

Contr. of Govt. Steam Vessels.

Steam Department, 1st November, 1848.

RULES WITH RESPECT TO OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON DUTY.

Table Money per diem.	Proportion to be paid by the Passenger.	Ditto by the Government.
--------------------------	---	-----------------------------

General Officer or Civil Servant ;
of corresponding Rank.....
Field Officer ditto ditto.....
Captain ditto ditto.....
Subaltern ditto ditto.....

Warrant Officers, Clerks, &c. preceeding on duty have the whole of their Table money paid by Government.

INLAND STEAMERS.

LATEST REGULATIONS OF THE GANGES LINE.

The following revised and consolidated regulations and rates of charge for accommodation of passengers, and conveyance of Goods on the Government Boats employed on the Ganges Line, are published for general information:—

FIRST—OF PASSAGE.

All applications for Passage on the Government Boats proceeding to the North-West Provinces must be made at the office of the Controller in Calcutta, and all applications for cabins on the boats returning from Allahabad must be made to the Steam Boat Agent at Allahabad.

The distance between Calcutta and Allahabad by both the Sunderbunds and Bhageerutty routes is assumed to be eight hundred miles, and the distance between the different stations as follows:

Calcutta and Berhampore or Rampore Beauleah.....	175
Berhampore or Rampore Beauleah and Bhaugulpore..	175
Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.....	85
Monghyr and Dinapore.....	100
Dinapore and Ghazeepore	75
Ghazeepore and Benares.....	75
Benares and Mirzapore	45
Mirzapore and Allahabad.....	70
Total Miles.....	800

There are three classes of cabins for the accommodation of passengers in the accommodation Boats—and in the Steamers, troop Boats and Cargo Boats, Cabins are also available. The charges are for Cabins of the first class 6 annas, for the second 5, and for the third 4 annas per mile, or for the passage to Allahabad in the

1st Class Cabins.....	Co.'s Rs. 300
2d ditto ditto.....	" 250
3d ditto ditto.....	" 200
A Deck passage half an anna per mile or	" 25

Cabins retained in Calcutta for however short a distance, will be charged to Dinapore about two-thirds the entire rate from Calcutta to Allahabad, but if the chance be taken of a Cabin being vacant, the charge will be made only for the distance it is occupied.

Thus a cabin being retained to Bhaugulpore will be charged for 635 miles, whilst if the chance be taken of a cabin remaining unengaged, the charge will be for 310 miles only, the estimated distance between Calcutta and Bhaugulpore.

When two persons occupy a private cabin, full Deck passage for one person will be charged in excess of the cabin hire. The officer whose cabin is so occupied, to pay the Deck passage of the second person.

Deck passengers claiming to mess with the commander when government cabins are available will be charged 4 rupees per diem for their passage (but in no case to exceed the estimated number of days to each station) exclusive of 3 rupees per diem for mess. When government cabins are not available, deck passengers may mess with the commander, paying the usual rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per mile and 3 rupees per diem for mess.

Deck passengers providing their own food will be charged $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per mile.

In the same way, a cabin retained in Allahabad, will be charged to Bhau-gulpore for however short a distance it may be occupied.

One servant is allowed to each cabin occupied by one person, but if a cabin be occupied by more than one person, an additional charge will be made of twelve rupees eight annas, which will entitle the cabin to a second servant. All other extra servants are charged for half an anna per mile, or twenty-five rupees from Calcutta to Allahabad.

The charge for passage on return voyages is fixed at two-thirds the rate on the upward voyages.

Passengers are allowed the baggage and cabin furniture, placed within their cabins, which is necessary for the voyage, and this may include a piano if required for use during the voyage, and not in a packing case—but pianos in packing cases and all other packages, as cases of Millinery, Saddlery, Glass and Earthenware, Beer and Wines, and other Stores, will be stowed in another part of the vessel, and to the extent of half a ton, or 20 cubic feet, be charged for at half the established rate for Freight; all in excess of half a ton will be charged at the full rate of Freight.

Deck passengers are allowed one roll of bedding 2 feet wide, and a box of six cubic feet solid contents.

A Table is provided by the commander at three rupees per diem for each person, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which if provided by the commander, are charged at regulated prices, of which a list is exhibited in the dining room, and likewise all refreshments required between the regular meals of breakfast at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, biscuit, &c. at noon, dinner at 3 p. m., and tea and coffee in the evening. Persons who provide their own Wines, pay 3 annas for each cork drawn.

Children who do not come to the table are provided at one rupee per day, the same charge is made for christian servants.

Mussulman servants may feed with the crew, paying a rate of two annas per day. Hindoos must provide their own food.

The Passage Money, and a deposit of three rupees per day for the estimated term of the voyage, must be paid on engaging a passage, and any surplus of Table Money will be returned, or an additional charge be made by the commander of the voyage may fall short of or exceed the time for which the deposit was calculated. Half the Passage Money, and half the Table Money become forfeit by persons who relinquish a passage after having engaged it.

The despatch of Boats is generally advertised in the order of their expected arrival in Calcutta, but it may sometimes occur, that the vessel first expected, may be the last to arrive, or from damage, be prevented going in her turn:—in such case the boat next for despatch will be substituted, and keep the appointed time as nearly as possible, and the passengers engaged for the first boat, will still be the first accommodated, by a substitution of one boat for the other, and should it even be more convenient for any passengers, originally engaged for the second boat, to proceed by the first one under the above circumstances despatched, the claim on account of the name of the boat, in which they engaged their passage being that ordered for first despatch, will not be recognized, to the prejudice of another passenger, and vice versa.

OF FREIGHT.

All Goods intended for shipment on the Government Boats, must be sent to the boat office, in Church Lane, Calcutta, between the hours of ten and four, Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday excepted.

Goods will not be received for shipment unless they be addressed to a resident at the place at which they are to be delivered from the Boats. The directions must be marked on something not liable to be destroyed by vermin, and from which it may not easily be obliterated. A direction written on a card or marked with ink on a tin box would be liable to the above objection.

The Boat Office will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may be occasioned by accident to the Vessel or other cause whatever, not traceable to negligence or mismanagement.

All Goods sent to the boat office must be accompanied by a note with suitable direction for the guidance of the officers of the department.

Goods not applied for on board the boat by the consignee, will be carried on and charged with additional freight, unless addressed to the Steam Agent, in which case they will be delivered to him.

It must be understood, however, that although all persons are at liberty to consign their goods to the Steam Agent of the stations at which they are to be landed the Government is not responsible for such Steam Agent, or for the safety of the goods after the delivery of the same to the consignee, or to his order, whether such consignee be the Steam Agent or any other person.

Freight on an packages, excepting treasure laden in Calcutta, or for which tonnage is reserved in Calcutta, and which does not exceed in weight 35lbs, or 17½ seers, per cubic foot, will be charged by the cubic foot.

Packages exceeding thirty-five pounds, or 17½ seers, will be charged by the weight.

FROM CALCUTTA.

	Per Foot.		Per Mound.		Per Seer.	
	Rs.	As.			As.	Pie.
To Bhagulpore, ...	0	12	5	Pie	0	10
To Dinapore, ...	1	0	6	"	1	0
To Allahabad, ...	1	4	8	"	1	4

The charge for freight from Allahabad to Calcutta is fixed at one-sixth of that from Calcutta to Allahabad, and in consideration of this very low rate, and of the demand at stations above Dinapore exceeding the capacity of all the boats, this charge will be the same from all stations, viz., one anna for 9 pounds weight, or 3 annas and 4 pie per foot, with the exception of Cotton in half screwed bales of about 26 foot, not exceeding a gross weight of 300lbs for which the charge is Rs. 2-10. Saugore, Hides, Horns, and Tallow are excluded from the accommodation and troop boats, but from them only.

Goods carried intermediately are charged as follows, both upward and downward, viz :—

	As.	Pie.
Moorshedabad or Bhagulpore and Monghyr, per cubic foot,	4	or 2 per lb.
Monghyr and Dinapore ditto, ...	4	or 2 ditto
Dinapore and Benares Ditto, ...	4	or 2 ditto
Benares and Allahabad ditto, ...	4	or 2 ditto
And no Package, however small, is conveyed for a less charge than one Rupee eight annas either upward or downward.		

FREIGHT ON CARRIAGES.

Freight on an empty Carriage, Buggy, &c, ...	at 8 pie per lb.
Ditto ditto Palankeen, ...	at 20 Rs. each
Ditto ditto Tonjohn, ...	at 14 ditto
To any distance from Calcutta—but if carried intermediately at two pie per lb. from station to station both upward or downward calculating on the average weight.	

	Calculated at	Rs.	As.	Pie.
Weight of a Carriage, Barouche, or Landulet, 2500 lbs.	104	2	9	
Britzka, Palankeen Carriage or Phaeton, ...	2009	83	5	6
Buggy, ...	1000	41	10	9
Palankeen, ...	483	20	0	6
Tonjohn, ...	836	14	0	0

Implements of Husbandry, Machinery, Sugar Pans and other weighty articles of that kind (carried as Deck Cargo only, and at the risk of the shippers from damage by wet or other cause from being carried on Deck) to any distance from Calcutta at 6 pie per lb. or 1 anna per seer, Intermediately from station to station at 2 pie per dq.

FREIGHT ON CATTLE.

Horse, .. at 64 each*	} If carried intermediately at 16	} In no case is the charge
Bulls, Cows, &c., ...		
at 64 each*	} Rs. each from station to station.	} to exceed that for the
Sheep, Dogs or Goats,		
at 12 each*	} If ditto at Rs. 2-8 ditto.	} entire distance.

If brought down to the presidency are charged 2-3rds of the upward freight.

FREIGHT ON TREASURE.

Calcutta and Allahabad.....	12	As. per Ct.
" " Mirzapore,.....	10	"
" " Benares,.....	8	"
" " Dinapore, ...	6	"
" " Monghyr, ...	5	"
" " Moorshedabad, ...	4	"
" " Commercolly, ...	4	"
Allahabad and Mirzapore, ...	2	"
" " Benares,.....	4	"
" " Dinapore, ...	6	"
" " Monghyr, ...	8	"
" " Moorshedabad, ...	10	"
" " Commercolly, ...	10	"

Freight on Copper Coins is charged by the weight, at 8 Pie per lb. from Calcutta—and down and intermediately the same as on weightable goods.

Treasure is deliverable to the bill of lading only, and parties neglecting to apply for treasure will be subjected to additional freight for the distance it may become necessary to carry it in consequence of their negligence.

Applications for freight on the vessel downward must be made to the Steam Boat Agent at Allahabad, by letter describing the goods to be despatched, their weight and measurement, and also naming the accommodation boat, cargo, or troop boat on which tonnage is required. It will not be sufficient that the party apply for tonnage in the first, or second or third boat, in any month, the name of the boat must be given, and the application may run thus: "That tonnage, be assigned me in the *Soane* troop boat, for 300 chests of indigo weighing—mounds each chest, and 250 bags of Saltpetre, or if not available in the *Soane* then in the *Luckea*, or failing, in her also, then in the *Soorma*."

The steam agent will in reply name the boat, in which he assigns tonnage, and if from any cause, as damage to the boat, deviation from her intended voyage or unexpected demand on account of government, a circumstance likely seldom to occur, the tonnage should be rendered non-available, the party for whom such tonnage has been registered must bear the inconvenience, and he will have no claim for indemnification by assignment of freight in another vessel to the detriment of any other person who may have engaged tonnage subsequently to the disappointed party, whose right to tonnage will be limited to such as may be available in the vessel previously named, but in the vessel the claim to such tonnage as may remain available, will be acknowledged according to priority of application. Thus the entire tonnage of a boat may have been assigned in rotation by the boat agent to A B and C. &c After which the government unexpectedly make a demand for more or less, the remaining portion will go to satisfy first the claim of A, then of B. &c, the latter applicants being thrown out partially or wholly as the case may be.

The agent will be intrusted to acknowledge the applications made to him for tonnage in the following terms:—"Sir, in reply to your letter of the 20th January, I beg to say tonnage for 300 chests of indigo and 250 bags Saltpetre is assigned to you on the *Soane*. Registered No. of application 4 on the 23rd January." The agent is instructed to keep a correct register of daily assignments, and to transmit a copy daily to the controller of steam vessels.

* Exclusiv- of the Groom or Keeper, who is to be considered a Deck Passenger and charged as such according to the usual rate. The Shippers are to supply the food and be at the expence of making the Stalls.

The boats will make the following stoppages at different stations during daylight:—

Koolna not less than, ...	3 hours.
Commercolly ditto ditto, ...	2 ditto.
Rampoor Beaula ditto, ...	3 ditto.
Rajmahal ditto, ...	2 ditto.
Colgong ditto, ...	2 ditto.
Baughulpore ditto, ...	3 ditto.
Monghyr ditto, ...	3 ditto.
Bar not less than, ...	2 ditto.
Dinapore ditto, ...	3 ditto.
Beergrasum ditto, ...	2 ditto.
Ghuzeeport ditto, ...	4 ditto.
Benares ditto, ...	4 ditto.
Mirzapore ditto, ...	3 ditto.
Allahabad ditto, ...	3 days.
Berhampore ditto, ...	3 hours.

The commanders are instructed never to wait for passengers either those who merely go ashore at a station and are proceeding further on, or those who intend to embark there. If the steamer arrives in the evening she remains all night, but in the day she remains only the time stated, and passengers going ashore will be left behind if they are not on board again before that time expires.

Parties who ship Goods must engage to load them on board the Government Boats at the rate of Fifty Tons per day of 12 hours, the working hours are between Daylight and Sunset, and Commanders of Boats are prohibited loading or receiving Goods after dark. Should Freight not be ready for shipment on the arrival of the Boat at the several stations, the Commander of the Steamer will have peremptory orders to the next station.

The scantiness of water in the Ganges having on more than one occasion prevented the Government Steam Vessels from attaining some of the higher stations for delivery at which packages have been received on board, it is to be understood that all goods and packages, (Treasure excepted) laden on boats so arrested in their progress, are at the expense of government conveyed to the stations at which they should have been delivered by the boats, and are free of every additional charge to the shippers or consignees, who with regard to expense of conveyance are placed in precisely the same situation they would have been in had the boats been enabled to reach their destination. Should any persons having goods on board any of the Government Boats so arrested in their progress desire delivery of such goods at any station short of that to which they were to have been conveyed, they will be entitled to a refund of such proportion of freight paid on such goods as may be in excess of the freight that would have been levied upon such goods had they originally been shipped for delivery at the station at which they may, under the above circumstances, be delivered.

Treasure laden on a boat whose progress is arrested, will be retained on board until the boat is enabled to proceed to her destination, unless the consignees holding the bill of lading of such treasure may require its delivery, giving a full acquittance for the Treasure and receiving such difference of freight as may have been paid in excess of what would have been charged for conveyance of such treasure to the place of its delivery.

The boat agent at the different stations make no charge for landing goods from the boats into their godowns nor for shipping goods delivered into their godowns, provided such goods are not merchandize intended for traffick, nor animals nor machines for conveyance, for all such they will charge the following rate;

- For embarking or landing a Horse, Cow or Bull, Rs. 2
- A half, Dog, Sheep or Goat, with or without Kid, Annas 2.
- A Barouche, Phaeton, Palankeen Carriage, Birtzka, Rs. 3.
- A Buggy or Palankeen, R. 1.
- A Box, Bale, Chest or Cask, large or small, Annas 2.
- A Bag of Sugar or Saltpetre, ditto ditto Anna 1.

On the two last items the boat agent at Benares will, in consideration of the distance of the European town from the Ghat, make a double charge. When goods are consigned to Calcutta it is optional with shippers to pay the freight or to leave the same to be collected on delivery of the goods. Freight must be paid to the agent or commander of the boat for all goods shipped away from

Calcutta and not deliverable at Calcutta. And no packages will be received into the boat office for transmission to the Upper Provinces on which freight is not paid at the time.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

(Signed) J. H. JOHNSTON,

Controller of Gov. Steamers.

STEAM DEPT. }
The 1st November, 1848.

N. B.—Coffee or tea before breakfast liable to a charge of 2 @ 4 annas $\frac{1}{2}$ cup.

INLAND STEAM TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

Rules and Regulations to be observed on Board the Government Accommodation Vessels.

1st. The table is provided by the commander of the boat at a charge of 3 rupees per day, for breakfast at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8; biscuits or bread, or cake, at noon; dinner at 3, and tea and coffee at 6. Intermediate meals or refreshments must be paid for, according to prices fixed and exhibited on the card, which is to be suspended for general information, in a conspicuous part of the dining room. Every article must be paid for at the time of delivery, and the steward is strictly prohibited supplying any article if not paid for at the time; he is provided with plenty of small silver change, and with tokens instead of coppers if preferred. It is positively prohibited to send any thing whatever from the mess table to the cabins for children, servants, or invalids, as such practices tend only to the discomfort of the passengers generally. Ladies or gentlemen prevented by indisposition from coming to table, will be suitably provided with refreshments in their cabins.

2nd. The servants are required to be always clean, and dressed with their turbands. European or Christian servants are never permitted to appear without their jackets and shoes; they are required to keep their hair cut, and are not permitted to wear it long and bushy. Each servant, when attending at table, is required to carry a clean napkin in his hand.

3rd. Any negligence or misbehaviour of the servants is to be represented to the purveyor or conductor, who will take the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence.

4th. All breakage to be paid for at the time.

5th. All meals taken away from the public table, will be charged for as extra meals.

6th. The steward is required to exhibit a bill of fare at 10 o'clock, every day, to remain suspended in the dining room.

7th. In case of any negligence, or other fault respecting the table or wines, &c., it is requested that the same be represented to the commander, and if not remedied or explained, a letter addressed to the comptroller of government steam vessels will be attended to, and the cause of complaint, if possible, will be removed.

8th. A mehter is retained on board the vessel for the express purpose of attending to the cleanliness of the cabins.

9th. When the boats are ready to start, after anchoring at any part of the river, the only notice given will be the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour previous to starting; and the commander of the steam boat is strictly prohibited waiting for any person whomsoever.

10th. A boat will be available to take the Hindoo servants on shore, when the vessel anchors for the night, and to bring them off again.

11th. No presents are to be demanded by the servants, under pain of dismissal, and it is particularly requested that none may be offered.

12th. One lamp is ordered to be kept lit in the dining-room during the night.

13th. The firing of guns and pistols on board the vessels is strictly prohibited.

No dogs are permitted on board the accommodation boats on any account.

(Downward Passages, Ports, &c.; the days are d., number of hours are h.)

From Allahabad down to, in the months of.	Mirzapore.	N. Hours post takes.	Letter carrier Vessels.	Benares.	Ghazepore.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Bhawalpore.	Rajmahal.	Berhampore.	Calcutta.	Rampoor Khuliah.	Commercially.	Culneah.	Calcutta.	Remarks.	
Jan.	14 10	10	..	14	3	23	2	4 1/2	51	3	4	51	3	2	4 1/2	51	
Feb.	14	..	..	..	3 1/2	2	3 1/2	7	6 1/2	3	0	8 1/2	10 1/2	13	16 1/2	11	
March	do	..	..	..	3 1/2	2	3 1/2	7	6 1/2	3	0	8 1/2	10 1/2	13	16 1/2	11	
April	14	..	..	..	3	2	3	6 1/2	5 1/2	2	0	8 1/2	9 1/2	12	15 1/2	10	
May	1	..	..	..	3	2	3	6 1/2	5 1/2	2	0	8 1/2	9 1/2	12	15 1/2	10	
June	do	..	..	..	3	2	3	6 1/2	5 1/2	2	0	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	14	8	
July	8	..	..	1	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5	6	0	0	0	0	..	
Aug.	8	..	..	1	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5	6	0	0	0	0	..	
Sept.	8	..	..	1	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2	7	1 1/2	0	8	11	5	
Oct.	8	..	..	1	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2	7	1 1/2	7	8	11	5	
Nov.	14	1	1	2	3 1/2	2	3 1/2	7	6 1/2	3	0	0 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	17	11	
Dec.	14	1	1	2	3 1/2	2	3 1/2	7	6 1/2	3	0	0 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	17	11	

GUIDE FOR PARTIES PROCEEDING BY THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S INLAND FLATS AND STEAMERS.

A month, or six weeks before the intended time of your departure, intimate by letter to the Comptroller of Government Steamers at the Steam freight office, the time you wish to leave Calcutta, (stating for what station,) with particulars as to number of ladies, gentlemen, children and servants, if Hindoos, or Musselmen, or Christians, and what class and number of cabins are required.

On receipt of answer, it is requisite to secure the passage immediately by letter, as the accommodation of the flats are often engaged two and three months before hand. When passage is engaged, send for your bill, and either pay, or give a check for full amount of passage, dieting, &c. &c.

If no cabins should be procurable in the Accommodation Boat, get a letter from the Comptroller to the commander of the flat or steamer, granting them permission to accommodate you if they can: unless this is done, it is useless applying to any of the officers for their private cabins, as they are liable to a heavy fine for transgressing, and dismissal from the service for taking any packages.

There are four Accommodation Flats; each has four 1st class cabins, measuring 12 feet by 8-6, at Co's. Rs. 300 each to Allahabad; four 2d class cabins, 9 feet by 8-6, at Co's Rs. 250 each, and six 3d class cabins, 6-3 by 8-6 at Co's Rs. 200 each—each cabin being fitted with patent water closets, but no furniture.

The return hire of each cabin is less being for 1st class cabin 200; 2d class cabin 166 10 8, and 3d class cabin 133 5 4.

Parties engaging a cabin for any of these stations in Calcutta, will be charged for Dinapore, being 3ds of the passage, thus: 1st class cabin 200; 2d class 166 10 8 3d class 133 5 4.

Cabins retained for any distance beyond 3ds the passage are charged full passage to Allahabad.

The same rules appertain to the return passage. The hire being for a 1st class cabin 133 5 4; a 2nd class cabin 111 1 8; a 3d class cabin 88 14 2.

Passengers are allowed to carry 5 cwt. as baggage in their cabins; but no packages. And any luggage put into the hold at passenger's request will be charged freightage.

One servant is allowed to each cabin, and any extra are charged for at the rate of 50 Rs. each to Allahabad; for Musselman servants, if dieting with the crew, a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ R. per diem is made, and for Christian servants 1 R. per diem is charged.

If two passengers occupy a 1st or 2d class cabin, they may have a 2d servant at a charge of 25. Rs.

When the vessels anchor at night, a boat attends all Hindoo servants to cook on shore, and all such servants should be warned to provide themselves with gram, churrah and water, sufficient to last them four days, when the vessels proceed via Sunderbunde.

On return trips their provisions should be purchased at Commercolly.

A Table d' Hôte is kept on board the Accommodation Boat for passengers, at a charge of 3 Rs. each per diem for adults, exclusive of wines, &c. &c., which, if required, may be obtained at

1 How to ensure a passage.

2. Advisable to secure a cabin in time.

3. When Accommodation Boat is full, how to get a passage in the Officer's Cabins of Flat or Steamer.

4 Rules for Officers of Flat or Steamer.

5. Number of Accommodation Boats; their cabins and cabin hire from Calcutta to Allahabad.

6 Return hire of cabins.

7. Hire of cabins to any station on this side of Dinapore.

8 Hire for any distance above Dinapore.

9. Hire on return passage.

10 Passenger's luggage.

11. Servants, their diet, charges, &c. &c.

12 Two Passengers occupying one cabin.

13. Hindoo servants: Caution as to provisions when proceeding via Sunderbunde where they cannot land.

14. Table d' Hôte.

regulated charges, a list of which is hung up in the cuddy, as also any thing extra that may be called for between meals.

15. Children.

Children not sitting at table are charged 1 R. per diem.

16. Passengers taking their chance for cabin.

Passengers not obtaining a cabin, but taking their chance for one, pay for the distance, they go at the rate of 6 As. per mile for a 1st class cabin, 5 As. for a

2nd class cabin, and 4 As. for a 3rd class cabin.

17. Steamer's route in the rains; places they pass, &c. &c.
Chandernagore.

From the middle of June to the beginning of October steamers proceed up the Bhagruttee river, passing Barrackpore, Serampore, Pultah and Chandernagore.

The latter on the right or western bank of the Hooghly is a French settlement, distant by water 25 miles and 22 by land. Much furniture is manufactured here by natives for some of the European shops at Calcutta; it is made very cheap. Steamers do not stop here.

18. Chinsurah.

This is a European Infantry station, on the right or Western Bank of Hooghly river, distant by water 28 miles, and 26 by land; is noted for a large College for Natives, under the Education Committee, as also for a manufactory of chernoots.

19. Hooghly.

This is a civil station adjoining Chinsurah. Its principal Ghaut is at the Native Court, distant by water 29 miles, and by land 29 miles from Calcutta. Is noted for its Bmaunbarry, or large Moslem place of worship, and is the capital of the Hooghly district. A little ice is manufactured here.

20. Bandel.

Bandel, also on the same bank, adjoins the upper end of Hooghly, and is noted for its ancient Portuguese Church, with guns mounted, being the first built in India; as also for its small delicious cheeses. Its distance is 30½ miles by water, and 29 miles by land from Calcutta. It is seven hours run for a Steamer and Flat.

21. The Matabangah's lower junction, and the Outcast's village of Chagdah.

Forty-six miles above Calcutta on the left or eastern bank, is the lower end or entrance of the Matabangah river; just inside of it, on its southern or left bank is the native village of Chagdah, noted as being a settlement solely for those that have recovered from their sickness, after being carried from their homes, and exposed to die on the banks of the river, they being considered as outcasts, and banished from their families.

22. Culna, in Burdwan.

Culna in the Burdwan district, is on the right or western bank of Hooghly river, distant 66 miles by water and 52 miles by land from Calcutta: is a very large native mart, and has one or two missionaries: it is noted for a large temple, to which are attached 1,000 Priests, supported by the Rajah of Burdwan.

23. The noted Dhubah Sugar works.

Dhubah steam sugar works are one mile inland on the right bank of the Hooghly river, a little above Mirzapore nullah, and 72 miles by water from Calcutta: this is generally made in one day from Calcutta by the steamers, with a fair breeze.

24. Nuddeah at the entrance of the Jellingee, and Bhagruttee rivers.

Is a very large native village, on the right bank of the river; is 83 miles by water, and 64 miles by land from Calcutta; and 83 miles below Berhampore Hospital. Is noted for its long range of temples: it has a thanah and is the country residence of a great number of the Calcutta sircars.

25. Kishenagur Civil station.

A civil station, is only about 7 miles from this up the Jellingee river.

26. Dewangunge

Is on the right bank of the Bhagruttee river, 5 miles up it and 118 miles from Calcutta; is a very large mart, and has a very fine indigo factory.

27. Kutwa,

Situated at the entrance of Adgar river or nullah, on the right bank of the Bhagruttee river, is a very large mart, miles above Dewangunge, and is noted for all sorts of native cloth manufactories and striped silks; also for ladies' muslin handkerchiefs. This is a coal pit at which the steamer generally stops 1 or 2 hours, one mile above this is Fort of Sakce.

Plassie is 16½ miles by water from Kutwa, situated on the left or eastern bank of the Bhagruttie river, and is celebrated for the famous battle fought here on the 23d June, 1757.

Is situated on the left bank of the Bhagruttie river, 8 miles above Plassie.

Rangamuttee (steep red banks), formerly the place where the Government Silk Filatures were, is situated on the right bank of the Bhagruttie river, is 77 miles from Jellingee, 160 miles by water from Calcutta, and 6 miles below Berhampore; is a noted place for sujeer muttee, or fuller's earth.

Situated on the left or eastern bank of the Bhagruttie river, is 166½ miles by water from Calcutta, and 118 miles by land; it is a Military Station, formerly for king's troops, but now for native infantry, and is noted for its fine Barracks. It is the residence of the civilians of the Moorsshedabad Civil Station, viz. Collector, Judge, Magistrate and Chaplain: its Court is 1 mile below the flagstaff: here is a European Post-master, a Governor General's Agent, also a steam agent's residence, and steamer's coal depot, where they generally stop 3 to 4 hours. A letter or newspaper leaving Calcutta 2 days after the Steamer, will overtake her here.

Bread, butter, fowls and meat, are procurable: also 2 or 3 general stores are here, where crockery, European articles, liquors, and conveyance may be obtained. In the native shops, in the bazar, below the flagstaff, short silks for ladies, gown pieces, gentlemen's cravats, handkerchiefs, which are manufactured at Kossimbazar, a little above the station; also very fine fancy work in ivory, ornaments for tables, chessmen, &c. &c.

Budgerows and pinnaces can be obtained on hire here.

The general passage is from 3 to 3½ days, but it has been done in 2½ days.

On the left or east bank of the river, at 5½ miles above Berhampore flagstaff, stands the new palace, a truly splendid edifice, the residence of the Moorsshedabad Nawab, planned and built by Colonel McLeod, at the request of the Government of India. From hence, upwards, the banks are for 8 miles densely populated, being large manufactories of various silks; and grain marts.

On the left bank, 42 miles above Berhampore, is the large village of Jungeepore, also Gurka and Kidderpore on the opposite bank. Jungeepore is noted for its very large Silk Factory, and Residency house, purchased by Mr. Lauralletto from the Hon. East India Company.

Twenty-one miles above Jungeepore, or 220 miles from Calcutta by water, is the upper entrance of the Bhagruttie river, where it branches off from the Ganges nearly opposite to Furteepore, on the north of Malda-show. The distance from Calcutta via Sunderbunds in the dry season by water, is 517 miles.

FROM CALCUTTA *via* SUNDERBUNDS.

Vessels in the dry season from the latter end of October to the beginning of June, pursue the Sunderbund on Eastern route, until they reach the junction of the Bhagruttie and Ganges rivers.

From the flagstaff on Fort William to Diamond Harbour, the distance is 43½ miles; here is a Government Semaphore, a Post and Post-master: this is also the Custom House officers' station during the S. W. Monsoon, and is 7 hours run for a steamer and flat.

28. Plassie.

Battle Field.

29. Feelkhanna, H. C. Elephant establishment,

30. Rangamuttee or Red Banks.

31. Berhampore. Military Station.

Public Establishment

Letters from Calcutta, for the Steamer:

Articles procurable in the shops.

Silk and curiosities obtainable.

Boats obtainable.

General passage.

32. City of Moorsshedabad, its palace.

33. Jungeepore.

Silk Factory.

34. Junction of Bhagruttie and Ganges rivers.

35. From Calcutta via Sunderbunds.

36. Diamond Harbour.

- Post Boat.** Vessels do not stop here, but are semaphored up, and boarded by a post boat, when passing. Water in the river is brackish here.
- 37. Mud Point.** Sixty-one miles from Calcutta is Mud Point bungalow, on Sangor island, situated at the entrance of the Barratollah or Channel Creek, down which the steamer turns, and enters the Sunderbunds on the north or left bank. This is the place where the intended railroad was to have commenced.
- Leaves Hooghly river.**
- Rail road.**
- 38. Farintosh and Kidgunge Estates.** Nine miles below Mud Point, on the bank, on Sangor island, are the estates of Farintosh and Kidgunge, cleared by Messrs. Kyd and James Calder.
- 39. Doar Agra.** Thirteen miles from Mud Point, or 74 miles from Calcutta, is the entrance to the Doar Agra river. Into this river the steamers turn, leaving the Barratollah, and may be said to have properly entered the uninhabited wilds of the Sunderbunds for at least two days. On the southern bank of the Doar Agra are some pine trees, and the old ruins of Mr. Jas. Prinsep's former estate which was deserted after the May gale of 1833. At a clump of trees about one mile E. by N. from the house, is a fresh water tank, bounded in on the bank of the Habitage. This place is infested with tigers. From hence sportsmen prepare for good ball practice at alligators, pigs, deer, and monkeys; but no firing is permitted on board the flats, on account of the ladies. Good salt-water bathing is now obtainable.
- Enter Sunderbunds.**
- Doar Agra are some pine trees, and the old ruins of Mr. Jas. Prinsep's former estate which was deserted after the May gale of 1833. At a clump of trees about one mile E. by N. from the house, is a fresh water tank, bounded in on the bank of the Habitage. This place is infested with tigers. From hence sportsmen prepare for good ball practice at alligators, pigs, deer, and monkeys; but no firing is permitted on board the flats, on account of the ladies. Good salt-water bathing is now obtainable.**
- Tank infested with Tigers.**
- Sporting good.**
- No firing allowed.**
- Salt water procurable.**
- 40. Intricate route.** From the Doar Agra the passage is very intricate, up to Koolna, owing to the number of windings, rivers creeks and nullahs (43 in number). The vessels have to go through without pilots, the commander should therefore be well acquainted with the route.
- Salt water.** Salt water procurable within 12 miles of Koolna in Jessore.
- 41. Koolna, in Jessore.** Koolna is 257 miles from Calcutta by the steamer, and 118 miles by land. Passengers wishing to proceed to Jessore in the steamers must land here, Jessore being 30 miles from Koolna. This is a coal depot, where vessels haul to the bank; it is likewise a Post Office station; the dawk runs in 1½ days; letters for steamers should leave Calcutta two days after the vessel. At this place fowls, ducks, and cocoanuts, green and dry, may be obtained; also palm juice may be procured. This is the residence of Mr. Reiny, indigo factor. From hence a nullah, leading easterly, branches off for the Burrisaul and Dacca routes.
- Advice to passengers for Jessore.**
- Letters.**
- Provisions procurable.**
- 42. Route from Koolna to Commercolly.** From Koolna steamers proceed up the winding nullah of Attaree Bankee to the beautiful and bold Burishie, or Muddamuthi river, which is thickly studded with indigo factories, and very large populous villages. On the banks of these two rivers, as also the Gorice river, children are innumerable. The Gorice is a difficult river to navigate, owing to strong under eddies or currents. From Koolna up to Commercolly, on the Gorice, is 120 miles by steamer's route, and is 2½ days run. When running up or down the Gorice, passengers should abstain from conversing with the officers of the vessel when at their stations.
- Children.**
- Eddies very strong.**
- Caution to Passengers.**
- 43. Commercolly.** Is a very large town, on the left, or eastern bank of the Gorice river, and is 10 miles from the Ganges. Is about 12 miles by land and water from the civil station of Pubna. It has a large silk factory, formerly the property of the Honorable East India Company, but now belongs to
- Silk Factory.**

Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. Commercolly is the property of Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore. There is a Post Office here, under charge of a sircar, and the dawk runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ days to Calcutta. Steamers are 6 to 7 days from Calcutta, and any letters for them must leave town on the 4th day after them. It is 124 miles from Calcutta by dawk route, and 377 by steamer's route. This is also a coal depot, and the steamers haul to the bank. Fowls ducks, kids, goats, milk, butter, eggs, and bread are procurable here,—the Natives flocking with them, to the vessels if properly treated. Large jheels abound here with waterfowl of every description. This is the famous manufactory for ladies' boas, muffs, and tippets of down and variegated feathers.* Promenades are good here. Pubna passengers should land here.

Ten miles above Commercolly is the Ganges river, up which the steamer proceeds if for the North Western provinces, but down, if for Pubna, Dacca Assam.

About Commercolly, on the right or southern bank of the Ganges, is the present blocked up entrance of the Muttabunga, or Broken-headed river,—very appropriately named—it empties itself into the Hooghly by the outcast's village. Above it is the blocked up entrance to the Jellingee river, which empties itself into the head of the Hooghly river, off Nuddes, after passing Kishnagur civil station.

Sixty-six miles from Commercolly is Surdah, on the left bank of the Ganges; was formerly a coal depot, and is noted for Mr. Watson's large silk factory, formerly the Hon'ble Company's. It is 443 miles from Calcutta by steamer's route, and is 177 miles by dawk. Steamers do not wait here, but change pilots. Letters from and to Calcutta take 2 days; but they should not be sent here but to Rampoor Beaulah. From hence the Burreyl river branches off to the east, through the Chillum and Bellobockery Jheels into the Bara Sangor river for the Janai and Dacca; but only navigable for small boats.

Twelve miles from Surdah, on the left bank of the Ganges, is the civil station of Rampore Beaulah, in the district of Rajshaye, distance 455 miles by steamer from Calcutta, and only 155 miles by land. It is the residence of a judge, a magistrate, a collector, postmaster, engineer officer and doctor, as likewise some indigo and silk manufactures. This is a coal depot for steamers where they are generally detained 2 to 4 hours. Here is a good bazar: bread, butter, fruits, meat and poultry, are cheap. There is a fine road here. Letters for steamers from Calcutta should leave the 6th day after the vessel. The dawk takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ days for letters; bangy dawk $3\frac{1}{2}$ days: the steamer's run is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 days. Passengers for Darjeeling sanatorium, previous to leaving Calcutta, should make arrangements for land travelling, and to leave the steamers here, which is a far more comfortable plan than landing at Burghatchia.

Post Office remarks.

Coal Depot.

Provisions procurable here.

Wild Fowls.

Ladies' muffs.

Walks good.

Passengers for Pubna.

44. Ganges.

45. Matabanga river.

Intricate passage here.

Jellinghee river,
intricate passage here.

46. Surdah.

Silk Factory.

Letters by Dawk.

Rampore Beaulah,

Residents.

Coal depot.

Provisions procurable.

Letters.

Passengers for Darjeeling.

Burgatchia,	Burgatchia, on the left bank of the Ganges, and Mahanundee rivers at their junction, is 22 miles above Rampore Beaulah: there is a crossing ferry from Berhampore route for the new route to Darjeelling: it is about 30 miles from Berhampore. Passengers can be landed here, this being the direct route from Calcutta to the sanatorium.	
Route to Darjeeling		
Furteepore,	Furteepore factory is one of Lord Glenelg's, and in the district of Malda, distant 24 miles from Malda. Is situated on the left bank of the Ganges, and is 50 miles from Rampore Beaulah. At 3 miles above this is the junction of the steamer's route with the Bhagruttee and Sunderbund routs. Passengers for Malda should land here.	
Malda passengers.		
City of Rajmahal,	Subjunge is on a rocky point, on the right bank of the Ganges, and is by Bhagruttee 265 miles, by Sunderbunds 686 miles from Calcutta, and by land 196 miles. Letters for steamers, from June to October, should leave Calcutta on the 5th day after the steamer, and from October to June on the 8th day, dawk route being 1½ days.	
Letters for steamers.		
Dawk letters.		
Ancient ruins.	This is a very ancient city, and the ruins of an immense mass of buildings, among which is an ancient palace, a noted well, a hall of audience, a marble lined balcony and gateway, &c. &c., worth inspecting. Here are some Christian graves and monuments, and a large bazar, where milk, curds, palm fruit, palm juice, poultry, kids, rice, and hardware in a small way, are procurable. The European factors and native Nabob reside on the bank, about 2 miles above the steamer's anchorage or coal depot. Vessels generally stop here 4 to 5 hours: it is a very sickly place, owing to jungle. The hills are distant about 5 miles inland. The Himalaya hills are visible at times. It is a native darogah's, and post office station.	
Graves.		
Provisions.		
Nabob's residence.		
Very sickly.		
Post Office.		
Mootee Jhurna Waterfall at Sukreegullee.	Twenty-one miles above Rajmahal, and 2 miles below Sukreegullee hill and point is the beautiful Mootee Jhurna waterfall: it is visible on the eastern side of the hills. At Sukreegullee point is an Indigo Factor's bungalow; would be an excellent shooting box: bears, tigers, rhinoceros, leopards, hogs, and deer of all kinds abound here, and among the hills feathered game abound. Steamers pass it in 10½ days in the dry season.	
Excellent game of all kinds abound.		
Purneah passengers to and or join.	Twenty-three miles above Sukreegullee, on the left bank of the Ganges, is Kantnegur. Passengers for the civil station of Purneah are landed and received here.	
Koosie river.	Fifty-eight miles above Rajmahal, on the left bank of the river, is the junction of the Koosie river. On the Nepaul part of the Himalayas, nearly opposite, is Patturgatta hill, with one or two temples, and is noted in native tradition for a cave (only a small hole), into which, it is said, a Rajah with an immense suit, and one lac of torch-bearers entered, and never returned! Such is the story of an attending saquer. From hence are beautiful views of isolated hills, and the tips of the Colgong rocks. The southern or Patturgattah passage, up to Colgong, has some very dangerous rocks, where, if a boat touches, not a soul can be saved.	
Patturgatta Hill.		
Tradition of the Cave.		
Fine views.		
Unsafe passage:		

Golgong village and rocks is 68 miles above Rajmahal, 65 miles below Monghyr, and 18 miles below Bhaugulpore; is on the right bank of the Ganges, and has a fine nullah and shelter for boats. It is a coal depôt for steamers: the left passage should never be attempted by either steamers or boats in the rains, as the currents and eddies between the main and the rocks, almost make it certain loss for any native boat, and too dangerous for steamers. Boats in attempting it, must be careful to have very strong tracking lines low down to their prows, with plenty of trackers and two bowlines as guys to the bank, and kept close in. Rock fish are procurable here.

Eighteen miles above Golgong is the civil station of Bhaugulpore, situated on the right bank of the Ganges. It is very picturesque. It is 268 miles by land, and 318 miles in the rains, and 620 miles in the dry season from Calcutta. Here is a commissioner, a judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, a sub-opium agent, a steam agent, a post master, and some indigo factors. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta the 6th day after the steamer in the rains, and on the 9th day in the dry season. Dawk takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, and steamers $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 days to arrive here. Provisions of all kinds are procurable here; also a kind of light silks, called Tassers, for coats, jackets, ladies' gowns; short silks of various colours for bed covers, and native wear; also a kind of cloth called baster. Here are a few hill rangers and a sepoy station, under charge of an invalid officer. There is also a monument here raised by the hill people, in memory of their lamented patron, Mr. Cleveland of the civil service whom they styled the Father of their country.

Steamers stop here for about an hour or two in the rains, and only a few minutes, at some distance below, in the dry season.

Twenty-five miles above Bhaugulpore is the noted Jangeera rock in the river, with a Hindoo temple on it; Europeans are admitted to inspect the temple.

One hundred and thirty-three miles above Rajmahal or 25 miles above Jangeera rock is the civil station of Monghyr—a very large mart. Its old fort by the anchorage, is situated on a rocky point extending considerably inland on the right bank, and is considered by the steam regulations to be half way. There is a judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, a post-master, and steam agent; likewise a general storehouse for all European stores and provisions, wines, &c. &c. horses, buggies, for a evening's ride to the noted Seetakoond well distant 5 miles. Two large bazars are here, where provisions of all description, except ducks, may be obtained. This is the little Birmingham of the East. Tassers, basters, different native cloths, hardware, furniture, apparently well finished guns and pistols—(but treacherous articles)—sikes, swords, gunpowder, shot, black wooden flower vases and cups, ladies' hand- some light wooden jet black necklaces and bracelets

Golgong.

Coal depot.

Dangerous passage.

Care required in tracking.

Fish.

Bhaugulpore.

Residents.

Dawk Letters.

Provisions.

Silks procurable.

Sepoy station.

Monument.

Steamers.

Jangeera Rock and temple.

Visitors admitted.

Monghyr.

The Fort.

Residents.

Provisions procurable.

Seetakoond.

No ducks procurable.

Birmingham of the east Furniture.

Articles obtainable in the bazars.

	of various patterns, at from 2 to 3 rupees the set, 'St. Agnes' beads, table dish mate, straw hand punkahs and baskets of various shapes and patterns, ladies' handsome wooden-work boxes, on carved legs, at 7 rupees, of various kinds of wood, children's painted wooden toys and sticks, very hard bamboo for canes, and various kinds of birds, cameleons and monkeys.
General passage.	The steamer's passage to this is generally 12 days in the rains, occasionally 10 days in July, and in the dry season 13 to 14 days: the distance from Calcutta is 398 miles by Bhagruttee, 686 miles by Sooderbunds, and 304 by land. Dawk runs in 2½ days. Letters for steamers should leave town on 7th day after her, in July, and on the 8th day in June, August, September and October, and on the 10th day in the dry season.
Distant from Calcutta.	On arrival here, the collector's and magistrate's book is sent on board for entry of all passenger's names, &c. &c. &c. Steamers stop here 3 to 5 hours for coals.
Letters.	Two miles S. W. by W. of Monghyr are some rocks, with a mark on them: they were formerly in the steamer's track, but are now buried in an immense sandbank.
Report Book.	On right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles above Monghyr, is the large village of Sooraigurra, with a small river that runs down from the hills. Fowls and kids are procurable here, through the thannadar's assistance, for boat travellers.
General time detained.	On the right bank of the river, 60 miles above Monghyr, and 50 below Dinapore, is the large town and mart of Bar, being a darogah station, also a bye depot for steamer's coals. All this bank of the river, for 20 miles below and above, is noted for piggery villages, and saltpetre manufactories.
Monghyr Rocks.	Also on the right bank, 87 miles above Monghyr, or 9 miles below Patna station, or rather Bankipore, is a large native town, with a river on its upper or western end, that flows from the hills, and has a pukka bridge over it: it is a noted manufactory of table cloths, of any extent, pattern, and texture that may be ordered. Also napkins and towels of all sorts.
Sooraigurra.	Patna, and the civil station of Bankipore, extends about 10 miles along the right bank, 14 miles below Dinapore; is noted for opium, gram, and wax-candles, and is a very large mart, 1700 boats of burthen have been counted laying here at one time. It is the residence of a nabob, and being a sudder or civil station, has a commissioner, a judge, a magistrate, a collector, their deputy and joint officers, a doctor, an opium agent, a post-master, European assistants and missionaries.
Poultry procurable.	The government establishments are at Bankipore, or the upper extreme of Patna, where there are some handsome houses, also a very large and noted granary built like a dome, with two flights of steps outside, to ascend to its top, on which is a large circular hole, to admit air into the building, and to start grain into. It has only one door, and was built for a depot, in case of famine. It is a very massive building, and noted for its very numerous, clear, and strong echoes, and at present it is used as a guard house.
Bar.	
Plenty of Pigs.	
Futwa manufactories.	
Bridge.	
Table cloth manufactory.	
Patna Civil Station.	
Residents.	
Establishments.	
Noted Granary.	

Steamers seldom stop here: sometimes not being able to get within a mile or two; passengers can land at the lower end, and getekhas or hackeries, (a native onehorse conveyance) to take them up to Bankipore, or to the military station of Dinapore, 14 miles distant, by way of a novelty or change, when they can inspect the granary by the road side. The road is very good up to the military cantonment. Deegah farm, is north of Patna. On the left bank is the Gunduck river from the Nepaul hills, with a large native town on its right bank, and on its left, or eastern bank, is the famous Hajee pore bungalow, and race course. During its annual large fair which is attended by people from all parts of India, very good and cheap nags are procurable.

Dinapore is a large European and native military station, where the steamers put to the bank by the cantonment flagstaff, for 5 or 6 hours, to take in coals, discharge and take in cargo, and passengers: it is considered as two-third of the passage upwards. It is on the right bank of the Ganges, distant from Calcutta, by steamer's route via Bhagruttee, 508 miles; via Shunderbunds 796 miles; and by land 376 miles. Post takes 3½ days. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 10th day after the vessel in the rains, and 13th in the dry season.

Mutton, beef, fowls, eggs, bread, butter, fruits of various kinds, and grapes in May and June, are procurable; as also table-cloths, towels, napkins, cotton handkerchiefs, also hats, muslin and cotton cloth shoes, harness, Patna scented wax candles, and gram. European shop keepers are here also. Here is a steam agent, a doctor, and a clergyman. Plays are performed occasionally by amateur performers. Auctions are sometimes held here.

Passengers for Arrah and Tirhoot land here.

Four miles above Dinapore is the junction of the river Soan.

Twenty two miles above Dinapore, on the left bank, is the civil station of Chupra, the capital of Sarun district. Here reside a judge, a magistrate, a collector, a doctor, and a post master. Steamers seldom touch here even in the rains. Passengers for this place should arrange to land above it at Revelgunge, where there is a steam agent.

Revelgunge, 27 miles by water above Dinapore, on the left bank of the river, is a very large grain and saltpetre mart, and noted for boat-building. An annual fair is held here.

Steamers merely touch to land passengers and a few packages to the steam agent's care. From hence up to Ghazee pore, the villagers are said to be uncivil and dishonest.

On the left bank, 74 miles above Dinapore, is the large native village of Bhulican, a darogah station, noted for a fair annually held here, as also a grain mart.

This is the most dangerous part of the Ganges for quicksands and shifting banks. Tides are very strong here; boats being detained from 4 to 6 weeks, waiting for water, and a favourable breeze.

Steamers seldom stop.

Novel conveyance for passengers.

Gunduck river.

Hajee pore race course,

Horse bazar.

Dinapore.

Coal Depot.

Distant from Calcutta.

Provisions procurable.

Articles to be purchased.

Residents.

Remarks.
Passengers for Arrah,
Tirhoot.
River Soan.

Chupra.

Residents.

Passengers should land at Revelgunge.

Revelgunge.

Manufactures.

Annual fair.

Steamers only remain a short time

Bhulican.

Police Station.

Bad part of the Ganges

Long detention of boats.

Buxar.

Company's Stud Establishment.

Battle.
Residents.

Kurrunnassa, the unclean or forbidden river.

A Bridge over it.
Dacoits.
Ghazepore.

Civil and Military Stations.

Town.

Residents.

Lord Cornwallis' Tomb.

Manufactories.

Articles to be purchased.

Provisions.

Distance from Calcutta.

Letters.

Time for despatch.

Coal Depot.

Goruckpore passengers.

Extremes of the N. W. Provinces.

Great Trade

Kunker or rock banks.

Bairie kunker reef.

Chockookpore

Plenty of Monkeys.

Dangerous Rock.

Kucharee kunker reef

Saidapore.

Buxar on the right bank, and Kurntades on the left bank, is 88 miles above Dinapore, and is noted for being the Hon'ble Co.'s stud establishment. There is a small fort here, where the battle was fought. Here are some European officers of the stud, a doctor, and hospital bungalow, also a steam agent.

Eight miles above Buxar, on the right bank of the river, is the junction of the Kurrunnassa river: the touch of its waters is considered as one of the greatest mishaps that can happen to a Hindoo, as it is said to debar him from admittance into Heaven. There is a bridge built over it by a rajah. This part of the country is noted for dacoits.

One hundred and nineteen miles above Dinapore, or 31 miles above Buxar on the left bank of the river, is the Civil and Military station of Ghazepore, a very handsome place. At its lower end is the ruins of an old palace. The Native town is built on precipices. The European inhabitants, consisting of the judge, magistrates, collectors, doctor and opium agent, &c. &c. reside on a level plain, about the centre of the station, the cantonments from the upper part, and the European hospital is at the upper extreme. Between the civil and military lines is the chapel and Lord Cornwallis' tomb.

This place is noted for its opium manufactory, and Government stud establishment, where horses can be purchased; as also for its rose water, oil of roses, and other perfumed oils; bread, butter, eggs, fowls, mutton, lamb, kid, milk, and sugar, are procurable; also European articles of consumption, and millinery from the European shopkeepers. Its distance from Calcutta is, via Bhagratia, 627 miles, via Soonderbunds 915, and by land 431 miles. The dawk runs in 4 days, and letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the day after the steamer in the dry seasons, and on the 11th day in the rains;—the vessel's passage being from 17 to 20 days. Steamers remain here for passengers, and coal and cargo at the steam agent's. Passengers for Goruckpore should land here.

This is the lower extreme of the North Western Provinces or Agra Presidency, and is a great place of trade. It is the lowest station for the Agra flat boats or boxes. Kunkerry banks commence from here upwards.

Eight miles above Ghazepore is the dangerous kunker reef of Bairie that strikes across the river.

Twenty-three miles above Ghazepore is Chockookpore stone ghaut and temple, noted for the numerous monkeys that resort here.

Two miles below Chockookpore, on the right bank of the river, is a sunken kunker rock, opposite to a palm tree, just below Sanontie.

Thirty-four miles above Ghazepore, by Kucharee on the left bank, is a very difficult and dangerous sunken reef.

Six miles above it is Saidapore a large native town, with a tehasseeldar and darogah; and 2 miles above Saidapore, is the junction of the Goomtie river,

that goes up to Lucknow, said to be a very intricate and rocky river, too shallow for the smallest boats in the dry season. The Ganges river, from above Kuchuree reef, past Saidapore up to the Goomtie, a distance of 8 miles, is a very critical passage with various bad patches of kunker rock, on which native boats and budgerows split instantaneously.

Five miles above the Goomtie, is Chandroutie, with a white temple. Here in mid channel, is a very dangerous pucker platform, on kunker, with the ruins of an old temple on it, and no passable channel on its northwest, or Jinhore side, and very dangerous for downward bound boats, as the current sets directly on it.

Five miles above Chandroutie is Bullooa Ghaut and ferry on the right bank: these banks are formed of kunker rock.

Fifty miles above Ghazepore, or 8 miles above Bullooa Ghaut, on the right bank of the river, is Kye, and its sunken kunker reef, scarcely avoidable in some dry seasons. From hence due west over the right bank, you will observe the Benares minarets, distance 9 miles.

Benares, on the left bank, is considered as the most holy city in India, and is certainly one of the most handsome when viewed from a distance on the river, there being such numerous stone ghauts and temples, some of which cost 17 lakhs of rupes. This is the residence of some of the native princes, pensioners of the Honorable East India Company; but their dwellings are divided into so many little chambers, or pigeon holes, that the internal part of the city has the appearance of a mass of mean buildings, piled up without any regard to order or appearance, and narrow, filthy lanes, instead of streets. There is a large inclosed mart, called a chook that opens at 5 P. M., where trinkets, toys, birds, cloth, coarse hardware are exposed for sale. It has a large well in it, and is also a resort for native auctions. Close to the chook is the principal alley or mart for Goolbuduns, a very fine silk, of various patterns, worn by natives, as trowsers; also fine caps with tinselled crowns and very elegant gold and silver embroidery: also scarfs and turban pieces for fancy head dresses. There is likewise a traveller's chook, a native inn, and a large horse mart, where very fine horses, of the Toorky, Persian, and Cabul breeds are procurable, as high as 8, 10, and 15,000 rupes, and are brought here by the fruit carriers who bring grapes and pears from those countries. Here are several miniature painters, and also venders of miniatures on ivory, said to be likenesses of different native princes, and their queens, and nautch girls; true likenesses of native servants in costume, tradesmen and beggars.

Delightful jewellery of the best gold is brought on board the steamers, by sending for the dealers. Here is also an old observatory, and two very high and slender minarets, one of which has a slight inclination; travellers ascending them are expected to give the keeper a fee of 1 rupee. From their tops is a view

Goomtie river.

Very shallow water.

Dangerous and intricate passage.

Caution to passengers.

Chandroutie Temple.

Dangerous Rocks.

Bullooa Ghaut.

Banks.

Kylee.

Sunken kunker patch.

Benares, its appearance from a distance.

Native Princes, their Dwellings.

Dirty streets or lanes.

Bazar.

Large Well.

Manufactories.

Horse Mart.

Fruit obtainable.

Miniature painters.
Miniaturists.

Jewellery.

Minarets.

Fine view.	of the city, the adjacent country, and the river (so gratifying a sight should not be passed over by any traveller) Provisions are procurable; partridges, quail, and wild ducks of sorts are to be obtained. Steamers remain at Raj Ghaut to discharge and take in packages, and to receive coals. The civil and military station is about 4 miles inland, direct from Raj Ghaut, where reside the commissioner, the judge, magistrates, collectors, the general, and all the military officers of the native regiments stationed here, and some European artillery. Here also resides a doctor, a postmaster, steam agent, coach builder, and European shop-keepers.
Provisions, sorts procurable.	
Coal Depot.	
Residents.	
Letters for Steamers or Passengers.	Letters for steamers, or travellers, are not forwarded to the vessel or boats, but must be sent for which is very inconvenient. The city is about 2 miles long. The natives are very uncivil to strangers. Numerous fanatics are here, who drown themselves believing that the holy Ganga, and the city of the most holy, secures them eternal happiness.
Remarks on the city and the inhabitants. Fanatics abound here.	
Distance from Calcutta	Benares is from Calcutta, via Bhagrattee 606 miles, via Sunderbunds 984 miles, and by land or dawk route 428 miles. Letters take 4 days, Bhangles 7 days. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta, the 12th day after the vessel in the rains, and on the 14th day in the dry season.
Conveyances	Palankiens are procurable here, but infested with vile vermin. Travellers wishing to visit the station of Surde, should write up from Ghazeepore to any friend, or the steam agent, for a conveyance to be ready at Rajghaut for them, on their arrival.
Ramnaghur.	Ramnaghur, 1½ miles above Benares, on the right bank of the river, is a native palace, the residence of the Rajah of Benares.
Palace.	
Sooltanpore Benares.	Sooltanpore, Benares, is a native cavalry station, 17 miles above Benares, and on the left bank of the river. Steamers bring to here a few minutes, on their passage up or down, as required, to land and receive passengers. It has a hunkery or rocky point, which is very awkward for native boats, as also for steamers, owing to narrow channel and strong currents; it is off the stables, which are called Little Calcutta.
Cavalry Station	
Awkward point.	
Chunar Fortress.	On the right bank of the river, about 4 miles above Sooltanpore, is a very neat looking place, called Chunar, with a very neat-looking English church, that reminds one of sweet, 'sweet home.' It is an invalid military station, and has a fortification, on an isolated rocky hill, which projects into the river, forming a very nasty point to pass in the rains. Hindoo tradition tells us, this fortress was built in one night by a giant, and is impregnable: it completely commands the river, and is used as a place of confinement for state prisoners. There are several detached rocky hills, or stone quarries here. It is a very sickly place, owing to the heat arising from the stone, which causes fever and spleen. This is a great place for snakes. A little above the fort is a temple. Tradition states it to contain a chest, which cannot be opened, unless the party opening it lose his hand—four thieves having so suffered once, in an attempt on it. Very fine black and red earthenware is procurable here, such as wine
Military Establishment for invalids	
Place of confinement for state prisoners.	
Sickly place	
Snakes	
Native tradition of the chest.	

coolers, which being filled with water, after the bottle is inserted, and set out in the draft of the hot westerly winds, (none other serves the purpose,) in the shade, cools the confined liquor equal to icing it. The cooler must be dried daily. Also red sandy water holders, or suries, which keep water very cool. Black butter-pots, with a casing for water, very neatly finished, and large black double urns, to contain bread and keep it moist. Here is a steam agent; but steamers seldom stop more than ten minutes.

Seven miles above Chunar, on the right bank of the river, is the village of Kutnac, with rocky bottom and hard lumps of red earth in the river, a little above is a ravine, which is to be avoided by all boats.

Fourteen miles above Chunar, is the crossing ferry of the Benares grand road, and of Kitwa and Bhud-doolie to Mirzapore. From hence to the latter place, is a fine road, distance $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by land, and 16 miles by water.

Ten miles above the ferry, and 7 miles below Mirzapore, on the left high bank, is Bhajoon, with a white tomb, and a patch of kunker in the river, on which many boats are lost. From here the cantonments of Mirzapore are visible.

Mirzapore, a military cantonment, is 2 miles below the city; and the civil station, where the judge's, magistrate's and collector's offices are, is 1 mile below the city. The steamer stops at the agency ghaut, at the lower end of the city. This place is noted for a cotton mart, and cotton manufactory; as likewise shell lac, lac dye, hardware in a small way. Many boats are here, at all seasons.

The city is very confined and dirty, subject to great sickness. There are 2 or 3 fine stone ghauts here, and some small temples and minarets. Bread, butter, eggs, mutton, lamb, kid, beef, veal and fowls are procurable here. Both a military and a civil doctor reside here.

Mirzapore is from Calcutta, via Bhagruttee, 748 miles via Sunderbunds, 1036 miles, and by dawk route 455 miles. The dawk takes 5 days, and bhany 8 days to run. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 13th day after her in the rains, and 17 days after her in the dry season: the vessels having plenty of cargo to discharge here, are generally detained from four to five hours.

Four miles above Mirzapore is Bindachun, on the right bank, noted as the place of an annual meeting of disreputable people who come here to make vows and poojahs.

One mile above Bindachun are the dangerous granite rocks of Seebpore.

Twenty-eight miles above Mirzapore, on the left bank of the river. Passengers generally land in the cold season, and have a walk across the neck of land, in a W. N. W. direction two miles wide to Taila, and rejoin the steamer again off there; she having to go a detour of 21 miles round the point.

Two miles above Sutarinaree, is Deega Kunker Spit, with a deep bight.

Good earthenware.

Steam Agent's residence

Kutnac.

Caution to boats.

Crossing ferry of the Benares grand road.

A good road to Mirzapore

Bhagoun.

Dangerous rocks.

City of Mirzapore.

Residence.

Manufactory.

Confined City—very sickly.

Provisions procurable.

Medical Men.

Distance from Calcutta.

Dawk letters.

Detention of the steamer.

Bindachun.

Seebpore Rocks.

Suttamaree.

Good walk across the Isthmus, rejoin off Taila.

Deega Kunker Spit.

Letchyagurree.
Hobbes formerly.

Sursa town.

A good road.
Custom's officer.

Large Tanks.

Ironwork done.

Turkeys and Guinea
Fowls.

Allahabad.
Appearance from a
distance.

Cantonments.

Residents.
State prisoners.

Alexander the Great's
Pillar.
Care.

Court of Justice.

Large fair held on the
sands.
Provisions procurable in
the bazar.

European shops.

Bazar.
Articles procurable.

Livery Stables.

Post office.
Letters.

Distance by steamer,
and dawk from Calcutta.

Time of Steamer's de-
tention.

Allahabad to Mirzapore.

Letchyagurree and its ravine, on the left bank of the river, is 22 miles above Deega, noted for its robbers when it was attached to the Oude territories.

Sursa is a large cotton mart, on the right bank of the river, and is 60 miles above Mirzapore, and 23 miles below Allahabad, to which place is a good road. This is the station of a European custom's officer. There are several pukka houses here, and two very fine tanks at the back of it, and an old mud fort. From hence, up to Allahabad, the river is very intricate and shallow. Ironwork in a small way can be done for boats here. Turkeys and guinea fowls abound.

Allahabad, is 83 miles above Mirzapore. Its fort is at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. It has an imposing appearance, when on the river, 7 miles below it. The Jumna waters are blue, whilst the Ganges are muddy. The steamers put to at the Jumna mosque, built by General Kyd, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inside the Jumna. The native military cantonments are about 5 miles inland, and the civilians' and officers' are from 3 to 4 miles inland. The general and doctor reside in the fort, as also the steam agent. State prisoners are kept here. Here is also a large stone pillar said to have been erected by Alexander the Great, to mark his conquests! and a cave full of native stone images, wherein is shewn a small entrance to a supposed subterraneous passage to Benares, but which, in fact, only extends a few feet. (The city is the seat of one of the principal native courts of justice the Sudder Dewanny.) It is also a great place of worship, and an annual fair is held outside the fort on the sands, at point or junction. It was formerly the seat of the residency. Bread, butter, eggs, beef, mutton, lamb, kid, fowls, pigeons, turkeys, guinea fowls, quail, partridges, teal, wild ducks and geese are procurable here. European shops are here and auctions held. About 2 miles from the ghaut is the chouk, or market, where all sorts of cloth European and native, are procurable. Shawlmer board the steamers, if sent for, with all sorts of Cashmere shawls, waistcoating, caps, gloves, socks, and Affghanistan woollen cloths; as also Delhi jewellers and manufacturers of cotton; carpeting of various patterns—showy on rooms, and rather durable. A little beyond the chouk is the livery stables where beautiful horses are procurable, of the Persian, Cabool, and Toorkey breeds. The post-office is in the fort, where you must send for all letters. Letters for steamers should leave Calcutta on the 14th day in the rains, and on the 17th day in the dry season, after the departure of the steamer. The distance from Calcutta is, via Bhagruttee, 831 miles, via Sunderbunds 1186 and by dawk route 501 miles. Steamer's regulated distance is 800 miles. Steamers remain here three entire days when they depart on their return trip, after discharging and taking in their upward and downward cargoes, and passengers. Apply to agent there, or to commander, for passage downwards.

RETURN PASSAGE.

From Allahabad to Mirzapore, in the rains, is generally a run of 8 hours, and if not detained long

table in the following form, for exhibiting the rates of postage chargeable at every such office respectively, for the transmission of letters and parcels to every part of India; and a counterpart of every such table shall be submitted in duplicate by the post master for the approval of the post master general, of the presidency, and one copy, as approved and countersigned by the post master general, shall be returned for the use of the office for which it is framed; and the same with a translation or transcript in the vernacular language of the district, shall be hung up in the said office, and all postage dues shall be levied according thereto.

FROM CALCUTTA TO

Names* of Post Office stations	Distance.	Postage on single letter not exceeding 1 cash weight.	Postage on single newspaper not exceeding 3 cash weight.	By post or by parcel cover not exceeding 20 cash weight.	Postage on single bulky parcel not exceeding 50 cash weight.
	Miles				
Agra.....	294	12 annas	3 annas	9 annas	
Ahmedabad...	1210	1 rupee	3 annas	14 annas	1-4
Ahmednagar	133	5 annas	3 annas	12 annas	2 rupees
Altoot.....	1232	1 rupee	3 annas	11 annas	2 13
Amre....					2 rupees
Alwar....					
Allahabad....					
Alleppe,.....					
&c.					

XI. Letters papers or parcels shall be received at any general or provincial post office for delivery at the station the within the ordinary range of delivery, and shall be charged postage according to the rate for distances not exceeding 20 miles.

Letters to be received at any station for delivery at such station.

XII. Every thing received by post from seaward, not exceeding 600 tolas in weight, shall be immediately forwarded to the party to whom it is addressed, either by letter or by post, according to its weight, unless it shall contain articles liable to custom duty, or unless instructions to the contrary have been received in writing at the post office. Parcels exceeding 600 tolas weight, shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in the list of unclaimed packages.

Every thing received from sea to be forwarded to parties direct by post according to weight excepted.

XIII. Newspapers or other printed or engraved papers, packed in open covers or covers attested as containing law papers, accounts or vouchers only, or letters franked as on the public service respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the post office act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the despatching office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such

Newspapers &c. not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "doubtful."

* For list of modified charges, see tables at end of the Regulations

letters, &c. by the mail, will then be guided by section XXX. of the post office act. But unless for the cause above-specified, all post office authorities are prohibited from detaining, except under section XXIV. of the post office act, any letter, paper or packet received for delivery by post.

Letters, papers, &c. sent by post to be weighed at office of despatch.

XIV. All letters, newspapers or other papers and packets received for despatch by post or banghy post, shall be weighed at the post office of despatch, and shall be stamped and marked single, double, &c., as the case may be, and shall have the postage to which they are severally liable, marked on them; which stamp or mark shall regulate the postage to be levied from the party concerned, whether the letter, paper, &c. be sent "paid" or "bearing postage." In order to obviate delay, service and free letters shall never be re-weighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers, except in case of suspicion. Banghy parcels shall, in all cases, be re-weighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters prior to delivery, shall be at the discretion of the post master general or post master.

Letters on which postage has not been properly paid how to be dealt with.

XV. In the event of any letters declared, or required, by clauses VII. and VIII. preceding, or by clause LIX. following to be post paid, or papers or parcels reaching any post office, on which it shall appear that the entire regulated postage, whether inland or ship, has not been paid, such letters, papers or parcels shall not be detained or returned to the sender, but shall be delivered or forwarded to their destination as the case may be, and the amount deficient shall be recovered from the party through whose negligence the under charge has occurred.

Examination of Post Office records not permitted to the public.

XVI. Persons not belonging to the department cannot be admitted into the interior nor permitted to examine the records of any post office without the special permission of the post master general or post master, to whom applications for information or redress must be made, either in person, in writing, by the party requiring the same.

HOURS FOR RECEIPT AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS, DISPATCH OF MAILS, &c.

General Post Office hours for receipt of letters, newspapers, and banghy parcels.

XVII. At each general post office, banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch at the regulated postage from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., newspapers daily till 5½ P. M. and letters also every day till 6 P. M., after which hours respectively they will be received till 6¼ P. M. on payment of an extra half rupee each, as a fee for the trouble of re-sorting and repacking the mails, which fee shall be distributed, at the discretion of the post master general, amongst the post office servants, on whom the additional labour may fall, to be paid by the sender, whether the letter, paper or parcel be forwarded "bearing postage" or "paid."

General Post Office receiving houses, hours for receipt of letters.

XVIII. At the receiving houses established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or at any receiving houses which are or may be similarly established at other large stations, letters, papers and packets not exceeding 12 tolas in weight, will be received daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. for transfer to the general or sudder post office, as the case may be. No extra postage shall be leviable thereon.

Provincial office hours for receipt of letters, newspapers, and banghy parcels.

XIX. At provincial post offices, banghy parcels and newspapers, will be received for dispatch, at the ordinary rates of postage, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., and letters till 5 P. M., after

which hours respectively they will be received till 5½ P. M., on the sender paying an extra half rupee each, to be appropriated as provided in clause XVII.

XX. Although all Post Offices will be open, for receipt of letters, papers and parcels as above, official references shall be made to Post Office authorities only between the hours of 11 and 5, Sundays excepted. Office hours for reference, &c.

XXI. At each General Post Office there shall be two deliveries daily, the first delivery not to be later than 10 A. M. and the other at 3 P. M. at which hours respectively the peons shall quit the office with the letters, &c. entrusted to them. All letters, papers or parcels received from 3 P. M. till 9 A. M. shall be sent out at the first delivery, and all from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. at the second delivery, and mails received after 3 P. M. shall not be opened till the following morning, except in case of public emergency, of letters, papers or parcels received from seaward. General Post office delivery of letters, &c.

XXII. At Provincial Offices, the delivery of letters, papers and parcels must depend upon the hour of the arrival of the mails at each station, after which they shall be delivered with all possible despatch. Provincial delivery letters

XXIII. The delivering peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers or parcels out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage; and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post office, for future delivery. Immediate payment of postage required.

N. B. Under the provisions of section III, Act XXI, 1835, copper coin is not a legal tender in payment of any demand except for fractions of a rupee.

XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge, will be duly attended to. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers or parcels, the covers or envelopes, bearing the Post office stamp, must be presented for inspection; and as all Post office peon, wear a badge regularly numbered, when any complaints are preferred against any individual, the number of the badge should be specified. Complaints how to be preferred.

XXV. From each General Post Office the mails shall be despatched daily at 8 P. M., and the baggies as soon after as possible. General Post office despatch of

XXVI. At Provincial Post offices, the packets shall be made up at 5 P. M. for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night; but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the expected arrival of such mails, which are in no case to be subjected to any detention. Notice of the hour at which such packet is closed shall be hung up outside the office, both in English and in the language of the district, after which hour, letters, papers or parcels received, shall not be forwarded till the following day. Provincial Post office despatch

XXVII. The Post Master at any station or person in charge of the office, shall have power, however, to refuse letters, papers or parcels bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or &c. do not to be

sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

Post offices not to receive valuables for despatch by post.

XXVIII. In order to protect as far as possible the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post offices, shall not knowingly receive money, bullion, precious stones or jewels for despatch, either by letter or banghy post.

Letters once received in any Post Office, not to be returned.

But papers and parcels may be recalled by the sender.

XXIX. Letters once delivered into any Post office cannot be recalled by the sender, under any circumstances whatever. But newspapers and parcels may be recalled, on the person claiming the return of the same, satisfying the Post Master that he was the sender thereof, and on his paying the postage, which would have been due on such paper or parcel, if forwarded.

Forward letters or parcels to what postage liable.

Forward newspapers not liable to increased postage.

XXX. "Forwarded letters" or parcels, i. e. those which follow the persons addressed from station to station, shall be considered as so many fresh despatches, and shall be liable to postage as such, from each station, whence they are forwarded in succession. But newspapers, which follow persons in like manner, and letters forwarded to officers and persons marching with corps and detachments on duty, shall not be deemed to be a fresh despatch, or be chargeable with fresh postage beyond the maximum rate as leviable thereon, unless the former shall have been opened. Letters and parcels also forwarded to corps or detachments on march, by any cross or temporary dawk, shall not be charged separately for the increased distance.

Post Office not bound to give change.

XXXI. The servants at the several Post offices are not bound to give change to parties sending or receiving letters in any case.*

Receipts if required, must be presented along with letters, &c.

XXXII. Receipts will not be granted for letters, papers or parcels received at any post office for despatch, unless they are presented ready written, either in books, or in separate slips of paper along with the letters, papers or parcels. Receipts so presented, will be duly stamped in all cases, and will also have the weight, whether single, double, &c., and the amount of postage noted on them, when the postage is paid in advance.

Address of parcels.

XXXIII. In order to obviate as far as practicable all delay or mistakes in the delivery of letters, it is particularly recommended, that all persons arriving at or quitting any station, or changing their residence at the same, will send to the Post office a notification thereof in writing.

SHIP AND HARBOUR LETTERS.

Rates of Steam postage to be charged on letters sent overland by Government steamers.

XXXIV. With reference to section XIII, of the Post office act, Steam postage shall be levied on all letters, papers or packets sent or received by any Government steamer conveying an overland mail to or from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, not franked or otherwise entitled to pass free of postage, at the following rates:

* See also note to clause XXIII.

SCALE OF STEAM POSTAGE.

On Letters, Law papers, Accounts and Vouchers respectively.

LETTERS.

			Inland Postage.			Steam Postage.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Tolah.....	.....		7			8		0	16	
7	ditto.....	.....		14			8		1	6	
1½	ditto.....	.....	1	5		1	0		2	5	
2	ditto.....	.....	1	12		1	0		2	12	
2½	ditto.. ..	.....	2	3		2	0		4	3	
3	ditto....	.....	2	10		2	0		4	10	
3½	ditto.. ..	.....	3	1		2	0		5	1	

So on, single postage being added for every additional ½ tolah weight.

LAW PAPERS, ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS.

			Inland Postage to			Steam Postage.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Tolah.. ..	.....		14		0	8		1	6	
2	ditto....	.....		14		1	0		2	14	
3	ditto.....	.....		14		2	0		2	14	
4	ditto.. ..	.....	1	12		2	0		3	12	
5	ditto.. ..	.....	1	12		3	0		4	12	
6	ditto.. ..	.....	1	12		3	0		4	12	
7	ditto.. ..	.....	2	10		3	0		5	10	

So on single postage being added for every additional 3 tolah weight.

XXXV. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian port, a printed notice, under the signature of the post-master general or post master of the port or station, shall be delivered to the commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which the commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board as directed in section XV. of the post office act, a copy of which clause shall be communicated to the said commander.

Notice to arriving vessels for disposal of packets.

XXXVI. The post master general or post master of the port or station, shall grant receipts for mail packets that may be delivered to any officer or person under his requisition; and if after delivery so made, the packets be lost before it reach the post office, the commander shall be equally entitled to a receipt, in discharge from all responsibility for the same.

Receipts to be granted for packets.

XXXVII. The master attendant or such other officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the post master general with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to Europe, the Mauritius, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, China, or any Eastern settlements, and the post master general shall cause a list* of the vessels for which packets are open, to be published weekly in the official Gazette of his own presidency.

Master Attendant to notify intended departure of all vessels.

*Vide form A. Post Master General to publish weekly.

Post Master General to publish weekly notice of packets despatched.

* Vide form B.

Receipt of letters for despatch to places in India by sea.

Ships letters despatched from out stations to be acknowledged.

Letters received at Post Office for parties who may have sailed from India to be returned to the sender.

Harbour letters not to be charged with ship postage.

Imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

Public despatches to be compactly made up.

When bulk of mails exceed regulated weight, what packets to be kept back.

Private letters, except large ship letters never to be kept back.

Expresses

Public officers to employ them sparingly under penalty.

XXXVIII. The post master general shall also cause to be published weekly in the official Gazette of the presidency, a notice* of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel that may have left the port.

XXXIX. Letters, papers, or parcels to places on the coast, to which means of conveyance by *land* are provided, will be received for transmission by sea, at the usual rates of ship postage, if they are indorsed "ship."

XL. Persons despatching letters, papers, or parcels from out stations, for transmission by sea, will, on application at the post office of despatch, after the lapse of a sufficient period, receive stamped acknowledgments of their receipt at the general post office.

XLI. Letters, papers or parcels addressed to any person who may have sailed for Europe or elsewhere, shall be immediately returned to the sender, unless instructions have been received for their delivery to some third party on the spot or elsewhere.

XLII. Letters addressed to any person serving or residing on board a ship in any British India port, will be delivered and charged as if addressed to residents on shore at such place, in like manner letters may be despatched by such persons from on board ship without being charged with ship postage, provided they be certified by the sender to be "harbour letters."

XLIII. Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. will not be received for delivery on the terms prescribed in table 8, schedule A., for imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c., except direct from the ship in which imported.

PUBLIC DESPATCHES, EXPRESSES AND FRANKING RULES.

XLIV. All public despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible, and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one office, to the same individual by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed 12 tolas weight.

XLV. When the number of letters received at any post office, shall cause the weight of a mail to exceed the regulated weight, the post master general or post master, is authorized to keep back a proportion of the heavier public despatches till the following day. But private letters, except in cases of bulky letters from sea, and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be so kept back.

XLVI. Despatches to be transmitted by express, must bear on the face of them the words "by express," and the signature in full of the officer sending them.

XLVII. As the employment of expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any public officer despatching an express, when the exigency of the public service does not in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate require it, be held answerable for the expense attending that method of transmission. Public expresses from a general post office can be ordered only through a Secretary to Government.

* For list of modified charge, see tables at the end of the Regulations.

XLVIII. Expresses may be employed by private individuals at the discretion of the post master general or post master applied to, on a payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per mile in advance. Expresses for private persons.

XLIX. No public officer shall detain mails except a Secretary to government acting by order, nor shall a post master delay the dispatch of mails at the requisition of any other public officer, except in a case of emergency, duly certified, nor shall any public officer stop or open mails in transit, except under similar emergency, to be reported immediately to the nearest post master. Secretaries to Government only to stop mails.

L. Letters directed to native officers or men of their regiments or detachments, shall be delivered to an orderly or any other fit person who may be deputed by the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to receive the same; but letters on which postage may be due, shall not be delivered unless the postage be first paid. Commanding officers to receive letters for their own regiments.

LI. Letters from commissioned native officers and non-commissioned officers, privates and others borne on the returns of his majesty's or the honorable company's army, including guides, lascars, and men of the regular corps of dooly bearers, shall pass free of postage when not exceeding single weight, and containing no enclosures other than bills of remittance, superscribed with the names and rank of the sender, and directed in English according to the annexed form, in addition to any direction that may bear in any native language. Such letters must be franked by the commanding officers of the regiment or detachment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are bona-fide from the parties whose names are superscribed thereon, that they contain no enclosures except remittance bills, for which purpose they shall be brought open, and after being franked, shall be closed in presence of the commanding officer, who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trusty person. Soldiers' letters to pass free under what restrictions.

FORM OF DIRECTION AND FRANK FOR-
SOLDIER'S OR SEPOY'S LETTER.

From Hussan Khan, Sepoy,

D. Troop 1st Lt. Cy.

To

Mahomed Khan,
6th N. Infantry.

Meerut.

A. B.

Comg. 1st Lt. Cy.

by the commanding officers of the regiment or detachment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are bona-fide from the parties whose names are superscribed thereon, that they contain no enclosures except remittance bills, for which purpose they shall be brought open, and after being franked, shall be closed in presence of the commanding officer, who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trusty person.

LII. The number of letters of commissioned native officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, entitled to be franked, shall not exceed one per troop or company. Number of such letters restricted to one per company.

LIII. Letters from petty officers and seamen in his majesty's ships, or the Indian Navy, are entitled to the privileges specified in clause LI. Seamens' letters to be treated as soldiers' letters.

LIV. Letters from wives of European soldiers, addressed to their husbands, shall be permitted to be franked by officers commanding stations, posts, and depots. Letters of European soldiers' wives to be franked in certain cases.

Letters from Europe to soldiers to pass free under what restrictions.

LV. Letters received from Europe by ship addressed to European soldiers in India, shall be forwarded free of postage, although they may not be franked, provided they do not exceed the weight of three tolahs. But newspapers, packets or parcels so received, will be subjected to postage.

On emergent service, letters, although not franked, to be forwarded free to certain authorities.

LVI. In the event of any public emergency rendering it necessary for any public officer not included in the list of those entitled to frank, contained in a subsequent clause, to communicate with any authorities on the public service, such letters shall be entitled to pass free, if superscribed as follows; "I declare the contents of the enclosed are exclusively on the public service," and signed with the name and official designation of the writer. This privilege is, however, restricted to communications addressed to the nearest political officer or magistrate, or officer commanding, or the Adjutant General, or any Secretary to Government.

Letters franked not according to form to be charged with postage.

But post office authorities to have direction to remit the same.

LVII. All franked letters which do not correspond in every respect with the several provisions of the Post Office act, or to these rules, will be charged with postage, but the Post Master General or Post Master, shall have power to remit the same, in cases where the contents of the letters are proved to his satisfaction to have been bona fide on the public service.

N. B. The franks of Members of Parliament will not exempt letters from India postage.

Person addressed to satisfy post Master General, &c., that the letter is a service letter.

LVIII. Postage charged in the first instance, will be remitted, on the officer addressed satisfying the Post Master General or Post Master, that the communication received is exclusively on the public service.

Letters addressed to public officer on private affairs, to be post-paid.

LIX. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government officers, must be sent "post-paid," and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, Government securities, &c. to the Accountant General, Government Agent, or other public officer; but this practice shall be reversed, when public officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, on which occasions they shall subscribe on the envelopes with their official signatures, the words "bearing postage."

Official gazettes, required for reward to pass free.

LX. Official gazettes shall be exempted from postage when forwarded officially to any public officers under authority of Government. The list of such public officers will be kept by the superintendent of the gazette, and may be inspected at any time by the Post Master General or Post Master of the station.

Letters to and from Governors of foreign European settlements, to pass free.

LXI. With reference to the provisions of section XXIX. of the post office act, the governors of the foreign European settlements in India in amity with His Majesty, shall be permitted to receive and send throughout India all letters, papers, or packets by letter post free of postage, subject to such restrictions as may appear expedient to the Governor-General of India in Council. But parcels sent by banghy post to or from any such authorities, shall be chargeable with postage.

Private letters, notes, or memoranda not to be forwarded under "service" covers.

LXII. The privilege of franking the correspondence of their respective offices or departments on the public service, has been granted to public officers, agreeably to the provisions explained

in the headings of the several list appended; and it is to be distinctly understood, that no public officer is permitted to send or receive under any cover, franked with the word "service," any private note, letter, or memorandum, not relating to the business of their respective offices or departments. All service letters, packets and parcels must be addressed according to the subjoined form:

Adj't. Gen.'s Office. Service.

Lt Col A. B.
1st regt. Lt. Cavalry.
J. H. B. Cawnpore.
Asst. Adj't. Genl.

The signature and designation of the franking officer being written in full.

LIST NO. I.

Parties authorized to frank all letters, packets and parcels, bonâ fide on the public service, relating to the business of their respective offices or departments.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Accountant General or Deputy ditto.
Accountant, Military or Revenue.
Agents Political, or Agents to the Governor-General.
Agents for Governor of Ceylon "On Her Majesty's service."
Agents for victualling and purchasing stores for H. M. squadron in India, "on Her Majesty's service."
Assay Masters.
Civil Auditor.
Collectors of Customs and Deputy Collectors of Customs.
Collectors and Magistrates.
" Sub or deputy and Joint Magistrates.
" Assistants and Magistrates having special charge.
Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.
Commercial Residents.
Commissioner or Governor of Mysore.
" Secretaries and Assistants.
Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue and their Covenanted Assistants.
" Special.
" for Carnatic claims.
Cotton Cultivation.
Governor, Prince of Wales' Island and Governor of Selind.
Judges of Sudder Dewanny and Foujdary Adawlut or of Provincial courts of Appeal, when on circuit or deputation only.
Judges Session and Zillah.
" Assistant
Law commission—Members and Secretary.
Members of Boards or commissioners, when on circuit or deputation only.
Mint Masters and secretary to the Mint Committee.
Opium Agents and Deputies ditto.
Post Master General.
Post Master.

- Deputy Post Master at a General Post Office.
- * Private Secretary to the Governor-General or to any Governor of any presidency, or to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P.
- Registrars to Sudder Adawlut, Courts of Appeal or Zillah court.
- Resident at Foreign courts.
- Resident Councillors at Singapore and Malacca.
- Salt Agents.
- * Secretaries to Government, or to the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
- „ Deputies or Assistants.
- Secretaries to all Boards, commissions or committees appointed by Government.
- Sub Treasurer.
- Sudder Amcens.
- Superintendent of Botanical Gardens and Government plantations.
- „ of Chief Magistrate of police.
- „ of Government Lithographic Press.
- „ of Stamps.
- „ of Stationery, or clerk to stationery committee.
- „ for Suppression of Thuggee.
- „ Assistants.
- Warehouse-keeper.
- „ Deputy.
- Deputies and covenanted Assistants in offices in absence or by order of their principals.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

- Commanding officers of her majesty's ships or of Indian Navy.
- Controller of Government steamers.
- Marine Surveyor.
- Superintendent of Indian Navy.
- Assistant Superintendent of ditto.
- Secretary to Naval Commander-in-Chief.
- „ to Marine Board.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Archdeacon.
- Moderator of the Kirk Session.
- Registrar to Archdeaconry, in absence of Archdeacon.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

- Adjutant General of Queen's or Company's troops.
- „ „ Deputy.
- „ „ Assistant, or Deputy Assistant, of division, forces, or artillery.
- Agent for army clothing.
- Auditor General.
- Brigadiers.
- Commanders of forces or stations.
- Commanding officers of corps or detachments.
- Commander in Chief and his Secretary and London.
- Commissary General.
- „ „ Deputy.
- * Commissariat senior executive officer at the presidency or at out-stations.

* Letters to these authorities on the public service superscribed as such, all be delivered at their office without demand of postage.
† Collectors and other authorities will be careful to see that this privilege is not abused.

Commissaries of Ordnance.

" " Deputies, being commissioned officers.

Director of artillery depot of instruction.

Engineers, chief.

Engineers, civil or civil architect.

" Executive, or executive officer.

" Inspecting, or superintending.

" Civil, appointed to report on the practicability of Railroads in India.

" in charge of canals.

Fort or Town Major.

Fort or cantonment, or line adjutant, or station staff.

General officers on the staff.

Judge Advocate General—Horse Guards.

Judge Advocate General.

" " " Deputy of divisions.

Majors of Brigade.

Pay Master and Deputy Pay Masters of divisions, of stations, or of stipends.

Persian Interpreter to the commander-in-chief.

President of prize committee, or prize agent—superscribed troops
" al-pers."

Quarter-master general of Queen's or company's prize.

deputy.

assistant, or deputy assistant of divisions or forces.

Secretary, military, to Governor-General or Governor.

to commander-in-chief.

to all boards, commissions or committees appointed by Government.

superintendent of canals and bridges.

of family payments and pensions.

of gun carriages.

of gunpowder.

of public buildings.

of roads.

of trigonometrical survey.

of supervisor of the stud establishment, and superintendent of Mysore

Princes.

Surveyor general.

" " deputy or commissioned assistants.

Solicitor to the Government of Bengal—sheriff and under sheriff.

Deputies and commissioned subordinates in offices in the absence or by
order of their principals.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary to the company, medical store-keeper.

Inspector general of Her Majesty's hospitals,

" " deputy.

Secretary to medical board.

" to medical college.

Superintending or staff surgeon.

Surgeon to general hospital.*

Chemical Examiner.

Professor of Chemistry.

EDUCATION.

Inspector of schools at Assam.

" of schools and colleges in Bengal and Behar.

Secretary to the council of education and Orissa.

* The officer to frank the letters of petty officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sepoys and seamen, who may be patients in Hospital.

Native Doctors, ...	} When franked by the commanding officer are entitled free of postage:
Moonshies, ...	
Pundits, ...	
Chowdries & bazar servants, attached to the Regimental Lines, ...	

ARKAREE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, ...	} To correspond with the commissioner.
Assistant superintendent, ...	
Sheristadars, ...	} Reports to pass free of postage.
Darogahs, ...	
Mohurrirs, ...	

FUNDS AND SOCIETIES.

The secretaries of The Civil Annuity Funds, Military Funds, Medical Funds, King's Military Fund, The secretaries of	} of all three presidencies.	} To the members of the service for the benefit of which the fund is instituted, on the affairs of the fund superscribed "fund service."

Military Orphan Society, in Bengal, ...	} To all persons on the affairs of the fund, superscribed as above.
Military Male Asylum, at Madras, ...	
and Charity for relief of soldiers' wives, at Bombay, ...	

No religious or literary society shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free, nor any charitable society, other than the established funds of the public servants above specified, shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free. But when these societies may desire to forward letters free, to particular persons or under any peculiar circumstances, the letter or parcels may be submitted to the chief secretary or secretary to Government in the General Department, who will exercise, under the orders of Government, a suitable discretion in forwarding them under his public frank.

LIST No. II.

Parties authorized to frank letters bonâ fide on the public service, relating to the business of their several office or departments, but only within their respective districts, or divisions; or to the authorities named in the margin.

Chaplains at out-station, ...	} To Archdeacon, or to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry.
Clerk of the Crown, ...	
Engineer officers, ...	} To Judges and Magistrates at out-stations.
Emigration Agent, ...	
Garrison Surgeons, ...	} To their immediate superior or Chief Engineer.
	} To the stations down the River and to Mauritius.
	} To superintending surgeons of their own divisions.

Master Attendant, Calcutta,...	To authorities at Diamond Harbour, Kedgerree or other stations down the river.
Mathematical instrument maker to Government,.....	To the Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General.
Medical officer, Neilgherries,.....	Within range of the hills.
Native Revenue, Judicial and Police servants and Post Office writers.....	To the European and native authorities with whom they may have to correspond on the public service within their respective districts.
Patrolling officers of Customs,...	To their immediate superior or to the nearest Magistrate.
Revenue Surveyors, Surveyors, Assistant Surveyors, and their Subordinates.....	To Surveyor General, Deputy or Assistant Surveyor General, Collector of district, or Pay Master of division, or General Officer Commanding, or Chief Engineer.
Secretary and Treasurer, Government Bank, Madras.....	To Collectors of districts, and Pay Masters of divisions.
Steam Agents,.....	To the comptroller of Government Steamers,—but, when corresponding with one another, their communications must be sent in open covers like newspapers.
Subordinates with Trigonometrical Survey,.....	To the Superintendent of trigonometrical survey.
Superintendents of chowkies and other subordinate officers of the Salt Department,.....	To Salt Agent, Judge, Collector, or Magistrate of the district, or Superintending authority.
Superintendent of Telegraphs....	To Secretary Marine Board or to his own officers.
Surveyors under civil engineers,	To their immediate superior, or Collector of district.
Telegraph Department—Europe Assistants.....	To Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Thanadars of the 24-Pergunnahs,	To the Superintendent of Police.
Vaccinators.....	To superintendent General of Vaccination.
Vaccinators—on Deputation only	To Secretary Medical Board, Superintending Surgeon, or collector of district where employed.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Commissariat Department, in charge of public cattle ..	When absent from Stations, transmitting their returns to their own immediate superior, to or their Quarter Master General, or to Assistant or Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General of divisions or forces.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Ordnance Department, in charge of stores	When absent from stations, reporting to Officers Commanding or to Secretary, Military Board.
Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers to the Department of public works when detached on such works.	To their immediate superior.
<i>The following letters and reports are entitled to pass free :—</i>	
Shipping reports, subscribed as such.....	From commanders of Government steamers or Pilots to the superintendent, of India Navy, Master Attendant or Secretary Marine Board.
Tide Walters' reports, superscribed as such.....	To Collector of customs.

All letters superscribed "stud } To Secretary Military Board.
vice,".....

LIST No. III.

The undermentioned authorities not possessing the privilege of franking but having occasion to correspond on the public service, will send such letters to be franked by the authorities opposite to their names:—

Advocate General	Chief Secretary to Government.
Adjutant, Quarter Master, Interpreter, Pay Master, and other officers doing regimental duty	Their commanding officer.
Assay Master, ...	Mint Master.
Assistant and Subordinates to executive officers Superintendents of public buildings, warrant officers in the Ordnance commissariat, commissariat native agents, and native agents. Telegraph Department,....	Their immediate superior when present or otherwise the officer commanding the station or post.
Agent of the Iron Suspension bridge.	To the Military Board.
Astronomer to Hon'ble Company	The Chief Secretary to Government.
Barrack Master.....	The Town or Fort Major.
Chaplains, at presidency.....	The Archdeacon.
" " at out stations when not corresponding with the Archdeacon,	The officer commanding.
Civil Servants, not enumerated in the preceding list	Their immediate superior.
Civil Servants, absent from their stations,.....	At out-stations, the chief civil authority. At the presidency, the Registrar of Sudder Adawlut or Secretary to Revenue Board.
Contractors of army clothing,....	The Secretary Clothing Board.
Deputy commissaries of Ordnance, being warrant officers,.....	Officers Commanding stations.
Master Attendant, Madras,.....	Secretary Marine Board.
" " Bombay, ...	Superintendent of India Navy.
" " Out Stations,.....	The Post Master.
Medical Officers, attached to Regiments. Stations or depots, ...	Their Commanding Officer.
" " in civil employ all out-stations,.....	The Political, Revenue or Judicial Officer under whom they are employed.
" " all absent from their stations, ...	At out-stations, the officer Commanding at the presidency, the Secretary Medical Board.
" Functionaries at the presidency	Secretary to Medical Board.
Military officers, all absent from their stations, or not specified in the preceding list,.....	At out-stations, the officer commanding. At the presidency, the Adjutant General.
Superintendent of Cadets,.....	Town or Fort Major.
" of Bazaars, ...	Officer commanding stations.
Translators to Government.	The Chief Secretary to Government.
Vakeels of native Powers, Princes or Jagseerdars,.....	At the presidency, the political Secretary to Government; elsewhere, the Resident, Political Agents, or the chief civil or military officer where they reside, who will use his discretion in respect to this privilege.

A.—REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVII.

Form of notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General of the ships about to sail from their respective ports, the dates on which the same will probably be despatched, and the places at which the vessels are intended to touch. Packets for the reception of letters by the following ships are open at this office :—

<i>Names of vessel.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>	<i>Date of intended dept.</i>	<i>From what port</i>	<i>To what port.</i>	<i>Touching where.</i>
Repulse, ...	C. & Co.,	Jan. 1st,	Calcutta.	London.	Cape.
Isabel	B. & Co.,	Jan. 5th,	Calcutta.	Liverpool	Mauritius.
Red Rover, ...	M. & Co.,	Jan. 6th,	Calcutta.	China. ..	Singapore.
Columbia, ...	A. M.	Jan. 15th	Calcutta.	Suez, ...	Aleppce, and
H. M. S. Hugh Lindsay	S. & Co.	Jan. 30th	Bombay.	Suez, ...	[Mocha

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26, 1836.

Post Master General

As a general rule, packets will be closed on the evening before the date of despatch. After packets will be made up if required.

B.—REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVIII.

Form of notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General, of mails despatched by sea.

The Post Master General has the honor to notify that, unless marked for particular ships, all letters received at the General Post Office, from Monday the 15th to Sunday the 21st instant, both dates inclusive, for transmission to (London, Liverpool, China, &c. as the case may be) were despatched by the undermentioned vessels which sailed on the dates opposite their respective names :—

<i>Names of vessels.</i>	<i>London.</i>	<i>Liverpool.</i>	<i>China.</i>	<i>Cape.</i>
Euphrates, ...	From 18th to 20th, ...			
Hindustan, .....	.....	From 18th to 19th		
Cowasjee Family, .....	.....	.....		
Madagascar, ...	From 18th to 25th		From 6th to 26th, ...	

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26, 1837.

Post Master General.

The following rules for stamping letters have been submitted to the Governor General of India in council, and being approved, are appended for the guidance of the officers of the department.

RULES FOR USING POST OFFICE STAMPS.

All letters and packets whatever (save and except newspapers and ship and steam letters, hereafter specially provided for,) received at any Post Office in India for despatch by post, whether free or post paid, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such office of despatch, and when side-stamps are not provided, when the date of the month and year forms part of the stamps itself, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be post paid or bearing postage, the amount of postage so paid or due, must be entered in writing on the face of the stamp, after the word "paid" or "bearing" as the case may be.*

2 All letters and packets whatever, received at any Post Office by post for delivery at such office, are in like manner to be stamped with the appropriate office stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; but the amount of postage paid or due, is not to be entered on the stamp of delivery, as the stamp of despatch regulates the levy of postage.

3 The stamp for all service, soldiers or other free letters, or packets is an oval $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "free," and must be stamped *red*.

4 The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has been paid, is an oblong $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "paid" and must also be stamped *red*.

5 The stamp for all letters or packets, on which a postage has not been paid in advance, in an oblong $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "bearing" and must be stamped *black*.

6 Forward letters or packets, i. e., those which follow a party addressed from station, to station, are to be stamped at each office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

7 When a letter exceeds in weight a single tola its weight, doubles, treble, &c. must be entered in writing on the face thereof, and on banghy parcels, the exact weight must in all cases be entered in writing on the same.

8 All service, soldiers or other free letters or packets received from seaward, at any General Post Office are to be stamped with the ship letters free stamp. This stamp is a circular $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year and the words "ship letters free" and must be stamped *red*.

9 All other letters or packets received from seaward at any General Post Office, are to be stamped, if received by ship with the ship letter bearing stamp, and, if by a Government steamer, with the steam letter bearing stamp. The former is a square stamp, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year, and the words "ship letter bearing." The latter is an octagonal stamp of similar dimensions, but with the words "steam letter bearing." Both these stamps must be stamped *black*.

10 At the several stations where newspapers are published in India, newspaper stamps are provided with which all newspapers received at such stations for despatch, will be appropriately stamped, whether free, paid or bearing, as the case may be, and the postage paid or due, as the case may be, marked on the same either by the stamp or in writing. At offices of delivery where newspaper stamps may not be provided, newspapers will be marked with the usual office stamp, in like manner as other packets.

* If "free" or "paid,"—if "bearing," black.

11. At General Post Offices all letters or packets required to be delivered at the morning delivery, are to be marked with the A M stamp in *black* ink, and those at the afternoon delivery, with the P. M. stamp in *red* ink.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP, Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

The following list of Post Office Stations, in the Bengal and North Western Provinces, is published for the information of the public :—

Post Office subordinate to the Post Master General and N. W. P. of Fort William.

Agra	Bhandernagore
Ajmere	Bhirra Poonjee
Akyab	Bhittagong
Allahabad, (or Soel)	Bhunar
Allynugur (or Mogulserai)	Bhundpore
Almorah, (Kumaon)	Bhuprah, (or Sarun)
Anepshuhur	Bhutterpore
Arrah, (or Shahabad)	Bolgong
Azim Ghur	Bommercolly
	Bontai, (Hidgelec)
Backergunge	Boochbehar
Badnoon, (or Shucswan)	Boomercah
Bair	Bulnah
Baitool	Bulueah
Balasore	Buttack
Bankoorah	
Banda	Dacca
Baraset	Darjeling
Bareilly	Delhie
Barrackpore	Deyrah Dhoon
Baugundee	Dhumow
Beana	Diamond Harbour
Bauleah, (or Rajeshaye)	Dinagpore
Beawar	Dinapore
Beeerbhoom, (or Soory)	Dum-Dum
Benares	
Bethampore, (or Moorehedabad)	Etah
Bhaugulpore	Etawah
Bhilsa	
Bhoolooah, (or Noacollee)	Furreedpore
Bhopaul	Futtyghur, (or Farruckabad)
Bishnauth, (Upper Assam)	Futtypore
Biznore	
Bograh	Ghazeepore
Bogwangola	Goorzong
Boolundshuhur	Ghurruckpore
Boultolly	Gowahatty, (Lower Assam)
Bugwah	Gowalpara
Burdwan	Gutthal
Burhee	Gwalior
Bardaghur	Gya
Buxar	
	Humeerpore
Bachar	Hansi
Bajcutta	Hauper
Balpee	Hazareebaugh
Bashepore	Heerapore
Bawnpore	Hissar

Hooghly, (or Chinsurah)
Hussingabad
Huttah

Inchmah
Indore

Jansi
Jaunpore
Jesgunge (Moorshedabad)
Jehallabad
Jellesore
Jessore
Jeypore
Jorehaut, (or Morghur)
Jubbulpore
Jumalpoore

Kamtee
Kedgerie
Keerpoy
Khashgunge
Khosulpore
Kyhouk Phyno
Kishore Saugore
Kotah
Kurnaul

Landour, (or Munsooree)
Lohoghat, (Almorah)
Loodianah
Luckeepore
Lucknow

Mahidpore
Maldah
Maunbhoom
Meerut

Midnapore
Mirzapore
Monghyr
Moozuffernuggur
Moradabad

Mow, (Bundelcund)
Munipore
Muttra
Mymensing
Mynpooree

Nagpore
Nolehitty
Nemuch, (Meywar)
Nepaul, (or Khatmandho)
Nowagong, (Assam)
Nubbeenuggur

Nuddea, (or Kishnagur)
Nojabad
Nursingpore, (or Garrawarra)
Nussereabad, (or Rajpootana)
Nyasurai

Oodipore
Oogein
Ourungabad

Paniput
Patna
Pelibeet
Pertaubghur
Petoraghur
Pooree, (Juggurnauth)
Pubna
Purneah
Puttahant
Puttealee, (or Sirpoorah)

Rajmahal
Reamree
Rewah
Rewarry
Rhotuck
Rogonautpore
Roodrampore
Rungpore
Raepore

Saharanpore
Sambur
Sandoway
Santeepore
Sarungpore
Sasseeram
Saugur
Seetapore
Shore
Seonee
Seepree
Serampore
Srowle
Shajehanpore
Shazadpore
Shekoabad
Shergooty
Sigoulee
Sinilah
Soomonderpore
Soornol
Subathoo
Suckereegully
Sultangunge
Sultanpore, (Benares)
Saltanpore, (Oude)
Sumbulpore
Surdah
Sylhet

Tezpoore
Tipperah, (Commillah)
Tirhoot, (Moozufferpore)
Tumlook

Umballa
G. ALEXANDER, C. S. G. P. M. Genl.

Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, the 26th December, 1837.

No. 184.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, THE 14TH AUGUST, 1839.

By Virtue of Act XVII. 1839, whereby the Government of India is empowered to publish Schedules from time to time for fixing revised rates of postage duties, provided only that no increase be made in any particular of the rates prescribed in Schedules A. and B. of Act XVII. 1837. The following Schedule marked C. is hereby published, and prescribed to take effect from the 1st of October next in lieu of tables 1, 2, 4, and 5, of Schedule A of the Act above cited, and the Post Master General and Post Masters of the several presidencies of India are required from and after the said 1st of October 1839, to levy postages on letters, parcels, and packages despatched on or after that date, at the rates specified in the tables respectively of the said Schedule C. hereunto annexed, until otherwise ordered and provided.

C.

SCHEDULE of Postage duties on letters, low papers, accounts and vouchers, attested as such, with the full signature of the sender, and of bulky parcels, to be substituted for tables 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Schedule A. Act XVII. 1837.

I.			II.		
Letters.			Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, attested as such with the full signature of the sender.		
Distance.	Single.	Double.	Miles.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding miles.	Not exceeding quarter tola.	Exceeding quarter tola and not exceeding one tola.	Not exceeding miles.	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Exceeding 3½ tolas and not exceeding 6 tolas.
	Annas.	Annas.		Annas.	Annas.
100	½	1	100	1	0 2
200	1	2	200	2	0 4
300	2	4	300	4	0 8
400	3	6	400	6	0 12
500	3	6	500	6	0 12
600	4	8	600	8	1 0
700	4	8	700	8	1 0
800	5	10	800	10	1 4
900	5	10	900	10	1 4
1000	6	12	1000	12	1 8
1100	6	12	1100	12	1 8
1200	7	14	1200	14	1 12
1300	7	14	1300	14	1 12
1400 and upwards.	8	14	1400 and upwards.	0	2 0
		Single postage being added for every additional half tola weight.			Single Postage being added for every additional ½ tolas wt.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

III
NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS AND OTHER PRINTED OR ENGRAVED PAPERS, AND PROOF SHEETS PACKED IN SHORT
(COVERS OPEN AT EACH END.)

DISTANCE.	Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., printed in India. Weight.		Imported Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. by ship Weight	
	Not exceeding 3½ tolas.	Exceeding 3½ tolas & not exceeding 6 tolas	Exceeding 6 tolas and not exceeding 9 tolas	Exceeding 9 tolas and not exceeding 12 tolas
Not Exceeding 20 miles	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
" " 400 miles.	1	2	0	0
" " 400 miles.	2	4	0	"
Above 400 miles.	3	6	3	6
	Single postage being added for every additional 3 tolas.		Single Postage being added for every additional 3 tolas	

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy to the Govt of India.

IV.

Parcels sent by the Public Banghai not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2,160 Cubic Inches in size.

Distance.	WEIGHTS.											
	Not exceeding Tolas.											
	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600
	Re- As.	Re- As.	Re- As.	Re- As.	Re- As.	Re- As.	Re- As.	Re- As.	Re- As.	Re- As.	Re- As.	Re- As.
100	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 2	1 5	1 8	1 11	1 14	2 1	2 4
200	0 6	0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0	3 6	3 12	4 2	4 8
300	0 9	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	5 1	5 10	6 3	6 12
400	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 0	8 4	9 0
500	0 15	1 14	2 13	3 12	4 11	5 10	6 9	7 8	8 7	9 6	10 5	11 4
600	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	8 0	9 2	10 4	11 6	12 8
700	1 5	2 10	3 15	4 4	5 9	6 14	7 9	8 10	9 13	10 2	11 7	12 12
800	1 8	3 0	4 8	5 6	6 8	7 9	8 10	9 12	10 13	11 15	12 16	13 18
900	1 11	3 6	5 1	6 12	7 7	8 2	9 13	10 13	11 15	12 16	13 18	14 20
1,000	1 14	3 12	5 10	7 8	9 6	11 4	13 2	15 0	16 14	18 12	20 10	22 8
1,100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 19	20 10	22 11	24 12
1,200	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0
1,300	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4
1,400 & upwards.	3 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

V.

Books, Pamphlets, Packets of News papers and any written, printed or engraved papers sent by the Public Bandy, not exceeding 400 Tolas in weight and packets in short covers open at each end.

No' exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas.	
		Rupees.	Annas.
100		0	2
200	2	0	4
300	3	0	6
400	4	0	8
500	5	0	10
600	6	0	12
700	7	0	14
800	8	1	0
900	9	1	2
1000	10	1	4
1100	11	1	6
1200	12	1	8
1300	13	1	10
1400 and upwards.	14	1	12

By Order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council,
H. T. PRINSEP,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

B

Ship Postage to be levied in addition to I and postage on letters received or sent by Sea.

LETTERS.		Newspapers, pamphlets and other printed papers pack- ed in short covers open at each end.	Parcels not exceeding 300 tolas weight.
Outward.	Inward.		
Not exceed- ing 3 tolas	Not exceed- ing 3 tolas.	Not exceeding 6 tolas weight.	Not exceeding 100 tolas weight.
Annas. 2	Annas. 3	Anna. 1	Annas. 2
An anna being added for every additional tola		An anna being added for every additional 6 tolas weight.	Two annas being added for every addi- tional 10 tolas up to 300 tolas, beyond which no parcel will be re- ceived.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, THE 21ST AUGUST, 1839.

ADDITIONAL POST OFFICE CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND
THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

Signed at Paris, May 10, 1839.

Additional convention to the Post office convention of the 30th March, 1836, between Great Britain and France, for the conveyance through France of the correspondence of the East Indies with England, and vice versa.

Convention additionnelle à la convention Postale du 30 Mars, 1836, entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, pour le transport à travers la France des correspondances des Indes Orientales pour l'Angleterre, et vice versa.

Her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of making an arrangement for conveying through France the correspondence between Great Britain and the East Indies, have resolved to secure this important result by means of an additional convention to the Post Office convention concluded the 30th March 1836, and have for this purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say;

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Peer of the Realm, a Privy Councillor, and her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the French.

And His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Napoleon Lannes, Duke of Montebello, a Peer of France, Officer of His Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, His Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective powers full agreed found in good and due form, have powers upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall confide to the Post Office of France, upon the

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, désirant s'entendre sur un arrangement pour le transport à travers la France, des correspondances entre la Grande Bretagne et les Indes Orientales, ont résolu d'assurer cet important résultat au moyen d'une convention additionnelle à la convention Postale conclue le 30 Mars, 1836, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires à cet effet, savoir:

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande le très Honorable Granville Comte Granville, Chevalier Grand-Croix du très Honorable Ordre du Bain, pair du Royaume Uni, Member du Conseil Privé, et Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique près de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français.

Et Sa Majesté le Roi des Français le Sieur Napoléon Lannes, Duc de Montebello, Pair de France, officier de Son Orde Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Grand-Croix de l'Orde d'Isabelle la Catholique Son Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat au Départments des Affaires Etrangères:

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs Pleins Pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivans:

ARTICLE I.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande confiera à l'Office des Postes de France, aux condition

conditions expressed in the following articles, the conveyance, in mail-bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and *vice versa*, whenever the above mentioned correspondence shall pass through France.

The British Government reserves to itself at all times the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the abovementioned correspondence coming from the East Indies to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa* and passing through France, to be conveyed, either between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria and Marseilles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by the packets of the Royal Navy.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever the packets of the Royal British Navy, charged with the correspondence from the East Indies, for Great Britain shall touch at Marseilles, or at any other French port in the Mediterranean, they shall be considered and received in those ports as vessels of war: shall be exempt from all dues of navigation and port charges; and shall enjoy therein all the honours and privileges accorded by the convention of the 14th June, 1833, to the vessels of the two states employed in the conveyance of the correspondence between Dover and Calais.

The same immunities, honours, and privileges are secured to the packets of the royal French navy in the ports of the Mediterranean subject to the dominion of her Britannic majesty.

ARTICLE III.

The French government engages to effect the conveyance of the correspondence designated in the 1st article of the present additional convention, in the manner following:

1°. Between Alexandria and Marseilles, by steam packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of such month.

qui seront exprimées dans les Articles ci-après, le transport, en dépêches ou malles closes, des correspondances venant, des Indes Orientales, destinées pour le Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et *vice versa*, toutes les fois que les susdites correspondances passeront par la France.

Le Gouvernement Britannique se réserve toujours la faculté de faire transporter, toutes les fois qu'il le jugera convenable, par des bâtiments français ou employés à cet effet par ses ordres, ou par les paquebots de la Marine Royale, soit entre Alexandrie et Malte, ou entre Malte et Marseille, soit entre Alexandrie et Marseille, les correspondances sus-mentionnées, venant de Indes Orientales, destinées pour le Royaume Uni, et *vice versa* et passant par la France.

ARTICLE II.

Dans le cas où les paquebots de la Marine Royal Britannique chargés des correspondances des Indes Orientales pour l'our la Grande Bretagne, aborderaient à Marseille, ou dans tout autre port Français de la Méditerranée, ils seront considérés et reçus dans ces ports comme vaisseaux de guerre, et exempts de tous droits de navigation et de ports; et ils y jouiront de tous les honneurs et privilèges attribués par la Convention du 14 Juin, 1833, aux bâtiments des deux Etats, employés au transport des correspondances entre Douvres et Calais.

Les mêmes immunités, honneurs, et privilèges sont assurés aux paquebots de la Marine Royale Française dans les ports de la Méditerranée soumis à la domination de Sa Majesté Britannique.

ARTICLE III.

Le Gouvernement Français s'engage à faire effectuer le transport des correspondances désignées dans l'Article Ier de la présente convention additionnelle savoir;

1°. Entre Alexandrie et Marseille, par des paquebots à vapeur de la force de cent coixante chevaux, appartenant à l'Etat, qui partiront d'Alexandrie les 7, 17, et 27, et de Marseilles les 1, 11, et 21 de chaque mois.

2°. Between Marseilles and Calais, by mail coaches starting from both those towns every day.

In the event of any alteration in the days or hours of departure from those two ports, the French post office shall give, six months before, notice thereof to the British Post Office.

ARTICLE IV.

The duration of the passage from Alexandria, to Marseilles, including the time necessary for the transshipment and for the purification, if necessary, on the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed three hundred and forty-five hours, or fourteen days and nine hours.

The duration of the passage from Marseilles to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transshipment of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed three hundred hours, or twelve days and twelve hours.

ARTICLE V.

The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the mail coaches of the French Post office one hundred and two hours, or four days and six hours.

ARTICLE VI.

The mail from the East Indies to Great Britain or from Great Britain to the East Indies, shall pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the post office of the East India company, or with that of the British post office.

An impression of the seal used for sealing the mails coming from the East Indies, shall be furnished to, and deposited in the health office at Marseilles.

With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the sanitary regulations, the cases destined to contain such correspondence shall be made of plate-iron or tin, and shall be hermetically closed; and they shall not have attached to them any substance considered by the sanitary regulations, as capable of communicating infection.

2°. Entre Marseille et Calais, par des malles-postes partant de ces deux villes tous les jours.

En cas de changement dans les jours et heures départ de ces deux ports, l'Office des Postes de France en informera l'Office des Postes Britannique six mois à l'avance.

ARTICLE IV.

La durée du trajet d'Alexandrie à Marseille, y compris le tems nécessaire au transbordement et à la purification, s'il y a lieu, des correspondances à Malte ne devra pas, à moins d'obstacles de force majeure, excéder trois cent quarante-cinq heures, ou quatorze jours et neuf heures.

La durée du trajet de Marseille à Alexandrie, y compris le tems nécessaire au transbordement des correspondances à Malte, sera, à moins d'obstacles de force majeure, au plus de trois cents heures, ou douze jours et douze heures.

ARTICLE V.

La distance entre Marseille et Calais sera parcourue par les malles-postes de l'Office Français en cent deux heures, ou quatre et six heures.

ARTICLE VI.

La malle des lettres venant des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne, ou de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, traversera le territoire Français scellé du cachet de l'Office des postes de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales, ou de celui de l'Office des Postes Britannique.

Une empreinte du cachet servant à sceller la malle des lettres venant des Indes Orientales, devra être fournie et déposée à l'intendance sanitaire de Marseille.

A fin de soustraire les correspondances venant des Indes Orientales aux opérations de purification, auxquelles elles seraient soumises par les réglemens sanitaires les malles destinées à contenir ces correspondances devront être construites en tôle ou en fer blanc, et hermétiquement fermées; et elles ne pourront être garnies d'aucune matière réputée contumace par les dites réglemens sanitaires.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever cases containing the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain or of Great Britain for the East Indies, shall be forwarded by the French Post Office, there shall be reserved, as well in the French Mediterranean packets as in the mail coaches by which such correspondence shall be conveyed, a place in charge for a courier of her Britannic Majesty, who shall keep under his especial care the despatches and mails of the Government of Her said Majesty, and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspondence, whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected.

A free passage shall be likewise allowed to the said courier in the French Post Office packets established in the channel, whenever he shall think proper to proceed from Calais to Dover by those vessels.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Government of her Britannic Majesty engages to deliver to the French Post Office all letters from the East Indies, and from the French possessions in India, destined for France, or for countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, and to convey with its own correspondence all such letters, destined for the East Indies, and for the French possessions in India, as shall be delivered to it by the French Post Office.

The postage of all such letters shall be paid as far as Alexandria by the senders whether in France or in the East Indies.

It is understood, that no correspondence coming from the East Indies and destined for the countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, shall be delivered to the French post office, unless the senders shall have expressed the intention of sending such correspondence through France, by writing on the address the words, *by French post office, or by way of France.*

ARTICLE IX.

The post office of Great Britain shall pay to the post office of France, in satisfaction of all charges of conveyance

ARTICLE VII.

Lors de chaque expédition faite par les soins de l'Office Français, des mailles renfermant les correspondances des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne ou de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, il sera réservé tant dans les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée que dans les mailles postales qui transporteront ces correspondances, une place gratuite pour un courrier de Sa Majesté Britannique, qui conservera sous sa garde particulière les dépêches et mailles du Gouvernement de Sa dite Majesté, et que pourra assister à la purification des correspondances toutes les fois qu'elle en aura lieu, et à toutes autres opérations auxquelles ces correspondances pourraient être soumises.

Le passage gratuit sera également accordé à ce courrier dans les paquebots de l'Office Français établis sur le canal, lors qu'il jugera à propos de s'embarquer sur ces batimens pour se rendre de Calais à Douvres.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique promet de remettre à l'Office de France, les lettres des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde, destinées pour la France, ou les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire, et de faire transporter avec ses propres correspondances celles qui lui seront remises par l'Office de France, à destination des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde.

Le port de toutes ces correspondances devra être acquitté jusqu'à Alexandrie par les envoyeurs, soit de France soit des Indes Orientales.

Il est entendu que les correspondances venant des Indes Orientales, et destinées pour les pays auxquels la France sert d'intermédiaire ne seront remises à l'Office Français qu'autant que les envoyeurs auront exprimé l'intention de diriger ces correspondances par la France, en écrivant sur l'adresse les mots : *par l'Office de France, ou voie de France.*

ARTICLE IX.

L'Office des Postes de la Grande Bretagne payera à l'Office des Postes de France, pour tout droit de transport on

or transit of the correspondence mentioned in the 1st article of the present additional convention, between Alexandria and Calais, as follows, that is to say :

1°. For letters, six francs per ounce British, net weight.

2°. For newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications which are allowed to pass by post in Great Britain at reduced rates, ten centimes per newspaper or printed sheet.

The letters shall be weighed, and the newspapers, printed prices current, and abovementioned publications shall be counted, by the Post office of London, before the departure, or immediately on the arrival of the East Indian mail ; and immediately after this operation, a statement shall be made out, containing the result of such counting and weighing, which shall be sent by the British Post office to the Post office of France.

Whenever British packets shall be employed for conveying the correspondence coming from, or destined for the French office, the operations of weighing and counting above prescribed shall be performed by the Post office at Marseilles, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the French post office of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE X.

The sums accruing to the post office of France, in virtue of the preceding article, shall be placed, to the credit of that office in the general account of the transmission of the correspondence, which is to be made out every month, in conformity with the stipulations of the XIVth article of the convention of the 30th March 1836.

ARTICLE XI.

It is understood that if the conveyance of the correspondence mentioned in article I of the present additional convention, shall be performed by means of the packets of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the government of her Britannic majesty, either between Alexandria and Marseilles, or between Marseilles and Malta or between Malta and Alexandria, the transit postage on such correspondence to be paid to the post office of France, in conformity with the

de transit des correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article Ier de la présente convention additionnelle, entre Alexandrie et Calais, savoir :

1°. Pour les lettres, six francs par once Britannique, poids net.

2°. Pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés jouissant dans la Grande Bretagne d'une modération de taxe, dix centimes par journal on euille d'impression.

Les lettres seront pesées, et les journaux, prix courants, et autres imprimés sus-mentionnés seront comptés, par le Bureau de Londres, avant le départ ou au moment de l'arrivée de la malle des Indes Orientales ; et il devra être dressé immédiatement après cette opération, une déclaration, exprimant le résultat de ces compte et pesée, qui sera envoyée par l'Office des Postes Britanniques à l'Office des Postes de France.

Dans le cas où des paquebots Britanniques seraient employés pour transporter les correspondances de ou pour l'Office Français, les opérations de pesée et de compte ci-dessus prescrites seront pratiquées par le Bureau de Post de Marseille, et le résultat en sera communiqué par l'Office des Postes de France à l'Office des Postes du Royaume Uni.

ARTICLE X.

Les sommes revenant à l'Office des postes de France, en vertu de l'Article précédent, seront portées au crédit de cet office dans le compte général de la transmission des correspondances, qui doit être dressé, chaque mois, conformément aux stipulations de l'Article XIV. de la convention du 30 Mars, 1836.

ARTICLE XI.

Il est entendu que si le transport des correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article I^{er} de la présente convention additionnelle, devait être exécuté par le moyen des paquebots de la Marine Royale de la Grande Bretagne, ou par des bâtimens qui seront frétés ou employés par les ordres du Gouvernement de Sa majesté Britannique, soit entre Alexandrie et Marseille, soit entre Marseille et Malte, ou Malte et Alexandrie, le port de transit de ces correspondances à payer à l'Office des Postes de France, conformément aux stipulations de l'Article IX^d.

provisions of article IX of the present additional convention, shall be fixed as follows :

1°. When the said correspondence shall have been conveyed by British packets, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the British Government, the whole passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, and *vice versa*, the sum of four francs per ounce British, net weight, for letters; and for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in article IX aforesaid, five centimes per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

2°. When the correspondence shall have been conveyed by similar vessels only from Alexandria to Malta, or from Malta to Marseilles, and *vice versa*, five francs per ounce British, for letters, and ten centimes, as fixed by Article IX aforesaid, for newspapers, printed prices current, and other abovementioned publications.

ARTICLE XII.

In like manner, the packets of her Britannic Majesty which shall perform the passage between Marseilles and Alexandria or Malta, shall convey, in closed bags, the correspondence coming from or destined for the East Indies, and the French possessions in India, which shall be delivered to them by the French Post Office, or for that Office, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :

1°. At the rate of two francs per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Marseilles and Alexandria.

2°. At the rate of one franc per ounce British, for letters, conveyed between Alexandria and Malta, or Malta and Marseilles.

3°. And for newspapers printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article IX of the present additional convention, at the rate of five centimes per newspaper or per printed sheet.

ARTICLE XIII.

The correspondence mentioned in the preceding article may be accompanied by a courier or agent of the French Post Office, who shall, in such case, enjoy, on board the English packets or vessels which shall be freighted or employed by the English Government, the privileges

la présente convention additionnelle sera fixé, savoir :

1°. Lorsque le transport des dites correspondances aura été effectué par des paquebots Anglais, ou que seront frétés ou employés par les ordres du Gouvernement Anglais, dans le trajet entier d'Alexandrie à Marseilles, et *vice versa*, à la somme de quatre francs par once Britannique, poids net pour les lettres; et pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés mentionnés dans l'Article IX précité, à cinq centimes. Par journal ou per feuille d'impression.

2°. Lorsque ce transport aura été effectué par les mêmes bâtimens dans le trajet seulement d'Alexandrie à Malte ou de Malte à Marseilles; et *vice versa* à cinq francs par once Britannique, pour les lettres, et au prix de dix centimes fixé par l'Article IX précité pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés sus-mentionnés.

ARTICLE XII.

Par réciprocité, les paquebots de Sa Majesté Britannique ni feront le trajet entre Marseilles et Alexandrie ou Malte, transporteront, en dépeches closes, les correspondances Originales, ou à destination des Indes Orientales et des possessions Françaises dans l'Inde, qui leur seront remises par l'Office Français, ou pour cet Office, aux conditions ci-après, savoir :

1°. A raison de deux francs per once Britannique, pour les lettres transportées entre Marseilles et Alexandrie.

2°. A raison d'un franc par once Britannique, pour les lettres transportées entre Alexandrie et Malte, ou Malte et Marseilles.

3°. Et pour les journaux, les prix courants, et autres imprimés mentionnés en l'Article IX de la présente convention additionnelle, à raison de cinq centimes par journal ou per feuille.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les correspondances mentionnées dans l'Article précédent pourront être accompagnées par un courier ou agent de l'Office Français, lequel dans ce cas, jouira, sur les paquebots Anglais, ou qui seront frétés ou employés par le Gouvernement Anglais, des privilèges

allowed to the couriers of the British Post Office by article VII. of the present additional convention.

accordés aux courriers de l'Office Britannique par l'Article VII de la présente convention additionnelle.

ARTICLE XIV.

The couriers of the British Post Office, who shall accompany, on board the French Mediterranean packets, the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, and of Great Britain for the East Indies may receive or deliver, either at Malta, or at any other station at which the said packets shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain, on the same conditions, and with the same privileges stipulated by the present additional convention, relative to the conveyance of the East Indian correspondence subject to the operation of the sanitary regulations.

It is however understood, that whenever the abovementioned correspondence coming from Malta, or from the Levant, shall have been purified at the Lazaretto of Malta, it shall not be subjected to any purification on arriving at Marseilles.

With regard to the rates to be paid to the French Office, the stations on this side of Malta shall be assimilated to Malta, and the stations beyond Malta to Alexandria.

ARTICLE XV.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the 30th of March, 1826, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within two months from this date, and it shall be put in operation at the latest two months after the exchange of the said ratifications. Nevertheless, the two Post Offices of Great Britain and France, may by mutual consent, fix an earlier date for commencing to carry, the said convention into operation.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE.

(L. S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les courriers de l'Office Britannique qui accompagneront, sur les paquebots Français de la Méditerranée, les correspondances des Indes Orientales pour la Grande Bretagne, et de la Grande Bretagne pour les Indes Orientales, pourront prendre ou remettre, soit à Malte soit dans toute autre station ou relâcheront les dits paquebots, des dépêches de ou pour la Grande Bretagne, aux mêmes conditions, et avec les mêmes privilèges stipulés par la présente Convention Additionnelle, relativement au transport de la correspondance des Indes Orientales, sauf l'application des réglemens sanitaires.

Il est toutefois entendu, que dans le cas où les susdites correspondances venant de Malte, ou du Levant, auront été purifiées au Lazaret de Malte, elles ne seront assujetties à aucune purification en arrivant à Marseille.

Quant aux prix à payer à l'Office de France, les stations en deçà de Malte seront assimilées à Malte et celles au-delà à Alexandrie.

ARTICLE XV.

La présente convention, qui sera considérée comme additionnelle à la convention du 30 Mars 1826, sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris dans le délai de deux mois, et elle sera mise à exécution au plus tard deux mois après l'échange des dites ratifications. Toutefois les deux Offices des Postes, de la Grande Bretagne et de France, pourront, d'un consentement mutuel, avancer l'époque de la mise à exécution de la dite convention.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente convention additionnelle, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, le dixième Jour du mois de Mai, de l'an de grec mil huit-cent-trente-neuf.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE.

(L. S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE,

Leviable upon Letters, Banghy Parcels, &c., passing between Calcutta and other places in the East Indies, revised according to the Tables in Schedules C 1, 2, 4, and 5, which have been substituted for the Tables so numbered in Schedules A and B of Act XVII, of 1837, under the order of Government, No. 134, General Department, dated 14th August, 1830, and published in the Calcutta Official Gazette of the 24th of that month. The revised rates to have effect from the 1st October, 1839.

NOTE.

Single letter weight..... $\frac{1}{4}$ Tola.

Double ditto ditto exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$, but not exceeding..... 1 Tola.

Single Letter Postage being added for every additional half. ($\frac{1}{2}$) Tola.

In the left Column—

A Denotes the stations to be in Bengal, or the North Western Provinces.

B In the Madras Presidency.

C In the Bombay Presidency.

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on ltrs. not excedg. $\frac{1}{4}$ tol.		D. P. on ltrs. from $\frac{1}{4}$ & not excedg. 1 tola.		S. P. on news-papers not exceding $3\frac{1}{2}$ tlb.		Law papers &c. S. P. not exg. $3\frac{1}{2}$ tola.		Banghy S. P. co parcels not exg. 60 tola.		Books, &c. S. P. not exg. 20 tlb.	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Agra, (or Bhurtpore)...	796	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8						
C	Ahmedabad, ...	219	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
C	Ahmednuggur, ...	1033	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Ahtoor, ...	1232	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
A	Ajmere, ...	1035	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
C	Akola, ...	820	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
C	Akulcote, ...	1185	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12						
A	Akyah, ...	548	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6						
A	Allahabad, ...	498	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5						
B	Alleppey, ...	1475	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
A	Allyghur, (or Cocl), ...	810	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
A	Allynuggur, (or ... } Mogulserai), ... }	416	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5						
A	Almorah, (Kumaon), ...	896	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
C	Amulnair, ...	1078	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Anantapore, ...	1068	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
C	Anjunwel, ...	1240	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
A	Anopshuhur, ...	850	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
B	Arcot, ...	1085	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Arnee, ...	1104	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12						
A	Arracan, ...	551	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6						
A	Arrah, (or Shahabad), ...	381	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4						
B	Aska, ...	399	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4						
C	Asseerghur, (or ... } Boorhanpore), ... }	909	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10						
B	Avanashy, ...	1293	0 7	0 14	9 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
A	Augurparah, ...	6	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0	0 0						
BC	Aurangabad, ...	963	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10						
A	Azimghur, ...	475	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5						
A	Allynagore, (Jessore), ...	94	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1						
A	Baboopore, ...	149	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	20 6	0 2						
A	Banially, ...	71	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	10 3	0 1						

STATIONS.		Distance to Miles.	S. P. on ltrs not excedg. ½ tola.		D. . . on letters from ½ & not excedg. 1 tola.		S. P. on news-papers not exceding 3½ tla.		Law papers. &c. S. P. not exg. 3½ tolas.		Baggy S. P. on parcels no exg. 50 Tolas		Books, &c. S. P. not exg. 20 tla	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.				
A	Hackergu e	183	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Hair	364	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 6	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
AC	Baitool	789	0 5	0 10	0 10	0 3	0 3	0 10	0 6	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Balasore	145	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Bancoorah	101	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Bhobdah	107	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Bongung, ...	48	0 ½	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 8	1 5	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
A	Banda, ...	613	0 4	0 8	0 8	0 3	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12
B	Bangalore, ...	1161	0 7	0 14	0 14	0 3	0 3	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Baraset, ...	15	0 ½	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
A	Barrelly, ...	782	0 5	0 10	0 10	0 3	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13
C	Baroda, ...	1239	0 7	0 14	0 14	0 3	0 3	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Barrackpore, ...	16	0 ½	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13
C	Bassein, ...	1221	0 7	0 14	0 14	0 3	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12
B	Bagapilly, ...	1151	0 7	0 14	0 14	0 3	0 3	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Bagundee, ...	45	0 ½	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 10	1 11	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
A	Beana	850	0 5	0 10	0 10	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Banleah, (or Rajeshaye) ..	145	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 14	2 4	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12
C	Beejapore	1173	0 7	0 14	0 14	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Beerbhoom, (or Soory) ..	127	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 14	2 7	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13
C	Belgaum	1294	0 7	0 14	0 14	0 3	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
BC	Bellary	1090	0 6	0 12	0 12	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
A	Benares	428	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 8	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Berhampore, (or } Moorshedabad) .. }	118	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
B	Berhampore, (Ganjam) ..	382	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
A	Beawur	1050	0 6	0 12	0 12	0 3	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
B	Bezarah, ...	786	0 5	0 10	0 10	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
A	Baugulpore, ..	268	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 14	2 7	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13
C	Bewndy, ...	1202	0 7	0 14	0 14	0 3	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
A	Belash	877	0 5	0 10	0 10	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
A	Bholooah, (or Noa- } collee)	293	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 2	1 0	2 10	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14
C	Bhoajt (Cutch,)	1324	0 8	1 0	1 0	0 3	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
C	Bhopawur, ...	1024	0 6	0 12	0 12	0 3	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
AC	Bhopaul, ...	848	0 5	0 10	0 10	0 3	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
B	Bimlipatam, ...	540	0 4	0 8	0 8	0 3	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
A	Bishnah, (Upper } Assam,)	627	0 4	0 8	0 8	0 3	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14
G	Bisaly, ...	1305	0 8	1 0	1 0	0 3	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
A	Dijnore, ...	905	0 6	0 12	0 12	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
A	Bogra, ...	246	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Rogwangola	145	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 12	1 14	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
B	Bolaram, (Hydrabad) ..	972	0 6	0 12	0 12	0 3	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12
ABC	Bombay, ...	1185	0 7	0 14	0 14	0 3	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
A	Bolundshukur, ..	857	0 5	0 10	0 10	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Boultolly, ...	82	0 ½	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13
C	Broach	1228	0 7	0 14	0 14	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 12	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
A	Bugwah, ...	332	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Burdwan, ...	75	0 ½	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
A	Burhee, ...	263	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
A	Buxar, ...	446	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 16	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Bonagotty, ...	109	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Bonwaribad, ...	0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters. not exd. 4 lb.		D. P. on letters. from 4 & not exd. 1 Tola.		S. P. on news- papers not ex- ceeding 3 1/2 lbs.		Law &c. S. P. not exd. 3 1/2 lbs.		Baughy S. P. on Parcels not ex. 50 Tola.		Books &c. S. P. not ex. 20 lbs.	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Buckhar	*	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Bagchurah, ..	40	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Cabool	*	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Candahar	*	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Ceylon, ...	283	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	3
A	Chyehassa (or Sing- bhoom,)	303	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Caehar, ...	398	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
B	Chitwye, ...	1410	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
ABC	Calcutta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	Calicut (Malabar,)	1374	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Calimere Point, ..	1283	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
C	Callian, ...	1178	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Calpee, ...	657	0	4	1	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Cannanore, ...	1375	0	8	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Carrangoly, ...	1100	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Caroor, ...	1272	0	7	0	11	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Cashepore, ...	872	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Cawnpore, ...	628	0	4	0	8	0	3	1	8	1	5	0	7
A	Chandernagore, ..	22	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Chandore, ...	1082	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Chicacole, ...	492	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
B	Chingleput, ...	1095	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Chirga Poonjee, ...	360	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Chittagong, ...	342	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
B	Chittledroog, ...	1175	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Chittoor (North Arcot)	1079	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Chunar, ...	433	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Chundpore, ...	718	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Chuprah (or Seran) ..	400	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Chutterpore, ..	686	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Cochin, ...	1441	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Coimbatore, ...	1319	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
A	Colgong, ...	250	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
B	Combaconum, ...	1246	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Comoreolly	124	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Condapilly	797	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B	Conjeveram, ...	1086	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Contai (Hidgelee), ..	80	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
MA	Coochbehar, ...	342	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
A	Coomreah, ..	72	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
B	Cotampully, ..	1304	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Cotampuramba, ...	1355	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Cotzum	1495	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Cotupatty, ...	1281	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
B	Cuddalore (South Arcot)	1170	0	7	0	14	3	3	0	14	2	4	0	13
B	Cuddapah, ...	1007	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	7	0	11
A	Culmah	52	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1

Note.—The distances of the Stations marked thus (*) are not yet ascertained.
The Postage and Baughy hire are charged as far as the British territory Lodianoh.

STATIONS	Distance in Miles	S. P. n letters. not excdg. $\frac{1}{2}$ li.		D. P. on letters from $\frac{1}{2}$ & not excdg. 1 Tola.		S. P. on news- papers not ex- ceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ Tls.		Law Papers. &c. S. P. not excdg. $3\frac{1}{2}$ Tls.		Banghy S. P. on Parcels not exg. 50 Tols.		Books &c. S. P. not exg. 20 Tls.	
		R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Culneah,.....	117	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2
B	Cumbum,.....	919	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 14	0 10	0 10	0 10
A	Cuttack,.....	248	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 3
B	Corringa,.....	674	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 3	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 5	0 7	0 7	0 7
A	Coolbarlah,.....	87	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Coomraah or Patoolee,	72	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Cusbah,.....	86	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Chota Nagpore,.....		0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 3
A	Duranda,.....	213	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 3
A	Durbbangah,.....	424	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 15	0 5	0 5	0 5
A	Dacca,.....	187	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Dameun,.....	1209	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	2 7	0 13	0 13	0 13
C	Dapolee,.....	1206	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	2 7	0 13	0 13	0 13
C	Darompoory,.....	1179	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	2 4	0 12	0 12	0 12
B	Darjeeling,.....	343	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 12	0 4	0 4	0 4
A	Davapursad,.....	1100	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	2 1	0 11	0 11	0 11
B	Dessa,.....	1300	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	2 7	0 13	0 13	0 13
C	Delhi,.....	900	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	1 11	0 9	0 9	0 9
A	Deyrah Dhoon,.....	967	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 14	0 10	0 10	0 10
A	Dharwar,.....	1299	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	2 7	0 13	0 13	0 13
BC	Dhoolia, (Khandesh),	1055	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	2 1	0 11	0 11	0 11
C	Dhumnow,.....	651	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 5	0 7	0 7	0 7
A	Diamond Harbour, ..	30	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Dinajepore,.....	259	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 3
A	Dinapore,.....	376	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 12	0 4	0 4	0 4
A	Dindigul,.....	1315	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 10	0 14	0 14	0 14
B	Dowluthpore,.....	8	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Dum-Dum,.....	110	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Daudpore,.....	97	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Duhocoola,.....	99	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Ellichpore,.....	796	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
C	Ellore,.....	718	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
B	Errode,.....	1258	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	2 7	0 13	0 13	0 13
B	Eta,.....	773	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
A	Eta,.....	719	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
A	Erawah, ..	399	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 12	0 4	0 4	0 4
B	Essackapatam,.....		0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 12	0 4	0 4	0 4
A	Furreedpore,.....	123	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Fattyghur, (or Far- ruckabad).....	711	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
A	Faltah,.....	20	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Fattypore,.....	580	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 6
A	Fort Gaster,.....	28	0 6	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	2 3	0 1	0 1	0 1
A	Footallah, ..	102	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 2
A	Ferozepore,.....	1161	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	2 4	0 12	0 12	0 12
A	Ganjam,.....	364	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 12	0 4	0 4	0 4
AB	Ghazee-pore,.....	431	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 15	0 5	0 5	0 5
A	Goa,.....	1359	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 10	0 14	0 14	0 14
BC	Goorgong,.....	924	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 14	0 10	0 10	0 10
A	Gooty,.....	1036	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	2 1	0 11	0 11	0 11
B	Gopaulpore,.....	374	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 12	0 4	0 4	0 4

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on ltrs not excdg 4 tolas.		D. P. on ltrs from 4 & ot exc g 1 tola.		S. P. on n wa-papers not exceeding 3 1/2 lbs.		Low paper &c. S. P. not excg. 3 1/2 tolas.		B. exhy S. P. on parcels not ex 50 Tolas.		Books &c. S. P. not excg. 20 lbs.	
			R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.	
			R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.
A.	Goruckpor, ...	525	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A.	Gowabatty, (Lower } Assam,)	502	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A.	Goalparah.....	425	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
B.	Gunga Khar..	948	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B.	Guntoor.....	807	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A.	Gurwarrah.....	756	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A.	Gurbegtah.....	60	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
A.	Ghuttal.....	60	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A.	Gwalior.....	782	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A.	Gwa	289	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
B.	Goomsoor.....	425	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A.	Hameerpore.....	629	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A.	Hansi	995	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A.	Hauper	880	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A.	Hazareebaugh.....	239	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A.	Heerapore.....	730	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
B.	Hingoolee.....	885	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A.	Hissar.....	1015	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A.	Hooghly, (or Chin- } surah,)	26	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
BC	Honore, ...	1372	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B.	Hospet, (or Beejanu- } gur,)	1129	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
BC	Hurryhur.....	1203	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A.	Hurripau, ...	24	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C.	Hursole.....	1273	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	12	2	7	0	13
AC	Hussingabad.....	864	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A.	Huttah.....	659	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
ABC	Hydrabad,..	962	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A.	Ilaujeegunge.....	132	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A.	Heerat, ...	*	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A.	Hoshya-pore, ...		0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A.	Jaura, ...	1064	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A.	Jhansce, ...	766	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A.	Jaloun, ...	687	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B.	Incolloo, ...	848	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A.	Inchoora	44	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
AC	Iudore.....	970	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B.	Ingeram, (or Coringa),	674	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
AC	Jaulnah, ...	932	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A.	Jaunpore	466	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A.	Jeagunge, (or Moor- } shedabad,)	123	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A.	Jelalabad,..	731	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A.	Jelasore.....	112	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A.	Jeypore, ...	933	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A.	Jorehaut, (or Moghur),	727	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A.	Jubulpore, ...	700	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B.	Juggumpet, ...	665	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A.	Jawalpore,..	301	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters incl. exchg. ½ tol.		D. P. on letters from ½ & not exchg. 1'ola		S. P. on newspapers sent ex-ccording ½ tol.		Law papers & S. P. not exg. 3½ tolls.		Ben. by S. P. on parcels not exg. 50 tolls.		Books & S. P. not exg. 30 lbs.	
			R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. S.		R. A.	
			R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	S.	R.	A.
A	Janapool,.....	32	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Jenoyedah,.....	110	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Joynagore,.....	139	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Jessore,.....	78	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Jullender Doab,.....	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12	
C	Kaira,.....	1204	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
	Katchod,.....	1045	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
	Kandie,.....	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2	
BC	Kaludghee,.....	1223	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
AB	Kamptie,.....	686	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Karical,.....	1234	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Kedgerie,.....	64	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
B	Keranoor,.....	1203	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Keerpoy,.....	69	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
C	Khandala,.....	1149	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Khasgunj,.....	827	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Khatmundoo,.....	560	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	2	0	6
A	Khosulpore,.....	94	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
A	Khyouk Phyoo,.....	648	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
B	Kinedy,.....	460	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
B	Kircumbady,.....	1027	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
C	Kirkee,.....	1110	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Kisdore Saugor,.....	980	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Kato,.....	971	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Koliugberry,.....	1330	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
	Kotre,.....	988	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
C	Kuneir,.....	997	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
C	Kurar,.....	1211	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Kurnaul,.....	978	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Kurnool,.....	988	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
	Kote Kangra,.....	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12	
A	Landore, (or Mussorie)	980	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Loodiana,.....	1103	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Lohoghat, (Almorah,)	950	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
A	Lokhinpore,.....	727	0	4	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Luckeepore,.....	270	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Lucknow,.....	619	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
	Lahore,.....	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12	
B	Mad dapolloom, (or } Nursapore,)... }	733	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
ABC	Madras,.....	1063	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
	Madura,.....	1337	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Mahabuleshwur, (or } Malcompet,)... }	1103	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Mahidpore,.....	1028	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Maldah,.....	191	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
C	Malwah,.....	1400	0	8	1	0	0	6	1	0	2	10	0	14

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not excedg. ½ tol.		D. P. on letters from ½ & not excedg. 1 tol.		S. P. on newspapers not excedg. 3½ tolas.		Law papers &c. S. P. not excedg. 3½ tolas.		Banghy S. P. on parcels not excedg. 50 tolas.		Books, &c. S. P. not excedg. 20 tolas.	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
B	Mangalore. (or Canara,)	135	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
B	Manantoddy,....	1317	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
B	Mandipatam,....	797	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8						
A	Mauwbhoom,..	129	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2						
A	Meerut,.....	906	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10						
B	Mercara, (or Coorg,) ..	1328	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14						
C	Mhas,.....	1257	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
AC	Mhow,.....	960	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10						
A	Midnapore.....	69	0 ½	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 5						
A	Mirzapore,.....	450	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5						
A	Methinkote,.....	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0						
BC	Montinabad, (or Am- bajogee,).....	980	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 0						
B	Monigalsh,.....	861	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
A	Monghyr,.....	304	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	1 12	0 4						
B	Moradabad,.....	842	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
C	Moradmunzil,.....	0	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 1						
A	Mozuffernugur,..	942	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10						
A	Mow, Bundelcund...	726	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8						
B	Muctul,.....	1060	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
C	Mauligaum.....	1058	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
A	Mundleysir.....	1012	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
A	Munnipore.....	400	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5						
A	Muttra,.....	188	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
A	Mymensing,.....	281	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3						
A	Mynpobrec,....	1739	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8						
B	Mysore,.....	246	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
A	Mungulpore,.....	139	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2						
A	Mahanudpore,..	120	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2						
A	Manlott,.....	141	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2						
	Nollye.....	1015	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Nacriul,.....	892	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
B	Nagrecoll,.....	1483	0 8	1 0	0 3	0 0	2 10	0 14						
B	Nagery,.....	1049	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Nagore,.....	1241	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
ABC	Nagpore,.....	677	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7						
B	Naidopet,.....	993	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10						
A	Nalchitty,..	173	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 6	0 2						
C	Naseick,.....	1067	0 6	0 12	0 2	0 12	2 1	0 11						
AC	Neemuch, (Meywar,)..	1049	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
B	Neermul,.....	859	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9						
B	Nagapatam,.....	1246	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13						
B	Nellore,.....	952	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 11						
A	Nepaul, (or Khat- mundoo).....	560	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 7						
B	Nerumbank,..	1044	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11						
A	Nowgong, (Assam,)..	610	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 9						
B	Nowgaum,..	425	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5						
A	Nubbenugur,.....	349	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 12	0 4						
A	Nuddea, (or Kishna- ghur).....	64	0 ½	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1						
A	Nujeebalad,....	907	0 6	0 12	0 2	0 12	1 14	0 11						
	Nurainpore (or Gur-)	0	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 1						

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exd. ½ lb.		D. P. on letters from ½ & not exd. 1 lb.		S. P. on newspapers not exd. 3½ lbs.		Law papers, &c. S. P. not exd. 3½ lbs.		Banghy S. P. on parcels not exd. 50 lbs.		Books, &c. S. P. not exd. 20 lbs.	
			R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.		R. A.	
A	Nussereabad, (or Itaj-pootanna,.....)	1018	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	11	2	1	0	11
A	Nyasurai,.....	36	0	½	0	1	0	2	0	12	0	3	0	1
B	Nursapore,.....	733	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	1	1	8	0	8
B	Nundydroog,.....	1137	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Neelpelly,.....	674	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Nohutta,.....	1110	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
A	Nahobgunge,.....	152	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
	Noo pore,.....		0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Ongole,.....	873	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
AC	Odeypore,.....	1130	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Oojein,.....	1004	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Oolunderpet,.....	1177	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
BC	Oomrawtee,.....	774	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	8	0	8
A	Oorungabad, (Raj-mehal).....	160	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Oossoor,.....	1184	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Ootacamund, (or Neilgherrie) ...	1342	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
C	Padigaum,.....	1147	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
C	Palanpore,.....	1291	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
B	Palamcottah, (or Tinnevely).....	1435	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Palaveram,.....	1072	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Paniputt,.....	1000	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
C	Panwell,.....	1159	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Patna,.....	369	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	6	0	12	0	4
B	Palghat,.....	1350	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14
B	Pav. kerowpet,.....	626	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	8	1	5	0	7
A	Pelebeet,.....	817	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
C	Peen,.....	1158	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Perispatem,.....	1279	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Peshawur,.....	*	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Pertabghur,.....	1081	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
A	Petoraghar,.....	975	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	1	14	0	10
B	Pondigul,.....	862	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
B	Pondicherry,.....	1157	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
C	Poonah,.....	1107	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Poonamallee,.....	1065	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
B	Poondy,.....	439	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
A	Poory, (or Juggernaut).....	297	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Poosa,.....	422	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	6	0	15	0	5
B	Porto Novo,.....	1188	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
A	Pubna,.....	137	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	2
B	Pulicat,.....	1043	0	6	0	12	0	3	0	12	2	1	0	11
C	Punderpore,.....	1202	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	7	0	13
A	Purnea,.....	228	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Puttahat,.....	258	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	9	0	3
A	Putealee, (or Sirpoorah).....	817	0	5	0	10	0	3	0	10	1	11	0	9
A	Quetta,.....	*	0	7	0	14	0	3	0	14	2	4	0	12
B	Quilon, (or Travancore).....	1500	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	14

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exd. 4 tol.		D. P. on letters from 4 & not exd. 1 tola.		S. P. on news papers not exceding 3 1/2 tla.		S. P. on law papers, &c. exd. 3 1/2 Tolas.		Ba ghy S. P. on Paices not exd. 50 Tolas		Books &c. S. P. not exd. 20 tla.	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
	Rajnore.....	988	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10				
B	Ragapore, ...	783	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8				
B	Rajamundry, ...	690	0 8	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7				
C	Rajcore, (Kattywar)...	1383	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14				
A	Rajinahal, ...	196	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2				
B	Ramapatam, ...	906	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 0				
B	Ramuad, ...	1376	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 19	0 14				
A	Ramree, ...	698	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7				
A	Rewah, ...	580	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6				
A	Rewarry, ...	964	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10				
A	Rhoruck, ...	950	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10				
A	Rogonathpore, ...	136	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2				
B	Royacotta, ...	1180	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
A	Rungpore, ...	302	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4				
C	Rutnagherry, (South) Concan.)	1320	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14				
A	Rvepore, ...	197	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5				
	Rutlam, ...	1130	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
A	Rudrampore, ...	942	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10				
A	Robithpore, ...	160	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2				
A	Sadras, ...	1118	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
A	Sbaharunproe, ...	978	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10				
A	Sabnswan, ...	790	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8				
B	Saint Thous. as Mount	106	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11				
B	Salem, ...	1221	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13				
A	Samhur, ...	963	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10				
B	Samulcotte, ...	664	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7				
A	Sandoway, ...	748	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8				
A	Santipore, ...	50	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1				
A	Sarungpore, ...	93	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10				
A	Sasseram, ...	556	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4				
A	Saugor, ...	74	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8				
B	Secundrabad, ...	962	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10				
B	Sedashagur, ...	1397	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14				
B	Sershe, ...	1164	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
A	Setnpore, ...	671	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7				
A	Sehore, ...	870	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9				
A	Saeprae, ...	855	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 11	0 9				
A	Seonle, ...	755	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8				
A	Serampore, ...	18	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3	0 1				
B	Seringapatma, ...	1226	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13				
C	Seroo, ...	106	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11				
AC	Scrowie, ...	1213	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13				
C	Severndroog, ...	1218	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13				
A	Shazadpore, ...	540	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6				
A	Shajchaupore, ...	735	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8				
B	Shelty, ...	1209	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13				
A	Shikarpore, ...	*	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
A	Shiraty, ...	297	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3				
A	Shikohabld, ...	762	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 10	0 3	0 10	1 8	0 8				
BC	Shoisipore, ...	1162	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
A	Sigouly, ...	461	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5				

STATIONS.		Distance in Miles.	S. P. on letters not exd. 1/4 tol.		D. P. n letters fr m 1/4 & not exd. 1/4 tol.		S. P. on news papers not exceeding 3 1/4 lbs.		S. P. on law papers, &c. exd. 3 1/4 lbs.		S. P. on parcels not exd. 50 lbs.		S. P. on books, &c. not exd. 20 lbs.	
			R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
A	Sirdhanah.....	918	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	1 14	0 10				
A	Simla (or Himalayah)	1112	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
C	Sittarah.....	1180	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
A	Soomundurghur, (or Jehanagore),.....	62	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1				
A	Soorool,.....	109	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2				
A	Subathop,.....	1088	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11				
A	Suckhur,.....	0	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
A	Suckreegully,.....	213	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3				
A	Suckreegunge,.....	286	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 0	0 3				
A	Saltanpore, Benares.....	436	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 15	0 5				
A	Saltanpore Oude,.....	525	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6				
A	Sambulpore,.....	390	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4				
C	Soorutt,.....	1232	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13				
A	Surdah,.....	177	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2				
A	Sylhet,.....	332	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 12	0 4				
A	Sursah,.....	6	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1				
B	Tanjore,.....	1257	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 12				
C	Tanah, (North Concan).....	1198	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
B	Tarputry,.....	1044	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11				
B	Tellicherry, (or Mahe)	1307	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14				
B	Tespore,.....	594	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6				
A	Tindevanum,.....	1129	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
A	Tipperah, Comillah, ..	246	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 9	0 3				
A	Tithoot, Mozufferpore,	392	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 6	0 12	0 4				
B	Tranquebar,.....	1227	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13				
B	Tripasore,.....	1055	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11				
B	Tichinopol,.....	1251	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13				
B	Trevandrum, ..	1526	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14				
C	Tulleb,.....	1203	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 7	0 13				
A	Tumlook,.....	51	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 1				
B	Totieoreen,.....	1469	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 11				
B	Vaniumbaddy, ..G..	1132	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
B	Vellore,.....	110	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11				
B	Vemboocottah,.....	1387	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14				
B	Venocottagberry,.....	1131	0 7	0 14	0 3	0 14	0 3	0 14	2 4	0 12				
C	Vin orla,.....	1300	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14				
B	Viz-gapatam,.....	557	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6				
C	Vizandroog,.....	1367	0 8	1 0	0 3	1 0	0 3	1 0	2 10	0 14				
B	Vizanagram,.....	541	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 2	0 6				
B	Wallajabad,.....	1095	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11				
A	Umballa,.....	1033	0 6	0 12	0 3	0 12	0 3	0 12	2 1	0 11				
A	Undul,.....	120	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 2				
B	Yanam,.....	674	0 4	0 8	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 8	1 5	0 7				

DAK TRAVELLING—CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY.

Memorandum on the mode of travelling post from Calcutta to Bombay, *via* Cuttack, Hyderabad and Poonah, distance 1,405 miles. From Calcutta to Ganjam 364 miles. Apply to Post Master General. Dak must be paid in advance at the rate of 8 annas a mile.

From Ganjam to Moonegallah 497 miles. Apply to Collector of Ganjam, stating all particulars in respect to extra bhangy burdars, also intended detention at stations *en route*. Bearers must be paid by the traveller at the end of each stage. Stages vary from 15 to 20 miles each. Average cost about 5 annas a mile.

From Moonegallah to Hyderabad 100 miles, apply to Resident at Hyderabad, in same form as above. Timely notice must be given, as bearers must be sent out from that city to meet the traveller. The same rule applies to the route from Hyderabad to Solapore 200 miles, as bearers must be sent the whole distance from Hyderabad. This portion of the route is very expensive.

From Solapore to Poonah 157 miles. Apply to Post Master at Solapore to post bearers to take you to Indoorpoor 77 miles. From which place to Poonah, 80 miles, bearers must be sent out from Poonah, for which apply to the Post Master of Poonah. Timely notice should be given.

From Poonah to Panwell, 72 miles, bearers will be posted by the Post Master of Poonah.

From Panwell to Bombay 20 miles. The conveyance is by water.

If more than a single set of bearers are required between Moonegallah and Poonah, good notice should be given, and I am not aware that it is practicable to post more than three palanquins on that road. I believe it is with extreme difficulty that bearers can be posted for more than two.

From Calcutta to Ganjam, the cost of travelling, for a set of bearers with mussaljee and two bangle burdars, will vary from 8 to 9 annas per mile. From Ganjam to Moonegallah it is about 5 or 6 annas a mile. From Moonegallah to Solapore it averages 2½ rupees a mile, and from Solapore to Poonah it averages 1½ rupees a mile.

From Poonah to Bombay, it is about 12 annas a mile.

T. J. TAYLOR.

Calcutta, July 7, 1831.

N. B.—All letters should be subscribed 'Dak Bearer Service', in order that no delay may occur in opening the communication at the office of the party addressed, and instead of 'Resident' it should be 'Resident, or Post Master, Residency.'

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

P. and O. Steamers.

The Bi-monthly Overland Communication having now been regularly established between this country and Europe, and the arrangements for the conveyance of the Mails, direct, between Calcutta and *suez*, finally completed and brought into operation; Notice, accordingly, is hereby given, that the rates of Postage charged on Letters and Papers carried by the Government Steamers from and to Bombay, will likewise be levied, in future, on Letters and Newspapers conveyed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Vessels, from and to Calcutta, both by way of Southampton, and *via* Marseilles.

The rules relative to the former, having also been made applicable, in every respect, to the latter, are subjoined for the information and guidance of the Public, in general. The scale of British Steam Postage, is, as follows, *viz.*

On every letter not exceeding ½ an ounce in weight, ... 8 As. or one Shilling.
On ditto above ½ oz. and not exceeding one ounce, ... 1 R. or two ditto
On ditto above 1 oz. and not exceeding two ounces, ... 2 Rs. or four ditto
On ditto above 2 oz. and not exceeding three ounces, ... 3 Rs. or six ditto.
and so on, increasing One Rupee, or Two Shillings, for every additional ounce weight, or any fraction thereof.

British weights not being generally available in this country, the following coins of the Hon'ble Company's currency, are recommended as the best substitutes :

In lieu of $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.....One Rupee and One Copper Pie.

In lieu of one ounce..... Two Copper Half Anna Pieces (or Double Pice) and One Pie—the former Coins are procurable by paying the equivalent, at the Mint.

Every person confining his English correspondence to the weight of the two former Coins, will be certain of being within the weight prescribed for a single Steamer Letter, and every Letter not exceeding the aggregate weight of the three latter Coins, will, in like manner, be within the weight allowed for a double Steamer Letter.

Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign and Continental Europe, or any place to which Great Britain does not necessarily form a channel of communication, forwarded via "Marseilles," as well as letters for Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, and the Mediterranean Island, subject to Red Sea (Steam) Postage, *must*, as heretofore, be pre-paid in this country.

Steam Postage on Letters for the United States or British Colonies in America, or the West Indies (unless addressed to Agents in Great Britain,) *cannot* be pre-paid in this country, whether sent by way of "Marseilles," or via Southampton.

The same rule applies equally to Letters for the United Kingdom, comprising England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and all the British Islands, despatched through "Marseilles," and also to those for the Continent of Europe, transmitted by way of "Southampton."

Letters for any Foreign country, directed to an Agent in England, will be received and disposed of, as if addressed to the United Kingdom.

The optional pre-payment of Steamer Postage, applies only to Letters sent, by the "Southampton" Route, to places within the United Kingdom, and vice versa.

The Term "paid (or Pre-paid," which is synonymous) being the distinctive mark indicative of the wishes of Senders and the only guide for the Post Office Receivers, all Letters for the United Kingdom via "Southampton," which may be so marked, will, accordingly, be charged with Steamer Postage, and such as are not so superscribed, will be sent "Bearing."

The Inland (Indian) Postage which is quite distinct from, and always levied in addition to, Steam Postage, *must* be paid in advance, by the Sender at the Posting Office, on Letters forwarded from out Stations to Calcutta or Bombay, or from either one Presidency to the other, for transmission by the Steamers, and vice versa, that is, by the Addressee at the Receiving Office. The word paid, therefore, should not be put on any Letter, except on those on which Senders, having the option, intend to Pre-Pay Steam Postage also.

No Letter exceeding 12 tolas, (a fraction under 5 ounces) in weight can be transmitted per Letter Mail; but if forwarded by Government Baghy Post, or otherwise sent to Bombay or Calcutta, it may be despatched by the Steamer, from either Presidency.

It is particularly requested, that Letters and Papers from the Mofussil, intended for despatch by the Overland Mail from Calcutta, may be accordingly superscribed, for the guidance of the person who originally receives such Letters at the Posting Office. The route (Southampton or Marseilles) by which they are intended to be forwarded, should always be clearly specified also. Any Letter not marked "Per Steam," or "Overland," will be sent by a Sailing Vessel. In order to avoid mistakes the name of the country, which a Letter is destined to, (England for example,) should be the last word in the superscription. Letters posted in Calcutta for despatch via Bombay should be accordingly directed.

Although $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce is the single weight for regulating Steamer Postage charge, the $\frac{1}{2}$ tola continues to be the single weight for Inland Postage to Bombay, which Letter (from Calcutta to that Presidency,) amounts to Seven Annas.

An extra charge of One Rupee for every half tola weight, is made on Letters sent by the Overland Express from Calcutta to Bombay, and no letter above one tola weight can be forwarded by such conveyance. Thus, for instance, a Pre-Paid Steam Letter of one total weight, posted in Calcutta for transmission, via Bombay, would be charged with Postage, amounting to Rs 3 6-0, viz.

Ordinary Inland Postage,.....	0	14	0
Express ditto,.....	2	0	0
Steam ditto,.....	0	8	0
Total Rs.....	3	6	0

Postage is levied according to the prescribed weight, without reference to the quality or quantity of the Paper.

No Steam Postage whatever is charged in India on Newspapers sent from, this country, but Inland Postage to, and from, Bombay must be paid.

Receipts, if required, must be brought ready written, along with the Letters &c. to the Post Office.

The foregoing explanation is given in detail, for the express purpose of preventing mistakes and consequent disappointment.

Any further change that may, hereafter, take place, will be duly notified.

All letters not superscribed "via Southampton" will be forwarded via Marseilles and be subjected consequently to the higher rate of Postage.

No Letters for Great Britain can be despatched pre-paid unless it be superscribed "via Southampton," if otherwise directed it must be forwarded "bearing."

L. J. H GREY,

FORT WILLIAM,
GENL. POST OFFICE,
The 20th April, 1845. }

Post Master General.

The Officiating Post Master General being desirous to infuse into the system of delivery of Letters, some measure of activity, order, and despatch, begs to intimate to the public, that from and after the 15th July, the following Clauses of the "Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 30th August 1837," will, without deviation or respect of persons, be rigorously enforced.

"XXIII. The Delivering Peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers or parcels out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage; and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post Office for future delivery.

"N. B. Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXI. 1835, Copper Coin is not a legal tender in payment of any demand, except for fractions of a Rupee."

"XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers or parcels, the covers or envelopes, bearing the Post Office Stamp, must be presented for inspection; and as all Post Office Peons wear a badge regularly numbered, when any complaints are preferred against any individual, the number of the badge should be specified."

In carrying into effect this very essential measure necessary alike to prevent malpractices on the part of the Peons, and to secure a prompt and orderly delivery of letters, the Officiating Post Master General confidently anticipates the cordial co-operation of the community; and has accordingly issued this Notification, that all parties may make their arrangements to meet this change of system, with as little inconvenience as possible.

W. TAYLER,

Calcutta General Post Office }
27th June 1845. }

Offg. P. M. G

Custom House Regulations.

(Corrected from Campbell's Custom House Vade Mecum.)

REGULATION IX. OF 1810.

Manifests to be entered at the Custom House and sworn to, as soon as the vessels arrive off town.

Registers, cockets, and other credentials to be produced.

Crew lists to be entered and sworn to of all persons who have been on board during the voyage.

No goods to be passed until the above forms have been duly observed.

Every boat-load and each single package, to be accompanied by boat-note

The manifest must be full and true as to all goods and packages imported, under penalties, including refusal of port clearance.

No claim for remission of duty on goods, stated to be damaged or unmerchantable, shall be admitted, unless so found at the Custom House ; —when, after previous advertisement in the Government Gazette, they must be sold on the wharf and pay duty on gross amount sales.

Rules for wharfage and godown-rent may be learnt on personal application to the head Tide-waiter.

No arms nor military stores to be imported without the special sanction of Government.

No claim for drawback shall be admitted, unless the goods have been regularly passed, and duly entered in sworn export manifest ; nor in any case for goods shipped, after the issue of port clearance.

No Pilot shall allow any goods to be taken on board a vessel which has obtained her port clearance, without seeing a certificate from the Custom House, which document is to be signed by the Pilot and returned to the Collector.

The Pilot shall detain the vessel for further orders from the Master Attendant, if any goods, without such certificate, should be taken on board by the commanding officer, and such goods are to be detained by the Pilot, and shall be liable to confiscation, when the Pilot will obtain his proper share of reward. Moreover, goods seized, in the attempt to ship them clandestinely, shall be liable to confiscation.

All goods transhipped in port are liable to the prescribed duty for importation, and if the transaction be regular, may claim drawback. But goods which are transhipped, without due permission first obtained, or shipped, or attempted to be shipped, on any other vessel than that for which they may have been passed at the Custom House, or without pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

No arms, ammunition, nor military stores, shall be shipped without the special sanction of Government.

No vessel can obtain inward clearance, until all her import cargo has been duly accounted for.

To protect from imposition such persons as are strangers in Calcutta, and who employ natives to transact business for them at this office, it is notified that for every sum taken, as government custom or duty, a receipted bill is given under the signature of the Collector, or of his deputy, or his covenanted assistant.

Clearances, whether inward or outward, can be given only in regular turn, and it is for commanders or others on their part, to see that their applications be duly noted, with the date and hour of receipt by the Supervisors respectively. Applications for outward clearance, (or export manifests,) cannot be received, unless that such applications be presented, at least three complete days previously to the date on which port clearance is desired, in order that time may be allowed for the adjudgment of export cargoes, though it will be issued earlier if practicable.

No fees are taken for any affidavits sworn in this office, on subjects of Custom House business, nor are any fees whatever allowed to be taken by any person belonging to this establishment, whether sitting within the office, or stationed out of doors.

Importers of gunpowder are requested to refer to the notification, by order of the Board of Customs, dated the 18th and published in the Government Gazette of 23d January, 1823.

The proprietors of dock-yards, and the public at large, are requested to take notice, that no goods nor packages are allowed to be imported, exported, re-landed, re-shipped, transhipped, or removed from vessels to sloops or boats, after shipment, without due sanction from this office; whether the same be liable to, or exempt from duty. Attention is directed to clause seventh, section 45, to sections 61, 64, 74, 82, 83, and 84, of regulation ix. of 1810; and to section 8 of regulation iii. of 1830, also to clause iv. and v. of Government Notification of the 28th June, 1822, for conditions of certain exemptions.

G. J. SIDDONS, *Collector Sea Customs.*

Calcutta, 20th March, 1830.

A. D. 1833, REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for rescinding part of regulation xv. of 1829, and for enacting other rules in the case of goods imported by sea. Passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 3d June, 1833, corresponding with the 22d Jeyte, 1240. Bengal Era; the 1st Assar, 1540, Pasly; the 231 Jeyte, 1240, Wilaiyy, the 1st Assar, 1800, Sumbul; and the 13th Moherrem, 1249, Hijre.

Preamble.

Whereas so much of the rule contained in clause second section 3; regulation xv. of 1829, as provides, that in cases where goods are taken by the officers of the customs on account of Government, under circumstances of a presumed under-valuation, an allowance of ten per cent., in addition to the declared value, shall be paid to the importer, has been found in its operation prejudicial to the revenue; and whereas it has appeared reasonable in all cases in which goods undervalued shall be so taken on account of Government, that the customs duties payable on the importation thereof shall be levied at the valuation at which the said goods shall have been so taken by Government, the following rules have been passed by and with the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors, and with the approbation of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to take effect from the date of their promulgation within the provinces subject to this presidency.

II. Regulation xv of 1829, with the exception of section 2, is hereby rescinded.

Regulation xv. of 1829 rescinded with the exception of Section 2. Declaration of value to be appended to the application to clear goods.

III. *First.* The duty leviable according to the schedule annexed to regulation xv of 1825, on goods and merchandize imported by sea, shall be levied *ad valorem*, that is to say, according to the market value at the place and time of importation, except when otherwise specially provided in that or in any other regulation, and the value of all such goods and merchandize shall be stated on the face of the application to clear the same from the custom house, that may be presented by the importer, consignee or proprietor of such goods, or his known agent or factor, who shall further subjoin to the said application a declaration of the truth of the same in the manner and form following:

FORM OF APPLICATION TO PASS GOODS.

To the Collector of Sea Customs.

Be pleased to grant a permit to pass into town, the under-mentioned goods, landed from the captain under colours, from

Number and description of packages.	Marks and numbers upon packages.	Description of goods, and contents of each package.	Total quantity of goods.	Rate of value in Co.'s Rs. of each class and description of goods.	Total value in Co.'s Rs. of the whole of each class and description of goods.	Names of proprietors, importers or consignees of the goods.
Number in words at length.		In detail.				

* I do hereby declare that the goods above specified are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of and that do enter them at the

Total value of Co.'s rupees
day

as witness my hand this
18

A. B.

Value Co.'s rupees may be { Proprietor,
or
Consignee,
or
Duly authorized agent on behalf of

Admitted by me
C. D.

Appraiser.

Second. The above declaration shall be subscribed by the proprietor, importer or consignee, or his known agent or factor, and if upon view or examination of such goods, wares or merchandize, by the officers of the customs, it shall appear to them that such goods, wares or merchandize, or any portion thereof, Declaration to be signed by the importer or his Agent.

* On the importation of Free Goods or for goods, enumerated in the Table of Rates, this declaration is omitted.

Goods under valued may be detained by Officers.

Subject to reference to Board of Customs.

Who may take for the Company and sell.

Declared value to be paid to Importer.

Goods as taken to be sold on account of Government.

Duty to be levied from the proprietor or Consignee.

or any article or articles separately valued as above, for assessment of duty, are not or is not valued according to the fair Calcutta market price at the time of such declaration, then it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer or officers of the customs, duly authorized in that behalf, to detain such goods, wares or merchandize, or such article or articles, and to cause the same to be lodged in the government ware-houses, or otherwise secured until the pleasure of the board of customs, or other authority acting with the powers of the board, shall be known and declared; and it shall be lawful for the said board or other authority, to order the collector to take such goods, wares or merchandize for the use and benefit of the honorable company at any time within eight days from the date on which the application of the importer or proprietor may have been made, and the collector or other officer aforesaid shall, in such case, within fifteen days of the same date, pay to the proprietor, importer or consignee of such goods wares or merchandize, or article or articles so detained and taken for the company, the value thereof, as declared and set forth upon the import application by such proprietor, importer or consignee, or by his known agent or factor.

Third. When payment may be so made to the importer or proprietor of such goods, wares and merchandize the same shall be in full satisfaction for the goods, in the same manner as if such goods, wares or merchandize had been transferred by ordinary sale and the collector, under the direction of the board of customs, shall cause the said goods, wares or merchandize to be sold to the best advantage on account of government.*

IV. In all cases in which goods shall be taken and purchased by or on account of government, the duties payable thereon shall be levied from the proprietor, importer or consignee thereof, according to the value declared and set forth on the import application.

THE TARIFF.

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
30th May, 1836

The following act passed by the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council, on the 30th May 1836, is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XIV. OF 1836.

Regulations imposing transit and town duties in the interior, and fixing rates of import and export duty on sea goods, repealed.

Except as regards the Jumna frontier line.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first of June next, such parts of regulations ix and x of 1810, regulation xv of 1825, and of any other regulations of the Bengal presidency as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs duties, or of town duties; and likewise the schedules of duties and provisions of any kind continued in these or any other regulations for fixing the amount of duty to be levied upon goods imported into or exported from the said presidency by sea, shall be repealed. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the custom houses and chokies established on the line of the Jumna, or on any frontier line, upon goods crossing that line for import into, or export from the territory of the East India

This Regulation is now extended to Exports.

company by land, nor to effect the regulation in force for imposing and levying duties on salt, the produce of western and central India.

And duties on western salts.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on country goods imported by sea into Calcutta or into any other place within the province of Bengal and Orissa, according to the rates specified in schedule A annexed to this act, and with the exceptions specified therein; and the said schedule with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this act.

Import duties to be levied according to Schedule A annexed.†

III. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa, according to the rates specified in schedule B. annexed to this act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said schedule with the note, attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this act.

Export Duties to be collected on country goods according to Schedule B annexed.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods or articles whatsoever, entered in either of the said schedules as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or any part thereof, except under special orders from the Governor of Bengal—provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs or other officer in charge of a custom house, to pass free of duty, as heretofore, any baggage in actual use at his discretion; and in case of any person applying to have goods passed as such, the collector acting under the orders of the board of customs, salt and opium, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the rules of this act.

No Goods entered therein as liable to duty, to be exempted, except by order of Government.

But the collector may pass baggage belonging to passengers at his discretion.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the rules and regulations now established for the levy of duties of customs on goods imported into or exported from Calcutta, and other ports of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall continue to be in force, and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the import and export duties imposed by this act, unless repealed or altered, or repugnant to the provisions thereof.

Existing rules to be enforced for levying the new import and export duties.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an order printed in the Calcutta Gazette, to fix a place in any river or port in Bengal or Orissa, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward bound vessel, save and except such dhonies and country craft as are referred to in section 23. of this act, to pass until the master or commander shall have delivered to the pilot on board, for the purpose of being forwarded by the public dawk or otherwise as he may be ordered by the board of customs, salt and opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed by section 45, regulation ix. of 1810. And it hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master and commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the master or person in charge thereof shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 Rs.; and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered or differing in quality or kind, in marks and number, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated or to be charged with such increased duties* as may be determined by the board of customs, salt

Place may be fixed by Governor of Bengal, beyond which an inward bound vessel is not to proceed until manifest has been delivered to pilot to be forwarded.†

Master to be responsible for its correctness under penalty of Rs. 1000.

Goods in excess or not corresponding with manifest to be seized and confiscated, or charged with increased duties.

* When goods are not manifested through inadvertence, the collector may without reference to the board levy double duty, when there may be reason to suspect the omission arises from fraud the collector must report to the board.

† Amended by Act IX of 1845, and Act VI. of 1848.

The masters of vessels lying below, to deliver manifest on coming to anchor.

If remaining at anchor 24 hours without sending manifests, to be subject to penalty of 1000 rupees.

No vessel to break bulk unless two copies of manifest have been received.

And entry may be refused until papers of the place of departure are delivered.

Collector may send Custom house officer on board any vessel to remain on board until she sails.

Persons refusing to admit Custom house officer or not giving him proper accommodation, liable to fine.

Collector may order a vessel to be searched.

Bulk head to be broken open if not opened on requisition.

Any concealed goods to be confiscated.

Resistance or refusal of masters punishable with fine of 1000 rupees.

2.

and opium; and if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place so fixed by the Governor of Bengal, the master or commander shall in like manner, deliver to the pilot, so soon as the vessel shall anchor, a manifest as above prescribed; and if any such vessel entering a port for which there is a custom house established, and shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, and the master and commander whereof shall neglect to deliver the said manifest to the pilot on board, he shall for such neglect be liable to forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until the manifest described in the preceding section of this act, another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, shall have been received by the collector of customs, and order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo, and the said collector may farther refuse to give such order if he shall see fit until any port clearance, cockets, or other papers known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the collector of customs at any port of Bengal or Orissa, at his discretion, to send one or more officers of customs on board of any vessel at any time, and the custom house officers so sent, shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until the vessel shall leave the port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the collector of customs.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that any master or person in charge of such vessel, who shall refuse to receive a custom house officer on board, when so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, shall be liable to fine, not exceeding the sum of 500 rupees for each day during which such officer shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation, which fine shall be adjudged by and at the discretion of the board of customs, salt and opium at Calcutta; and the vessel, by the master or person in charge of which such fine shall have been incurred, shall not be moved until the same shall be paid.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for the same, addressed to the custom house officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, and upon production of such order the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins lockers or bulk-heads to be opened in his presence, and if not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open; and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, shall be confiscated, and any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer or refuse to allow the vessel, to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence, to a fine of 1,000 rupees, to be adjudged by any magistrate or justice of the peace of the place.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom house of the port, and order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of the custom house officer on board, and of all officers of customs, to seize as contraband any goods which shall have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from or to put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the vessel at the custom house in due form, or such part of the cargo as may not be intended and declared for re-exportation in the same vessel, shall be sent to land. And export cargo shall be laden on board thereof, according to the rules and practice now in force, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandize in contravention thereof, the goods or merchandize shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Goods not to be landed or put on board until entry of the ship is duly made.

Cargo to be sent ashore and laden outwards according to existing forms.

XII. Provided, however, and it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel under the said rules unless the same be duly manifested, and any goods found on board in excess of the manifest, or not corresponding with specification and description therein contained, shall be seized by the custom house officer on board. In order that they may be dealt with as described in section 6 of this act; and if goods entered in the manifest shall not be found on board the vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom house, or at such other wharf or place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed or permitted them to be passed in due form, the master or commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed therewith. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting the master or commander of any vessel to amend obvious errors or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest,* but their receiving of such shall always be discretionary.

Goods unmanifested not to be landed in ordinary form.

Not to be seized on board.

Master to be answerable that all goods manifested are forthcoming and duly passed.

Under penalty of 500 rupees for each missing package of unknown value or double duty if assessable.

Rule for presenting an amended or supplemental manifest.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that any custom house officer whatsoever, who shall demand or expect any gratuity not authorized by any existing regulation or order of government in consideration of doing, or of omitting to do, any act in his official capacity, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred rupees, and any person who shall offer a bribe to any custom house officer in order to induce such officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall forfeit a like sum; and these penalties shall be adjudged on conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the town, district or place where the custom house may be established, by such magistrate; and in default of payment any person so convicted shall be committed to the civil jail of the city or district until the fine be paid, or for a period not exceeding six months.

Custom house officers taking unauthorized fees or bribes subject to penalty of five hundred rupees.

Same penalty on persons offering.

* A fee of five rupees to be levied on admission of supplemental manifest.

Collector to investigate and adjudge confiscation.

Board's confiscation necessary.

Twenty or thirty days allowed to clear inwards according to tonnage.

After which the master to pay charges of Custom house officer.

Master to land goods if consignees do not.

If these fail Collector may land and warehouse.

And may land packages before twenty days, with consent of master.

Further period of 15 or 20 days for continuous lading for export.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be seized as contraband and liable to confiscation; the collector of customs shall investigate the case, and according to his judgment shall either release the goods or adjudge them to confiscation; and whenever he shall declare goods to be confiscated, he shall report his proceedings for confirmation and final adjudication by the board of customs, salt and opium. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the governor of Bengal from ordering the release of goods seized, or from remitting any penalty whatsoever that may be incurred for contravention of the customs laws.

XV. And it is hereby further enacted, that twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding six hundred tons burthen, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen; and the said periods shall be calculated from the day of the tidewater* or other custom house officer first going on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above stated periods respectively, the master or commander shall be charged with the tidewater's or other officer's wages, and other expenses for any further period that he or they may be detained on board. And if the owners, importers or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master or commander so to do. And if any goods remain on board after the time fixed as above for the discharge of the import cargo, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same. Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer in charge of the custom house, with the consent of the master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the government warehouse for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case goods so landed and warehoused, or any goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the custom house within three months from the date of landing, it shall be competent for the collector to sell the same on account of the duties, freight, and other charges incurred and due thereon.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that a further period of twenty-five days† Sundays and holidays excluded, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed 1,600 tons burthen, and thirty-five days‡ if exceeding that burthen, when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous, and the master or commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the custom house officer on board, until after the expiration of such additional periods respectively.

* Now calculated from the date of the ship's arrival off Town.

† Extended to 25 and 35 days by Government order of 15th May, 1839. At the same time the distinction between continuous and non-continuous lading is done away with.

‡ Extended to 25 and 35 days by Govt. order of 15th May 1839. See Bd.'s letter of 24th May 1836. At the same time the distinction between continuous and non-continuous lading is done away with. [See Collector's letter of 5th Sept. and correspondence between the Board and Govt. of the 9th October 1838,

And if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the custom house officer on board shall be withdrawn so soon as he shall certify that no goods remain on board excepting necessary stores and articles for use, and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the custom house for receipt of export cargo, a custom house officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board, saving as above excepted, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate, for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding 800 tons, and thirty days for vessels exceeding that burthen, after which periods respectively the master and commander shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the custom house officer on board, to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

If the vessel be laid up, tide waiter to search and leave, certifying that it is empty.

20 and 30 days according to tonnage, allowed for lading a vessel outwards after being laid up, but search and certificate that nothing is on board necessary.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any penalty, fine or demand, on account of any act or omission relating to customs the collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the board of customs, salt and opium, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

When penalty has been incurred by a master, the collector may refuse port clearance of the vessel until it be paid.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods passed through the custom house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, double the prescribed duty shall, in all cases, be levied, and if the* goods be free, five per cent. upon the market value, shall be levied thereon.

Goods shipped after port clearance to pay double duty, and 5 per cent. if free.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage, or from other cause be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or reloaded, a custom house officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board; and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty, by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel under special charge of the officers of customs until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody, shall be borne by the exporter or by the applicant for this advantage. Provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after port clearance on account of damage or for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master and commander, to re-enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the[‡] importation of goods,† and export duty shall in that case be refunded and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed, and the goods be placed in all respects as before being passed for exportation, and if goods, on account of which drawback has been paid, be not found on board the vessel, the master shall forfeit the entire value thereof, unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the collector of customs.

In case of re-landing for damage, &c., officer to proceed on board to watch.

And cargo not to be exempt from duty on re-export, unless all the while in charge of custom house officers.

Provision for re-importation when duties and drawbacks are to be refunded.

And master to forfeit the value of drawback goods not forthcoming.

* Modified by sec. 12, Oct. 16, 1837, goods entitled to drawback, only forfeit it.

† Refund of duty allowed on goods saved from vessels entirely lost in the river, as American ship Gasper lost near Hooghly Point,

No refund of
export duty after
port clearance.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be re-landed before the lading of any vessel is complete, and port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund* shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, except the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been re-landed under the rule contained in section xix. of this Act.

Arab and other
foreign Asiatic
vessels to be
deemed foreign.

XXI. And it is hereby further enacted, that vessels owned by natives of Arabia and coming from the ports there, and likewise the vessels of any country or port of Asia not subject to the dominion of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting dhonies and small craft from the Maldives and Nicobar Islands, as herein under provided, shall be deemed foreign vessels.†

Dhonies, &c.
to be required to
anchor in a parti-
cular part of the
river.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that dhonies, country crafts and other small vessels, not brought into the port of Calcutta by pilots, shall be required to anchor and moor in such part of the river Hooghly as shall be marked out by the collector of customs, with the sanction of the board of customs, salt and opium and if any such vessel shall anchor or moor in any other part of the river than as so marked out, and the master or person in the charge thereof shall not immediately upon being ordered so to do, move his vessel to the place marked out, he shall be liable to fine of 100 rupees, to be adjudged by the collector of customs and the vessel or any part of its equipment or cargo may be seized and sold in satisfaction of such fine, and goods shall be landed from such vessel and put on board for export according to such rules and at such places as shall be prescribed by the collector of customs, and vessels of this description coming from the Maldives, or from the Nicobar Islands, shall be considered British vessels.

Penalty if not
moved to said
ghaut when re-
quired, 100 rs

Vessel, and its
equipment or car-
go may be seized.

Dhonies, &c.
from Maldives
and Nicobars to
be deemed British
vessels.

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of duty to be charged on goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.‡

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	
1	Bullion and Coins,.....	Free
2	Precious Stones and Pearls,(1) ..	Ditto
3	Grains and Pulse,‡.....	Ditto
4	Horses and other Living Animals,.....	Ditto
5	Ice,.....	Ditto
6	Coal, Coke, Cinders, Bricks, Chalk and Stones, (2) ...	Ditto
7	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or any British Possession, (3).....	Ditto
8	Foreign Books.....	3 per cent
9	Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession	5 per cent

* Nor free transhipment or free re-export.

† Modified; see notification of the 16th June 1837 by which Arab and other vessels are now permitted to enter under the privileges of British vessels.

‡ Split pease to be considered as pulse, but grain prepared in any way dutiable.

§ The discriminating duties between British and Foreign bottoms are abolished by Acts, VI and VII of 1848.—See below.

No.	<i>Enumeration of Goods.</i>	
10	Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.....	10 per cent
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession, (5)	5 per cent
12	Metals, do. do., excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place	10 per cent
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	10 per cent
14	Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession, (6)..	5 per cent
15	Do., the produce of any other place or country.	10 per cent
16	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, and all manufactures of Cotton or Silk except Thread, Twist and Yarn, or of Cotton or Silk mixed with any other material the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession.	5 per cent
17	Do., the produce of any other place.....	10 per cent
18	Cotton Thread, Twist and Yarn the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession. Ditto the produce of any other place..	3½ per cent 7 per cent
19	Opium.....	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas
20	Salt.	2-12 per maund of 80 tolas per seer
21	Alum, ...	10 per cent
22	Camphor,.....	10 per cent
23	Cassia,.....	10 per cent
24	Cloves,....	10 per cent
25	Coffee,.....	7½ per cent
26	Coral,.....	10 per cent
27	Nutmegs and Mace,.....	10 per cent
28	Pepper,.....	10 per cent
29	Rattans,.....	7½ per cent
30	Tea,.....	10 per cent
31	Vermillion,.....	10 per cent
32	Wines and Liqueurs,.....	1 rupee per imperial gallon
33	Spirits, ditto, the produce of any other place.. Porter, Ale, Beer Cyder and other similar fermented liquors	1-8 annas per imperial gallon. 5 per cent.
	And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to one imperial gallon.....	
31	All articles not included in the above enumeration....	5 per cent

NOTE TO THE ABOVE SCHEDULE A.

	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.		
(1)	<i>Precious Stones.</i> { Cornelian Beads Agates & Blood stones..... } Bricks..... Stones Slates and Fire Clay..... Flints	Come under this head... This denomination does not include Bath or scour- ing Bricks which are du- tiable as unenumerated.. Refers to the article in its rough state for build- ing; not to the manufac- tured article, such as Mill- stones, Grindstones, Stone Plates, Cups, &c., neither to Marble, such as Busts, Statues, which are liable to duty as unenumerated articles..... Dutiable as unenumerated articles..... In a rough state are.....	Free 5 5 5 Free
(3)	Books, Atlases, Maps, or En- gravings.. Music and Music Books.....	Are not exempt from pay- ment of duty under this head, but considered un- enumerated. When Let- ter Press and Engravings or Maps are combined in any works, the rule is, if the Maps or Engrav- ings merely illustrate the Letter Press, the work passes free as a Book. If the Letter Press be a mere illustra- tion of the Engravings or Maps, the work is dutia- ble as an unenumerated article. Are dutiable as unenum- erated articles..	5 5

ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	<i>Marine Stores, &c.</i>
(4)	<div data-bbox="321 486 678 674" data-kind="parent" data-rs="2"> { Marine Stores. </div> <div data-bbox="683 486 1122 674"> Under this head are not included deals of sorts, Lanterns and Varnish, which pay as unenumerated articles..... </div> <div data-bbox="1138 559 1170 604">5</div> <div data-bbox="683 674 1122 1580"> <i>List of Marine Stores.</i> Anchors..... Blocks..... Bunting Fir Spars..... Canvass..... Hemp Cordage..... Grapnels..... Kentledge..... Sail Twine..... Tar and Pitch..... Rosin..... Cables, Chain, Coir Rope.. Ships' Chandlery.. Time and Binnacle Glasses.. Figure Heads..... Sail Needles..... Hand Spikes..... Hawse Rollers.. Felt..... Compasses..... Palm Irons..... Sheathing Paper.. Hanks..... </div>
(5)	Metals..... { Plate and Plated Ware.. Come under the head.. .. 5 { Hardware If not united with any other substance, falls under this head, is united, considered unenumerated. 5 { Jewellery.. When the metal part cannot be separately valued from the stones is considered unenumerated.. 5 { { { When it can, the stones are valued separately for Free Entry, and the mounting subjected to duty as worked metal.. 5 If wholly of metal, as worked metal.. ... 5 { Watches.. As unenumerated articles.. 5 { Gold and Silver Leaf, Brass leaf or Orsidue As metal..... 5

	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	<i>Watches, Gold and Silver leaf, &c.</i>	
(5)	{ Instruments As- tronomical, Ma- thematical, Mu- sical and Sur- gical.... } { Guns and Fire Arms. }	{ Are considered unenu- merated.... } { Dittq }	{ 5 5 }
(6)	{ Woollens... }	{ Under this head are com- prised all articles ma- nufactured from Wool, viz : Lamb's Wool, Las- car's Woollen Caps.. }	{ 5 }
(7)	{ <i>Piece Goods.</i> Silk Handkerchief, China Silk and Caps, Shawls, Cotton and Silk Scarfs, Cotton Blankets.. }	{ When in pieces of more than one handkerchief, Scarf or Shawl, are con- sidered Piece Goods, when single pieces, as unenum- erated.... }	{ 5 }
	{ Ribbons... }	{ Come under the head of unenumerated articles.. }	{ 5 }
	{ Mixed goods.... }	{ Of Woollen and Cotton, Woollen and Silk, or Cotton and Silk, as unenumerated.... }	{ 5 }

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, it shall be levied on the market value without deduction; and if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty subject always to an appeal to the board of customs, salt and opium.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per custom house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be reported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium and salt in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply,) there shall be no import duty levied thereon,—see also article xvi. of 1837, sec. 14. This clause has no retrospective effect.

And after the said 1st April, 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall drawback be allowed of any inland customs or land frontier duty, paid at any custom house or chokce of the Jumna frontier line, or of Benares, except only upon the article of cotton wool, covered by ruwannas taken out at the custom houses of the western provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea when passed out of those provinces.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

30th May 1836.

Under the powers conferred by the 6th Section, Act No. XIV. of this year the Governor of Bengal has fixed the station of Kedgerree, in the river Hooghly, as the place beyond which no vessel, inward bound, shall pass, until the master and commander shall have delivered a manifest of the cargo and goods laden therein, drawn up in the form prescribed by section 45; regulation ix, 1810, to the pilot on board, in order that it may be forwarded to Calcutta in such manner as may be ordered by the Marine Board.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to Govt.*

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of duty to be charged upon goods exported by sea from any port or place in the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No.	Enumeration of goods.	
1	Bullion and Coin,....	Free
2	Precious stones and pearls,....	Ditto
3	Books printed in India, ...	Ditto
4	Horses and living animals,....	Ditto
5	Opium purchased at Government sales in Calcutta.	Ditto
6	Cotton wool, Ditto..	Ditto
7	Sugar and rum exported to the United Kingdom, } or to any British possession (2)..	Free
8	Ditto, exported to any other place...	3 per cent
9	Grain and pulse of all sorts..	1 anna per bag not exceeding 2 mds. of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per maund
10	Indigo	3 rupees per md. of 80 tolas to the seer
11	Lac dye and shell lac,....	4 per cent
12	Silk, raw filature,....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per seer of 80 tolas
13	Silk, Bengal wound, ..	3 annas per seer of 80 tolas
14	Tobacco, ...	4 annas per maund
15	All country articles not enumerated or named above,	3 per cent

NOTE TO THE ABOVE SCHEDULE B.

	ENUMERATION GOODS.	Cotton Wool, &c.
(1)	Cotton Wool.....	Cotton Flyings or refuse } Cotton is considered une- } 3 numerated..... }
(2)	Sugar and Rum.....	The word Sugar includes all } extract from the Sugar } cane, as Molasses, Jagge- } ry, Goor, Treacles, Syrup. }
		Sugar shipped as stores on } a vessel proceeding to a } British Possession is du- } 3 tiable, as stores are con- } sumed any where.. }
		Sugar and Rum shipped to } any British Possession on } the continent of India are } 3 Dutiable, see section II. } Act XVI. of 1837.. }

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.

The following acts and notification affecting the customs duties appeared during the past year.

ACT NO. VI. DATED MARCH 4, 1848.

An Act for equalizing the Duties on Goods imported and exported on Foreign and British Bottoms, and for abolishing duties on goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from and after the Twenty-fifth day of March 1848, all Goods imported on foreign Bottoms by Sea into any Port of the Presidencies of Port William in Bengal, Port St. George, or Bombay, shall be charged only with the same rates of duty as such goods would now by law be charged with if such goods were imported into any of the said Ports on British Bottoms, any thing in any Act of the Council of India contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said day all Goods exported on Foreign Bottoms by Sea, from any Port of the said Presidencies, shall be charged only with the same rates of duty as such goods would now by law be charged with if such goods were exported from any of the said Ports on British Bottoms, any thing in any Act of the Council of India contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said day no duty shall be charged on any Goods lawfully carried from any Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company to any other Port in the said Territories, any thing in any Act of the Council of India contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall apply to the Articles of Salt or Opium.

ACT NO. VII. DATED MARCH 25, 1848.

An Act to except certain free Ports from the operation of Section III., Act No. VI. of 1843, and otherwise to amend that Act.

In modification of Section III., Act No. VI. of 1843, it is hereby enacted, that the provisions of the said Section shall not apply to Goods exported from any part of the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, to any of the ports in the Straits of Malacca, or to any of the ports in the Tenasserim Provinces, or to any of the ports in the Province of Arracan, nor to Goods imported from any of those ports into any port of the said Territories.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that no drawback shall be allowed on the re-export of Goods from any port in the Territories, subject to the Government of the East India Company to any other port in the said Territories, to which the operation of Section III., Act No. VI. of 1843, may extend.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.—In further modification of the rules in force for Warehousing Imported Salt under bond, it is hereby notified, that in settling for the import duty on clearance of the Salt, a deduction will be allowed on account of wastage at a rate not exceeding four per cent. upon the quantity delivered over the Ship's side. Provided, however, that if the Collector of Customs have reason to believe, that any portion of the Salt has been clandestinely or fraudulently removed, he will be at liberty to levy duty on the entire quantity so delivered.

The duty upon bonded Salt will be levied at the rate in force at the time of clearance.

The Collector of Customs may, at his discretion, allow parties to whom Salt stored in bond may be transferred to enter into a new engagement for the payment of duty upon the entire quantity weighed over the Ship's side, and upon execution thereof, to cancel the bond of the first owner, importer or Consignee, and release him from further responsibility.

By order of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

CECIL BEADON,

Offg. Secretary.

The 21st October, 1848.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Home Department, Separate—Revenue, the 4th November, 1848—Notification. It having been represented to the Government of India that sugar from Singapore and Malacca has hitherto, in contravention of the law, been imported into the Tenasserim provinces: and further that the prevention of such importation would be likely to check the increasing rice cultivation and trade of the Tenasserim provinces without any present benefit to sugar growers in those provinces, the hon'ble the president of the council of India in council has resolved to remove the existing prohibition against the importation into the Tenasserim provinces to foreign sugar, rum, and rum shrub, or sugar, rum and rum shrub, the produce of any British territory into which foreign sugar, rum and rum shrub can be legally imported; and it is hereby declared, that the resolutions of the 18th July 1846, making such importation illegal are rescinded accordingly.

By order of the president of the council of India in council.

G. A. BUSHBY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**FORT WILLIAM,
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT,
THE 14TH JULY, 1847.**

Notice is hereby given, that the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, under the authority conferred on him by Section III. Act XVI. of 1837, has this day approved and established the following revised Table of Fixed Valuations for the Articles therein mentioned of Import and Export, and that the said respective values shall, from the 1st of August next, be the Valuations of the said Articles for Assessment of Customs Duty thereon at the Ports of this Presidency until other notice.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal,

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IMPORT TARIFF.

GOODS.

Akurkurra, or Pellitory,....	....	per md.	40	0
Ale, Beer and Porter, Bass' and Allsop's, ..	....	per hhd.	60	0
Ditto, Saunders' Hodgson's, and Worthington's, .....	....	do.	50	0
Ditto, other marks, ..	....	do.	35	0
Ditto, in quart bottles,	....	per doz.	4	0
Aloes, .....	....	per md.	12	0
Almonds, .....	....	"	8	0
Aloe-wood, .....	....	per seer,	3	0
Alum, .....	....	per md.	2	0
Ambergris, ....	....	per sa. wt.	5	0
Aniseed Star, .....	....	per md.	14	0
Antimony, .....	....	"	13	0
Arsenic, White,	....	"	21	0
" Yellow, .....	....	"	12	0
" Gulph, ..	....	"	20	0
" Red, ....	....	"	16	0
" Orpiment, ....	....	per seer,	1	0
" from China, ....	....	per md.	18	0
Asafoetida, Hing, ....	....	"	60	0
" Hingra, .....	....	"	13	0
Animal Charcoal, .....	....	"	5	0
Beads, Common, ..	....	per lb.	0	0
" Seds, ..	....	"	"	0
" Red, ..	....	"	"	0
" Small, Scarlet and Red, .....	....	"	"	0
" Glass, White and colored, ....	....	per 1,000 pieces,	"	0
" China, ....	....	per box,	40	0
B'dellium, ....	....	per md.	6	0
Bedannah, or Quince Seed, ....	....	"	40	0
Betle-nut, Bombay, ....	....	"	5	0
" other places, ....	....	"	4	0
Blacking, quarts, ....	....	per doz.	4	0
Bottles, Wine, Quarts and Pints, British,	....	per 100	9	0
Ditto ditto, Foreign, ....	....	ditto,	3	0
Ditto Soda Water, Glass, .....	....	ditto,	6	0
Ditto ditto, Stone, ....	....	ditto,	2	0
Brimstone, Stick, roll and prepared, ....	....	per md.	3	0
" Crude, ....	....	"	2	0
" Medicinal, ....	....	"	25	0
Bugloss, ....	....	"	8	0
Cider and Perry, quarts, ..	....	per doz.	5	0
Camphor, ....	....	per md.	20	0
" Refined, ....	....	"	50	0

Candles, Wax, Spermaceti and Composition, ...	per lb.	0	11	0
„ Wax, Eastward, ...	per md.	40	0	0
Canvas Sail, ...	per bolt,	15	0	0
Cardamoms, ...	per md.	75	0	0
„ Bastard, ...	„	20	0	0
Cassia, ...	„	13	0	0
Chanks, Green, ...	per 100	6	0	0
„ White, ...	„	3	0	0
Cheeses, ...	per lb.	0	8	0
China Root, ...	per md.	3	0	0
Chocolate, ...	per lb.	1	0	0
Chrome, Yellow, ...	„	0	12	0
Cloves, ...	per md.	30	0	0
Cochinral, ...	per seer,	6	8	0
Cocoanuts, ...	per 1,000	18	0	0
„ Shell, ...	„	50	0	0
„ Kernel, ...	per md.	5	0	0
Coffee, Gulph, ...	„	16	0	0
„ other places, ...	„	10	0	0
Coir, ...	„	4	0	0
„ Rope, ...	„	4	8	0
China Ginger Syrup, in quart bottles.	per doz.	12	0	0
„ Candied Fruits, in small tubs of 5 catty....	per tub,	2	8	0
„ „ in large tubs of 10 catty, ...	„	5	0	0
„ Preserves, in boxes of 6 small jars, ...	per box,	11	0	0
Copperas, ...	per md.	2	0	0
Cordage, Hemp, ...	per cwt.	16	0	0
„ ditto, Manilla, ...	„	10	0	0
Corks, French, ...	per gross,	2	4	0
„ English and other, ...	„	0	12	0
Corrosive Sublimate, ...	per seer,	6	4	0
Cotton, Coast, ...	per md.	9	0	0
„ other places, ...	„	14	0	0
„ Male Twist, or Cotton Yarn, ...	per morah,	0	3	9
* „ Foreign, Turkey Red or German Dye Red, ..	per lb.	1	6	0
* „ British Turkey Red & imitation German Dye Red,	„	1	4	0
* „ Orange and Red, ...	„	0	11	0
* „ other Colors, ...	„	0	10	0
„ Sewing Thread, ...	„	1	0	0
„ „ in Reels, ...	per dz. reels,	0	4	0
Cowries, Maldiva, ...	per md.	12	0	0
„ Bazar, ...	„	5	0	0
Cubebs, ...	„	14	0	0
Cammin Seed, ...	„	10	0	0
Corrants, ...	per lb.	0	8	0
Chamois Skins, ...	per dz.	5	0	0
Dammer, ...	per md.	6	0	0
Dates, Wet, in pots, ...	„	5	0	0
„ in bag, ...	„	2	8	0
„ Dry, ...	„	4	0	0
Deal Planks, ...	per plank,	2	0	0
Dried Snails, ...	per md.	40	0	0
Ebony, ...	„	2	8	0
Elephant's Teeth or Tusks.	„	125	0	0
Elephant's Grinders, ...	„	12	0	0
Felt, ...	per piece,	0	8	0
Figs, ...	per lb.	0	4	0
Fish Maw, ...	per md.	50	0	0

* N. B. Duty to be charged on the Grey weight of Colored Yarn when not ascertainable the actual Wharf weight, or Invoice weight to be taken.

Flints, Gun,	..	..	per 1,000	3	0	0
Flour,	..	..	per barrel,	22	0	0
"	..	..	per hf. do.	11	0	0
" American,	.....	..	per barrel,	16	0	0
" "	..	..	per hf do.	8	0	0
Frankincense or Olibanum,	..	—	per md.	7	8	0
Galangal,	..	..	"	2	8	0
Gall Nuts,	....	.....	"	16	0	0
Gambier,	..	..	"	3	8	0
Gamboge,	..	..	"	100	0	0
Ghee,	....	....	"	14	0	0
Glass, Crown, of sizes,	.....	....	per 100 feet,	8	8	0
" Plate,	....	..	per foot,	0	11	0
" Broken,	..	....	per md.	10	0	0
Glue,	.....	....	per seer,	1	0	0
Goat Skins,	.....	..	per 100	20	0	0
Grease and Tallow,	.....	..	per md.	9	8	0
Guernsey Shirts,	.....	..	per doz.	20	0	0
Gum Copaul,	....	..	per md.	24	0	0
" Arabic,	....	..	"	14	0	0
" Myrrh,	....	..	"	12	0	0
Gunpowder, Sporting,	.....	..	per lb.	1	4	0
Ditto, Cannon,	....	..	"	0	3	0
Hemp, Manilla,	....	..	per md.	6	0	0
Hides, dry, American,	....	..	per corge,	60	0	0
" wet, Salted, ditto,	..	..	per Hide,	10	0	0
" British,	....	..	"	14	0	0
" Cape,	....	..	"	10	0	0
" Cow and Buffalo, Coast,	..	..	per corge,	10	0	0
Horns, Buffalo,	..	..	per 100,	10	0	0
" Stag or Deer,	..	..	per md.	6	0	0
Horse Hair,	..	..	per lb.	0	8	0
Jagree,	..	..	per md.	2	8	0
Khaur,	....	..	"	4	0	0
Kutch or Catechu,	....	..	"	8	12	0
Lamp Black,	..	..	"	8	0	0
Liquorice Root,	.....	..	"	6	0	0
Lithographic Stone,	..	..	per lb.	0	4	0
Macaroni,	....	..	"	0	8	0
Mace,	.....	..	per seer,	2	8	0
Mahogany, pr. superficial square foot of one inch thickness.	....	..	.....	0	4	0
Morocco Skins,	..	..	per skin,	5	0	0
" Imitation or Roan,	..	..	"	1	4	0
" American,	..	..	"	1	8	0
Mother o' Pearl Shells,	..	..	per md.	5	8	0
Metals, viz.						
Bird Shot,	.....	..	per bag,	3	8	0
Brass,	..	..	per md.	25	0	0
Brass Leaf, China, per box of 100 bundles	..	.....	.....	90	0	0
China White Copper Ware,	....	..	per catty,	3	8	0
Copper Sheet, Sheathing and Plate,	..	..	per md.	36	0	0
Ditto Bolt,	....	..	"	36	0	0
Ditto Nails and Composition Copper Nails,	..	..	"	33	0	0
Copper Tiles, Ingots, Cakes and Bricks,	..	..	"	35	0	0
" Japan,	....	..	"	35	0	0
" Pigs and Slabs,	....	..	"	27	0	0
" Old,	....	..	"	34	0	0
Iron, Flat, Square and Bolt,	....	..	"	8	0	0
" Rod, under half inch diameter,	..	....	"	4	0	0

Iron, Nail Rod, ...	per md.	3	8	0
„ Nails, ...	per cwt.	13	0	0
„ Pump Tacks, ...	per 1000,	0	10	0
„ Rivets, ..	per md.	14	0	0
„ Hoop, Plate and Sheet ..	„	5	0	0
„ Rice Bowls, per set of 10, .....	.....	4	0	0
„ „ per set of 6, .. ..	.....	2	4	0
„ Swedish, flat and square, ..	per md.	4	8	0
„ Pig, ...	„	1	8	0
„ Kentledge, ...	„	0	10	0
„ Anchors, ..	per cwt.	8	0	0
„ „ for wooden stocks, ..	„	7	0	0
„ Cables, ...	„	6	0	0
Lametta, single, ...	per corgie,	2	6	0
„ double, ...	„	4	12	0
Lead, Pig and Sheet, ...	per md.	7	0	0
„ Thin Sheet for Tea Canisters, ..	„	16	0	0
„ Pipes, ..	„	10	0	0
Leaf, Gold, ...	pr. 100 leaves	4	0	0
Ditto Mock, per packet of 10 books, ..	.....	2	8	0
Ossidue, Foreign Europe, ..	per corgie,	0	12	0
„ „ „ ..	per lb	1	8	0
Patent Metal, ..	per md.	32	8	0
Ditto Nails and Composition Brass Nails, ..	.....	28	0	0
Quick Silver, ..	per seer,	5	0	0
Iron Bottles, ..	per bottle,	1	0	0
Spelter, Sheet, ..	per md.	13	0	0
„ Nails, ...	„	13	0	0
„ Plate, ..	„	8	12	0
Steel, British, ...	„	6	0	0
„ Blistered, ..	„	9	0	0
„ Cast, ...	„	20	0	0
„ Spring, ..	„	16	0	0
„ Swedish, ..	„	6	0	0
Tin Flock, ..	„	27	0	0
„ Plates, ..	per box,	16	0	0
Wire, Copper, ..	per lb.	1	0	0
„ Brass, ..	„	0	12	0
„ Iron, ..	„	0	3	0
Nutmegs, ..	per seer,	1	8	0
„ in Shell, ..	„	1	0	0
„ Wild, ..	per md.	14	0	0
Ochre, Red, ..	„	1	0	0
„ Yellow, ..	„	1	8	0
Oil, Sandalwood, ..	per seer,	16	0	0
„ Coconut, ..	per md.	8	8	0
„ Linseed, ..	per wine gal.	1	12	0
„ Turpentine, ..	ditto,	2	0	0
„ Whale and Flab, ..	per md.	12	0	0
„ Grass, ...	per seer,	7	0	0
„ Earth, ..	per md.	5	0	0
„ Wood, ..	„	8	0	0
„ Teel, ..	„	7	0	0
„ Kolapootie, ..	per qt. bottle,	4	0	0
Utter of Roses, ..	per sa. wt.	5	0	0
Paints, of sorts, ..	per lb.	0	2	0
Pepper, Black, ..	per md.	6	8	0
„ Long, ..	„	6	8	0
„ White ..	„	15	0	0
Pimento or Allspice, ..	„	40	0	0

British Cotton Piece Goods, viz.

Long Cloths and Shirting, white, not exceeding 45 inches

in width, ...	per yd.	0	2	1
" " Grey, do. do., ...	"	0	1	9
Madapolams, white, 26 yards long and under, and 35 inches wide and under, ...	per piece,	2	8	0
" Grey, " "	"	2	3	0
Cambric, white, of 12 yards, ...	"	2	8	0
" " double, ...	"	5	4	0
" Grey of 12 yards, ...	"	2	2	0
" " double, ...	"	4	8	0
Mulls and Mediums, white, of 20 yards, not exceeding 45 inches wide, ...	"	2	12	0
" " Grey do. do.	"	2	6	0
Jaconets, white, of 20 yards, ...	"	3	0	0
" Grey do.	"	2	2	0
Lappets, of 10 yards, ...	"	1	6	0
Lenoes, plain, do.	"	1	6	0
Checks, Spots and Stripes, ditto, ...	"	2	6	0
Book Muslin, plain, of 10 yards, not exceeding 45 inches wide, ...	"	1	8	0
Net, common, of 10 yards, ...	"	1	0	0
Dhooties and Sarrees, ...	per pair,	2	12	0
" Printed Borders, ...	"	1	12	0
Scarfs, ...	per scarf,	0	8	0
Figured Lenoes and Mountain Gauze of 10 yards, ...	per piece,	2	10	0
Jean, Satin Jean, and Drills, white and coloured, ...	per yd.	0	4	6
Twills, Grey and Imitation Grey American Drilling	"	0	3	0
" White	"	0	3	0
Grey and white Twilled Shirtings, not exceeding 40 inches in width, ...	"	0	2	6
Pocket Handkerchiefs, per piece of 1 dozen .. .. .	.....	2	12	0
Moleskins, Cartoons, and Corderoy, white and colored, ...	per yard,	0	5	0
Scotch Cambric, of 7½ yards, ...	per piece,	2	8	0
Brocades, 6-4, ...	"	5	0	0
Ditto, 8-4, ...	"	8	0	0
Quilting, white, colored, and embossed, ...	per yard,	0	8	0
Woorney, ...	per piece,	1	10	0
Printed and Dyed Cotton Piece Goods, viz.				
Bandanahs and Printed Handkerchiefs, ...	per dozen,	1	8	0
Chintz and Prints, ...	per piece,	3	0	0
Ditto Twills, ...	"	6	0	0
Colored Book Muslin, of 10 yards, ...	"	2	6	0
Cotton Velvet, plain, printed and embossed, ...	per yard,	0	7	0
Ginghams, of 12 yards, ...	per piece,	2	8	0
Gros-de Naples, Gingham, ...	per yard,	0	3	0
" Checked ditto, ...	"	0	4	0
Plates, Bengal Stripes, and Prints of 19 inches wide and under, ...	per piece,	2	4	0
Printed Muslin, ...	per yard,	0	4	0
Printed Garments or Turkey Red Chintz and Prints	"	0	5	0
Red Cambric and Red Twills, of 36 inches wide and under, ...	"	0	4	6
Red Cambric, above 36 inches wide, ...	"	0	6	0
Ticken, ...	"	0	3	0
Red Molls, ...	per piece,	2	0	0
Colored Mulls, of 20 yards, ...	"	3	2	0
Red Mulls, of 20 yards, ...	"	5	0	0
" Jaconets, ...	"	5	0	0

British Linen Piece Goods, Silk Piece Goods and mixed Piece Goods, viz.

Linen Dowlas, ...	per yard,	0	4	0
" Drills and Ducks, ..	"	0	7	0
" Irish, ..	"	0	12	0
" Sheeting, ..	"	0	12	0
" Tick'n, ..	"	0	8	0
" Scotch Holland, ..	"	0	5	0

Linen Thread, ...	per lb.	0	12	0
---------------------	---------	---	----	---

Silk Velvet, ...	per yard,	8	0	0
--------------------	-----------	---	---	---

Printed Coruhs or Handkerchiefs, per piece of 7 Handkerchiefs, ...		6	8	0
--	--	---	---	---

Embasins, ..	per yard,	0	9	0
--------------	-----------	---	---	---

American Cotton Piece Goods, viz.

Drilling, ...	per yard,	0	3	3
Jean, ...	"	0	3	8
Sheeting, ...	"	0	2	0
Shirting, ...	"	0	3	0
Flannel, ...	"	0	4	0

Foreign Europe Cotton Piece Goods, viz.

Printed Muslin, ...	per metre,	0	8	0
" Handkerchiefs and Printed Shawl Handkerchiefs, ..	per dozen,	5	0	0
" Garments or Turkey Red Prints and Chintz, ...	per yard,	0	6	0
Red Cambric & Red Twills of 36 inches wide and under ..	"	0	5	0
" above 36 inches, ..	"	0	7	0
Red Mulls and Jaconets, of 20 yards, ...	per piece,	6	0	0
Printed Velvet, plain, figured, and embossed, ...	per yard,	0	10	0

N. B. Piece Goods of the above descriptions herein enumerated exceeding the specified length and width to be rated in proportion, unenumerated to be rated at the actual wholesale market value of the day.

China Cotton and Grass Cloth Piece Goods, viz.

Cotton Hankens, broad, ..	per corge,	30	0	0
" narrow, ..	"	10	0	0
Grass Cloth, single, ..	per piece,	10	0	0
" double, ..	"	20	0	0
Ditto Handkerchiefs, per piece of 10 Handkerchiefs, ..	"	3	0	0

Foreign Europe Silk Piece Goods, viz.

Crape Lise, ..	per metre,	0	8	0
Crape, single, ...	per piece,	6	8	0
" double, ...	per D piece,	13	0	0
Gauze, ...	per metre,	1	0	0
Gros-de-Naples, plain and figured and other Silks, ...	"	1	1	0
Sarsenet, ..	"	0	9	0
Satin, plain and figured, ...	per metre,	1	1	0
Waistcoating, ...	"	2	10	0
Velvet, plain, ..	"	5	8	0
" figured, ..	"	6	12	0

Foreign Mixed Piece Goods, viz.

Velvet, Silk and Cotton mixed, ..	per yard,	3	12	0
-----------------------------------	-----------	---	----	---

China Silk Piece Goods, viz.

Camblets, of 18 yards, ..	per piece,	24	0	0
" narrow, ...	"	18	0	0
Gros-de-Naples, ...	per yard,	2	0	0
Curtain Gauze, plain, single, ..	per piece,	4	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto, double, ..	"	8	0	0
Ditto ditto, figured, single, ..	"	6	0	0
Ditto ditto, double, ...	"	12	0	0

Damask, ...	per piece,	34	0	0
„ Camlet, ..	„	40	0	0
Lutealizing, of 18 yards, ..	„	13	0	0
Ditto, of 30 yards, ...	„	24	0	0
Ponjee, ...	„	20	0	0
Sarsenet, of 18 yards, ...	„	14	0	0
„ of 30 yards, ...	„	26	0	0
Colored Handkerchiefs, per piece of 20, ...	„	12	0	0
Ditto ditto, of 10, ...	„	6	0	0
Satin, plain, of 18 yards, ...	„	20	0	0
„ figured, 18 yards, ...	„	20	0	0
Velvet, ...	„	28	0	0

N. B. All Foreign Silk, Cotton, and Mixed Piece Goods not enumerated to be ad-valorem.

Pitch, ...	per barrel,	9	0	0
„ American, ...	„	4	0	0
Pitch Coal, ...	„	2	0	0
Pine Boards, American, p r 1000 superficial square feet and one inch thickness, ...		65	0	0
Staves, Pipe, ..	per 100 staves,	6	4	0
„ Barrel, ...	„	3	0	0
Packs, Hogshrad, complete, ...	per pack,	3	8	0
Ditto, Puncheon, ditto	„	6	0	0
Ditto, Butt and Pipe ditto, ...	„	6	0	0
Water Casks of sizes, ...	per cask,	6	8	0
Pistachio Nuts, ...	per md.	25	0	0
Provisions, Salted, viz.				
Bacon, Joles and Cheeks, ..	per lb.	0	8	0
Beef and Pork, ...	per tierce,	65	0	0
Ditto, ...	per barrel,	32	8	0
Ditto, American, ...	per tierce,	60	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto, ...	per barrel,	30	0	0
Hams, ..	per lb.,	0	12	0
Ditto, in canister, ...	„	1	0	0
Ditto, American, ...	„	0	10	0
Butter, ..	„	0	12	0
Salted Tongues, ..	per keg of 6,	12	0	0
Prunes, Bassorah, ..	per md.	20	0	0
„ Foreign Europe, ...	per lb.,	0	12	0
Pump Leather, ..	„	0	12	0
Pauchopant, ...	per md.	6	0	0
Patent Fuel, ..	per ton,	13	0	0
Balsins, Gulph, ..	per md.	10	0	0
„ Manucka, ...	„	4	0	0
„ Muscatel or Bloom, ..	per box,	10	0	0
„ „	per half do	5	0	0
Ratans, ...	per md.	3	8	0
Red Lead, ...	„	8	8	0
Rose Water, ...	„	20	0	0
Rosin, ...	per barrel,	3	0	0
Rhubarb, ..	per md.	25	0	0
Saffron, ...	per scer,	25	0	0
„ inferior in cakes, or lumps	„	10	0	0
Sago, ..	per md.	5	0	0
Sandal Wood, ..	„	16	0	0
„ Bastard, ...	„	3	4	0
Sassa Wood and Root, ...	„	2	12	0
Sanders Red, ...	„	2	0	0
Sarsaparilla, Havannah, ...	per 1000,	50	0	0
„ do.	per lb.	5	12	0

Segars, Manilla,	.....	per 1000,	23 0 0
" American,	..	"	20 0 0
Senna Leaf,	..	per md.	6 8 0
Silk Sewing Thread, China,	..	per catty	8 0 0
Snuff, Europe,	....	per lb.	4 0 0
" Coast,	..	per qt. bottle,	1 8 0
" American, in small bottles,	....	per doz.	3 0 0
Soap Bar,	..	per lb.	0 2 0
" Cake,	..	"	0 12 0
" Do.,	..	per doz.,	1 8 0
Stick Lac,	..	per md.	3 4 0
Sunchal or Black Medicinal Salt,	....	"	4 0 0
Sulphuric Acid,	..	per lb.	0 4 0
Sugar, Loaf,	.....	"	0 4 0
" Soft,	.....	per md.	8 0 0
Tar, Swedish,	..	per barrel,	12 0 0
" American,	..	"	8 0 0
" Coal.	..	"	8 0 0
Thread, Gold,	..	per oz.	3 12 0
" Silver,	..	"	2 12 0
" Mock Gold and Silver,	.....	"	0 8 0
Tobacco Leaf, Sandoway,	..	per md.	10 0 0
" China,	..	"	18 0 0
" Cut, ditto,	..	"	22 8 0
" Leaf, Gulph,	.....	"	20 0 0
" Cut, ditto,	.....	"	25 0 0
" American ditto,	..	"	22 8 0
Tortoise Shell,	..	per seer,	14 0 0
Turpentine,	..	per barrel,	10 0 0
Twine, Sail,	..	per lb.	0 7 0
Turmeric,	..	per md.	2 4 0
Verdigris,	..	"	20 0 0
Vermillion, China, per box of 90 bundles,	....	.....	120 0 0
Vermicelli,	..	per lb.	0 8 0
Vinegar, in wood,	.....	per Wine gn.	0 9 0
Umbrellas, Cotton,	....	each,	1 0 0
Wax,	.....	per md.	40 0 0
White Lead.	....	"	10 0 0
Woolens, British and Foreign Europe, viz.			
Blankets,	.....	per pair,	12 0 0
Bombazette,	.....	per yd.	0 5 0
Broad Cloth and Lady's Cloth, fine,	....	"	6 0 0
Do. Medium,	.....	"	2 0 0
Do. Coarse,	.....	"	1 1 0
Pelisse Cloth, Spanish Stripes, Lady's Cloth, ordinary,			
and Kerseymere,	..	"	2 4 0
Bunting,	.....	per piece,	10 0 0
Camlet, not exceeding 28 yards,	....	"	17 0 0
Flannel,	.....	per yard,	0 8 0
Shalloons, not exceeding 28 yards,	.....	per piece,	20 0 0
Serje or Long Ells, white, not exceeding 24 yards,	....	"	16 0 0
Serje and Purpet, colored, not exceeding 24 yards,	....	"	14 0 0
Merino,	.....	per yard,	0 14 0
Ditto, Foreign,	.....	"	1 8 0
Wools, for embroidery,	....	per lb.	6 0 0

EXPORT TARIFF.

Ajwan or Lovage,	.....	per md.	2 4 0
Ditto, Korisan,	.....	"	5 0 0
Aloe Wood,	..	per seer	2 0 0

Arrow Root, in canisters,	per md.	40	0	0
" common,	"	10	0	0
Aniseed,	"	5	0	0
Bran,	"	0	12	0
Biscuits, white Cabin,	"	7	0	0
" brown,	"	3	0	0
Butter,	"	20	0	0
Blankets, Patna,	per corge,	14	0	0
" Country,	"	9	0	0
Borax,	per md.	12	0	0
Brass and Composition Brassware,	"	40	0	0
Baharra or Myrobolans,	"	1	12	0
Copper-ware,	"	50	0	0
Colicerrah or black Commim Seed,	"	2	0	0
Canvas, Hemp or Cotton and mixed,	per bolt,	6	0	0
Cardamoms,	per md.	25	0	0
Cheyratah,	"	5	0	0
hillies,	"	3	0	0
Cinnabar	per seer	5	8	0
Coffee,	per md.	10	0	0
Cor nder,	"	1	8	0
Cotton Twist, Gloster,	per morah,	0	4	0
Cow Tail, white,	per md.	110	0	0
" black,	"	70	0	0
Commim Seed,	"	8	0	0
Coals,	"	0	5	0
Caoutchouc or India Rubber,	"	14	0	0
Elephant's Teeth or Tusks,	"	125	0	0
Flour,	"	2	8	0
" Sonjee,	"	5	0	0
Fish Maw,	"	50	0	0
Ghee,	"	16	0	0
Gum, Tragacanth,	"	8	0	0
Ginger, dry,	"	4	8	0
Gum Babool,	"	8	0	0
Gunnks, viz.				
Dofally,	per 100,	13	0	0
Fatiah,	"	7	8	0
Cheekun,	"	9	0	0
Gunny Bags,	"	12	8	0
Jail Gunny Bags and imitation Jail Gunny Bags,	"	25	0	0
Gunny Cloth Bags,	"	18	0	0
Gunny Sacks,	per sack,	0	12	0
Gunny Cloth, of 20 yards and 36 inches wide,	per piece,	2	8	0
Ditto ditto, of 30 yards above 36 inches wide,	"	4	8	0
" Kanchoonny,	per 100,	8	0	0
" Mootabarriah,	"	12	0	0
Ganjah, Crude and Cakes,	per md.	12	0	0
Honey,	"	5	0	0
Hemp,	"	2	0	0
Hides, Ox and, Cow,	per corge,	21	0	0
" Buffalo	"	28	0	0
Wrappers,	"	7	0	0
Horns, Buffalo,	per 100,	10	0	0
" Deer or Stag,	per md.	5	8	0
Horn Tips,	"	7	0	0
Horn,	"	1	8	0
Horn,	"	2	8	0
Horn,	"	1	8	0
Horn,	"	2	0	0
Horn Rope,	"	2	0	0

Kutch or Catechu,	.. ..	per md.	3 12 0
Kutkey or Hellibore,	.....	"	12 0 0
Karree Noon,	.....	"	1 4 0
Lac Dye	..	"	25 0 0
„ Cake,	....	"	2 0 0
„ Seed,	..	"	3 8 0
„ Shell,	.....	"	9 0 0
„ Stick,	.....	"	3 8 0
Lard, Hog's,	.....	"	14 0 0
Lines, of sizes and sorts,	....	"	7 8 0
Loodh,	....	"	2 0 0
Minium,	.....	per seer,	3 0 0
Mithce,	.....	per md.	1 8 0
Molasses,	.....	"	0 12 0
Munjeet or Madder,	.....	"	3 0 0
Musk,	....	per sa. wt.	5 0 0
„ in Pod,	....	"	2 0 0
Oil, Castor,	....	per md.	10 0 0
„ Cocoonut,	.....	"	9 0 0
„ Croton,	.....	per pint,	6 0 0
„ Grass,	.....	per quart,	8 0 0
„ Linseed,	..	per md.	7 0 0
„ Mustard,	..	"	7 0 0
„ Poppy,	..	"	7 0 0
„ Teel,	....	"	7 0 0
„ Seed,	..	"	2 0 0
Otter Skins,	..	per skin,	1 8 0
Ounlah,	....	per md.	1 0 0
Pepper, long,	....	"	8 0 0
Patchuck or Orris Root,	.....	"	7 0 0
Peplamool or Long Pepper Root,	..	"	14 0 0
Piece Goods, Silk, viz.			
Bandannahs, Choppahs, Moomie Choppas and Korahs,			
14 by 2,	..	per piece of 7 hks.	5 8 0
Ditto ditto, 13 by 1-14,	....	"	4 8 0
Ditto ditto, 12 by 1-12,	..	"	3 0 0
Ditto ditto, 10 by 1-6,	.....	"	2 0 0
Piece Goods Cotton, viz.			
Bastahs,	.....	per corge,	20 0 0
Gurrah,	..	"	16 0 0
Kurwah,	..	"	15 0 0
Mamoodie,	..	"	32 0 0
Mirzapore Chintz,	..	"	11 0 0
Patna Ditto,	..	"	25 0 0
Sahans,	..	"	40 0 0
Tanjebs, Oude,	..	"	26 0 0
N. B.—Silk Piece Goods, of the above descriptions, herein enumerated exceeding the prescribed length and width to be rated in proportion—unenumerated, to be rated at the wholesale market value of the day.			
Rose Water,	..	per seer,	0 8 0
Rum, country,	..	per wine gal.	0 8 0
Suet,	..	per md.	20 0 0
Safflower,	..	"	30 0 0
Salamoniac,	..	"	14 0 0
Saltpetre,	..	"	5 8 0
Sapan Wood,	..	"	4 0 0
Silk Chossum,	..	"	10 0 0
Skins, Goat,	..	per 100	20 0 0
Seep, in balls,	..	per md.	7 0 0

Sugar, soft,	..	..	per md.	8	8	0
" Candy,	.....	..	"	12	0	0
" Balls,	....	..	"	10	0	0
" Leaf,	..	..	"	14	0	0
" Crushed,	.....	..	"	10	0	0
" Khaur,	..	..	"	4	0	0
Sulphur Mathee or Crude Soda,	....	..	"	2	0	0
Sulphuric Acid,	....	..	per lb.	0	3	0
Tamarind,	.....	..	per md.	1	0	0
Tapicea,	..	..	"	80	0	0
Talc,	..	..	"	20	0	0
Tallow and Grease,	....	..	"	10	0	0
" Candles,	.....	..	"	13	0	0
Tinical,	..	..	"	10	0	0
Tootiah or Blue Vitriol,	..	..	"	20	0	0
Turmeric,	..	..	"	2	4	0
Twine, Jute,	....	..	"	13	8	0
" Hemp,	..	..	"	10	0	0
Vermillion or Sindoor,	..	..	"	8	0	0
Wax,	..	..	"	40	0	0
" Black or inferior,	..	..	"	28	0	0
" Candles,	..	..	"	55	0	0

PASSAGE OF SERVANTS.

Mistakes having occurred on the part of individuals applying to Government for permission for servants to proceed on board ship, with respect to the description of such servants, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any servant on board ship, shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful inquiry, the country to which such servant may belong.

His Excellency in council is also pleased to direct, that extracts from the former orders of the honorable the court of directors, relative to servants proceeding on board ship, be now re-published for general information:—

Extract from a public general letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 19th August, 1807.

4th —“ We have resolved, that in future, previous to any black servant, or the wife of any non-commissioned officer or private, either in His Majesty's or the company's service, being allowed to come to England, in attendance upon passengers on board any ship whatever, a deposit of £100 instead of £50, as heretofore, be made in the company's treasury, at your presidency.”

Extract from paragraph 17th of a public general letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 14th of January, 1809.

“ We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions, it was our intention, that the deposit should be made, not only for the return of natives of India, but for that of black servants in general, and we, therefore, now direct, that the prescribed deposit shall be made, for the return of all servants who may be natives of any parts of Asia, or Africa, or other countries whatever, continents, or islands, which are situated within the limits of the company's exclusive trade.”

Extract from a public general letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 22d July 1814.

69th —“ We however direct, that in future, upon permission being given for any female European servant to proceed to Europe, the deposit ordered by

• Modified. “ Under the circumstances brought to our notice in your letters in this Dept. dated 12th March last, (No. 7) authorizing you to reduce the deposit made on account of native servants proceeding to England or to the Cape of Good Hope, from Rs. 1,000 to 500 ” See Cal. Gaz. 26th Jan. 1839.

our general letter of the 19th August, 1817, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the female servant is the wife of a non-commissioned officer or private in His Majesty's or the company's service; if so, to what regiment or corps the husband belongs, and whether it is the woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.

Extract from a public general letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 7th of January, 1820.

4.—“We have of late received various applications from the wives of soldiers in the company's service, who have come to England in attendance on passengers during the voyage, to be granted a passage back to India, at the company's expense.

These persons have no claim whatever upon the company, and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We therefore desire, that you will make our determination, in this respect, public, in order that females coming home in the service of individuals may be aware that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India at the company's expense.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON, *Acting Chief Sec. to Govt.*

Fort William, General Department, May 3, 1822.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

Considerable misapprehension is prevailing as to what articles are comprised in the term “baggage in use,” and so entitled to free duty, it is hereby declared, that the term applies solely to wearing apparel, second-hand, or in use, cabin furniture and trifling personal property, all in use and accompanying; the baggage of overland passengers not accompanying them is also imported free, if it would have been free, had the proprietor come in the ship with it.

The tide-waiter on board each vessel after satisfying himself by inspection, that baggage as above defined, has been in use, will pass it direct from the ship.

Fresh millinery, saddlery, musical instruments, guns, pistols, carriages, wines, spirits, plate, glass, crockery, &c. not used, [although for personal use and not brought for sale] are liable to duty; all packages containing such articles as well as all closed packages, whatever contents may be stated to be, must be sent to the custom house, at the expense of the proprietor, for examination and levy of duty, unless the proprietor can produce to the tide-waiter, a custom house permit or pass, particularly specifying such packages.

Passengers whose baggage may have been forwarded to the custom house are requested to apply in writing to the collector of customs at the custom house, for a permit; and such applications should contain the number of packages, and the contents and value of each.

The inward baggage rules having in practice been modified to the extent of allowing free entry to the following articles, viz.

Each lady passenger.....One closed packages of new millinery.

Each gentleman ditto. { One closed case new saddlery, one ditto wearing apparel, and accoutrements, one gun and pair of pistols.

The inspectors will save the collector much trouble by going on board British passenger ships at the time of their arrival off town and passing all such packages.

The inspectors may likewise take the word of any gentleman in the Queen's or Company's service for the contents of any closed packages, and pass direct all such as may not appear to contain dutiable articles.

By order of the Board of Customs,

R. WALKER, *Acting Collector Customs, Calcutta.*

Custom House, the 2d Feb. 1837.

N. B. The above applies solely to the baggage of passengers arriving from beyond sea. In passing the baggage of passengers to a ship leaving the port, the tide-waiter on board will exercise greater discretion in passing all wearing apparel new or old, furniture and personal property in use, and stores, such as wines, spirits, tea, sugar and biscuits; in short, all edible and drinkable articles, for the consumption of a passenger on board ship.

NOTICE.—Commanders of vessels being in the habit of inserting at the bottom of their manifests "surplus stores may be landed, if required," and subsequently importing large quantities of wines, spirits, hams, cheeses and other edible articles, and claiming exemption from the penalties prescribed by section 6th, of the act for goods unmanifested, on the ground, that such importations are comprehended in the manifest under the term surplus stores, notice is hereby given, that in future all goods of the above description, landed in excess of the quantity stated in the victualling bill, will be considered merchandise unmanifested, and be subjected to double duty or confiscation under the above section, as the Board of Customs may be pleased to direct.

By order of the Board of Customs,

R. WALKER, *Acting Collector, Govt. Customs.*

Calcutta, Custom-House, 2d December, 1836.

Bengal Government Securities.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. TRANSFER REMITTABLE LOAN, NOT PAYABLE BEFORE 25TH APRIL, 1854, OPENED 13TH OCTOBER, 1834, NOTES TO BE DATED 31st DECEMBER, 1834.

Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, are authorized to receive from and after 15th October 1834, any six per cent. promissory notes of 30th June, 1822, that may be tendered for a transfer into this loan. A bonus or premium of 5 per cent. will be granted on all transfers, i. e. to say for every note surrendered for transfer a new note will be issued for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the note surrendered in the proportion of 105 for every 100 sicca rupees, and the note issued in the exchange will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from 31st December, 1834, which will be its date. Interest will be paid half yearly, viz on 30th June and 31st December of each year. Transfers to this loan receivable up to the 15th February 1835 and not after. Proprietors of notes transferred shall receive interest thereon up to the 31st December, 1834, at six per cent. the same as if the transfer had not been made, and with a like privilege to proprietors resident in Europe to receive said interest in cash or by bill at one year's date at 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee. After 31st December, 1834, interest will be paid at 5 per cent. and all demands on account of the notes surrendered, shall cease. The notes Nos. 1 to 887 of the 6 per cent loan of 30th June, 1822, advertised for payment on the 9th May 1834, also receivable on same conditions. Promissory notes of this new five per cent. transfer loan will be registered and numbered in the order of applications made for promissory notes in exchange, i. e. to say, in the order in which notice of transfer shall be received in the office of the accountant general at Calcutta. The accounts of this loan to be closed on 15th February, 1834, and when payment is to be made, in case all the numbers are not to be paid off at once, those of the highest numbers will come first in course of payment. Proprietors in Europe of 5 per cent. transfer loan, will have their notes registered in the auditor's office at the East India House in London, so as to

admit of sales in England without previous reference, and the employment of agents effect to the transfer in India. Notes registered in England, interest payable in England only, at periods when the bill for the same would become due, supposing interest payable in India by the terms of the notes to have been taken in bills. This transfer 5 per cent. loan not to be paid off before 22d April, 1854, and not until 15 month's previous notice. Principal receivable at the option of proprietors either in cash at the general treasury at Calcutta, or in bills on London at 1½ month's date, the 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee, the court of directors having option to postpone payment of such bills 1, 2 or 3 years, paying interest at 5 per cent. for the period of such postponement. Notice of payment to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, which notice is to be considered equivalent to tender of payment. Interest on this loan to be paid in cash to residents in India, proprietors in Europe to have bills at one year's date at 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee. Proprietors at Madras and Bombay may receive interest on application at those presidencies at 100-8 per 100 Calcutta sicca rupees. The accountant general may make the interest payable on provincial treasuries at his option. Notes of this loan may be consolidated or divided, but if consolidated, the highest number of notes consolidated will be the registry No.

BENGAL BOOK DEBT OF THE 31st DECEMBER 1834,

Consists of transfer of five per cent. transfer loans of the 31st December 1834, and the

BOOK DEBT OF THE 15th JANUARY, 1836,

Consists of transfers from Nos. 888 to 3471, of the six per cent. remittable loan of 1822-23, under the provisions of the orders of government in the financial department of 17th June 1835, inserted below.

Interest on the above book debts is payable, half-yearly, at five per cent. per annum.

Holders of promissory notes of the five per cent. transfer loan, dated 31st December 1834, and of the Bengal remittable six per cent. loan of 1822-23, who may have transferred to the book debts receive in lieu of the promissory notes surrendered, stock receipts of the following form:

STOCK RECEIPT.

Registered as No.—of 31st December, 1834 35.

” ” or of 10th August, 1835 36.

” ” or of 15th January, 1835-36.

Fort William, Accountant-General's Office.

The Governor-General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of sicca rupees as a loan to the East India Company, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly (from 31st December, 1834, 10th August, 1835, or 15th January 1836, as the same may be.)

Not Transferable.
Examined,

Signed by order of the Governor General in Council.

Secretary.

Acct. Genl.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 17th June, 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Court of Directors having, in an advertisement, dated East India House, the 17th of September, 1834, notified to proprietors of Bengal six per cent. remittable paper, resident in Europe, who had made known, or might make known before the 1st of December following, at the Auditor's office in the India House their wish to transfer their notes of that loan into the new five per cent. transfer loan, under the conditions specified in the court's advertisement of the 14th May, 1834, that the property in the new

loan would be held in the form of stock instead of promissory notes; that stock receipts would be granted in Bengal to the respective proprietors or their agents in exchange for the promissory notes transferred; and that the new stock, would be transferable at the place of registry, in books to be kept for that purpose in London and in India; in pursuance of that notification and the orders of the honorable court, the sub-treasurer at Fort William, is authorized to receive any of the six per cent. promissory notes of this government, bearing date the 30th June, 1822, that may be tendered for transfer into the new five per cent. loan, in fulfilment of the intention of the proprietors signified at the India house, under the advertisement of the 17th of September last, and to grant stock receipts to the respective proprietors, or their agents in charge for the promissory notes transferred.

2. A bonus of premium of five per cent., will be granted on all transfers made under this advertisement; that is to say, for every note surrendered for transfer, a stock receipt will be granted for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the notes, surrendered, in the proportion of 105 for every 100 sa. rs.; and the stock receipt will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable, if the proprietors are resident in India, in cash at the place of registry, and if resident in Europe, at their option, either in cash in India, or by bills on the court at twelve months date at 2s. 1d. the sicca rupee.

3. The transfers under this advertisement will take effect only at the period when the notes to be transferred shall fail to be discharged, according to the notices, published from the Financial Department under the dates respectively of the 9th May and 13th October, 1834.

4. The property of the new loan, hereadvertized, is to be transferable only in books to be kept in Bengal, at Madras, at Bombay, and in London, and not by endorsement of stock receipts, on the face of which it is to be declared that they are not transferable. Proprietors of stock receipts will be entitled to the option of transferring from the books of Bengal to those of either Madras, Bombay or London, but having availed themselves of that option the property cannot again be re-registered in Bengal, or at either of the other places, unless upon transfer effected at the place at which they may have chosen to register it.

5. After transfer has been made to London, the interest payable on the stock so transferred, will be issued in England at the same periods as when the bills would have become due, had the remittance of interest been previously received by bills under the option allowed in the second article of the present notice.

6. It is hereby declared and stipulated, that no part of the transfer five per cent. loan opened by this advertisement, shall be paid off before the 22d April, 1854, and whenever it shall be redeemed, a previous notice of fifteen months shall be given by public advertisement, which notice may be issued at any time after the 21st of January, 1853. Payment shall then be made at the option of the creditors, either in cash in India, or by bills upon the court at twelve months' date, and at 2s. 1d. the sicca rupee; with power to the court to postpone payment of those bills for one, two, or three years, upon allowing interest at five per cent. per annum for the period of the postponement. The notice of payment duly advertized as above, and published in the *Government Gazette* of Calcutta, shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the date advertized for discharge, and all interest will cease from that day.

7. Proprietors who shall transfer to the books of Madras and Bombay, will be entitled to receive interest at the exchange of one hundred and six and a half Madras and Bombay rupees, for one hundred Calcutta sicca rupees, from the general treasuries of those presidencies respectively.

8. The accountant general of the supreme government may, on the application of proprietors of stock registered in the books of Bengal, and for their convenience, make the interest of such stock payable at any other treasuries of Bengal or the Bengal or Agra presidencies; but proprietors shall not be entitled to claim this accommodation if the accountant general should think fit to refuse it.

9. Stock of the five per cent. transfer loan, opened by this advertisement, may be consolidated and divided at the pleasure of the proprietors in the books in which it is registered.

10. Proprietors of six per cent. remittable paper who may transfer into the five per cent. loan, now advertized shall not be subjected on this operation to the fees prescribed in the regulations for the government agency.

11. Proprietors of the five per cent. transfer notes issued under the advertisement of this department, bearing date the 13th October last, or their authorized agents, will be permitted to transfer for their property into the book-debt loan. For this purpose a period of four months will be allowed to the holders of five per cent. promissory notes or their agents, and it is hereby notified, that during the same period fresh transfers will be allowed to the book debt by holders of six per cent. remittable paper.

12. Forms of stock receipt will be published in a future notice.

Published by order of the hon'ble the governor-general of India in council,

G. A. BUSHBY, *Secretary to Govt*

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

17th June, 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that proprietors resident in Europe, of six per cent. remittable paper, or five per cent. transfer notes, authorized in the advertisement of the present date to be received in transfer to the book debt loan, whose instructions to their agents make no provision for all events, will be allowed a conditional transfer into the book debt loan. In respect to six per cent. notes, it will be optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to receive payment according to the notices published from this department, bearing date respectively the 9th of May, and the 13th of October, 1834; provided, however, that no notice disallowing a transfer will be accepted as valid after fifteen months from this date. The same period is granted to absentee proprietors of five per cent. transfer notes, for disallowing the act of their agents in transferring such notes, to the book debt loan.

Published by order of the hon'ble the governor-general of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, *Secretary to Govt.*

FIRST FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1822-3.

Discharged in cash at General Treasury. Proprietors however, who are residing in Europe, and have made no provision in this country for the receipt of principal are allowed the indulgence of a treasury note at 5 per cent. for one year.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-5.

The notes of this loan are nearly all transferred to the second five per cent. loan, and no further transfers are now admitted.

SECOND FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1825-6.

Under the government advertisement of the 19th May 1822, subscriptions to this loan are received half in cash and half in four per cent. promissory notes, treasury notes outstanding at this presidency are also received at par in subscription, to this loan. The interest is payable quarterly, in cash by bills on the honorable the court of directors, at the exchange of one shilling and eleven pence the Calcutta sicca rupee, payable 12 months after date, until orders be received from the court to the contrary. No bill on the court of directors shall be demanded for a less sum than 250 Calcutta sicca rupees, or £25 sterling.

Agreeably to the government advertisements, under date the 18th August, 1825, and 8th June, 1826, audited bills of salary, and all authorized demands, are received in subscription to the above loan. No further subscriptions are received to this loan. From Nos. 1 to 250, paid off 2d July, 1832; from 251 to 720, paid off 8th November, 1833; from 721 to 1150, paid off 20th March 1834.

SECOND FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1828-9.

Opened on the 3d of July, 1828. Subscriptions to this loan were received for sums, in even hundreds, of Calcutta sicca rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 18th August, 1825, save in respect to the rate of interest. Provided also, that the interest shall be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the hon'ble the court of directors. No further subscriptions are received to this loan.

THIRD FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1829-30.

Opened on the 15th of January 1829. Subscriptions to this loan were received in sums of even hundreds of Calcutta sicca rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 5 per cent. loan of the 18th August, 1825; but the interest will be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the hon'ble the court of directors.

The holders of 4 per cent. promissory notes, issued under the advertisement of the 3d July, 1828, are hereby informed, that subscriptions to the above loan will be received, half cash and half in the said promissory notes. Further subscriptions are received to this loan, and no portion has been yet ordered for payment.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT LOANS OF JULY 7, 1831.

Promissory notes which are dated 1st May, 1832, closed on the 31st October, 1835, and in lieu of it, a fourth 4 per cent. loan has been opened by advertisement, dated 16th September 1835, in company's rupees inserted below under the same provisions and conditions as this loan.

Proprietors of paper of this loan receive interest half-yearly, viz. on the 1st May and 1st November of each year, and such as are *bona fide* residents in Europe, have the option to receive through their representatives in India, interest, by bills on the H. C. of directors, at the exchange of 1s. 11d. per sicca rupee.

FOURTH FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1835.

In Company's Rupees, Promissory Notes, dated 31st March, 1836.

PORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

16th September, 1836.

Notice is hereby given, that the sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several residents at native courts, and several collectors of land revenue under those presidencies, as well as the collectors under the Agra government, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500 company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India company, at an interest of 4 per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of cash subscription without any deduction. Bills of Exchange on the public treasuries will also be received in subscription to this loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes and all authorized public demands will be received as cash at par.

3. The pay master of the army, under the several presidencies, are also authorized to transfer any demand which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts on the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Agra, for the amount, in the usual manner, on the accountant general; and on the presidency of Bombay, on the military pay master general, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above mentioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay rupees will be received, where respectively current, at par with the company's rupees, in which last mentioned currency all acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this loan shall be expressed, and Calcutta sicca rupees, where this rupee is current, will be received at the rate of 15 sicca rupees for 16 company's rupees. Interest when paid in these rupees will be issued at the rate antecedently specified.

5. The several public officers authorized to receive subscriptions into this loan, will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively.

"I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India company's treasury the sum of company's rupees _____ for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from the (31st March or 30th September next ensuing of the year in which the subscription may be received, as the case may be) of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 3d of Oct. 1835, and intermediately, the same interest from the date of this acknowledgment to the (31st March or 30th Sept. of the year of subscription as above)."

6. The deputy accountant-general at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes, under the signature of the secretary to the government of India of the following form:—

"FORT WILLIAM, the 31st March, 1836.

"Promissory note at 4 per cent. for company's rupees.

"The governor-general of India in council, does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of company's rupees _____ as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said company, to re-pay the said loan, by paying the said sum of company's rupees _____ to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the general treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months notice of payment to be given by the governor-general of India in council in the Calcutta Gazette, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of company's rupees _____ at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half yearly payments at the general treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B. his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note.) all further interest shall cease.

"Signed by the authority of the governor-general of India in council,

Accountant-General's Office, 2
Registered as No. _____ of _____

Secretary to the Government."

7. The several officers authorized to receive subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the accountant-general in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes bearing interest from the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year, that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

8. Proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at the general treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the accountant-general at Fort

William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury, written on the face of them under the signature of the said officer, or that of the deputy accountant-general. And after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the notes with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment from Bengal to the accountant-general at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under signature of himself or deputy. A similar course will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the general treasury of Bombay.

9. The proprietors of acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes to be issued in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the acknowledgments before transmitting them to the accountant-general at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly in the manner and subject to the condition above-stated.

10. The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed or sub-divided except by the accountant-general. But the accountant-general at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the accountant-general of Bengal for the purpose of being renewed or sub-divided free of all further expense. In other respects, the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and sub-division of promissory notes, will be adhered to.

11. The said notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the general register; that is to say, the notes last brought on the register shall be first liable to be discharged; but all notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending notices and to discharge the notes so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of notes comprized in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their attornies, duly authorized, to apply for payment.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to the Govt. of India*

LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT. 30TH JUNE 1841.

TREASURY NOTES.—(*Transfers.*)

Calcutta Govt. Gazette Extraordinary of 1st April 1841.

FORT WILLIAM FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 31st March 1841.

1. Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors and others in charge of Treasuries under the Government of the North Western Provinces, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500, of Company's Rupees, which may be tendered on Loan to the East India Company, at an Interest of 5 per Cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited Bills for arrears of Salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of Cash Subscriptions without any deduction. Bills of Exchange on the Public Treasuries will also be received in Subscription to this Loan, with a deduction at the rate of 5 per Cent. per annum for the period they may have to run. Treasury Notes, and all authorized Public Demands, will be received as Cash at par.

3. The Paymasters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to

this Loan, and to grant Drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and in the North Western Provinces for the amount in the usual manner, on the Accountant General; and at the Presidency of Bombay, on the Military Paymaster General: which Drafts shall be received by the several Officers above-mentioned, in payment of Subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay Rupees will be received where respectively current at par with the Company's Rupees, in which last mentioned currency all Acknowledgements for the receipt of money into this Loan shall be expressed, interest when paid in these Rupees will be issued at the rates antecedently specified.

5. The several Public Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions into this Loan will grant Acknowledgements in the following Form, for all sums received by them respectively.

"I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's Rupees _____
 "for which he is entitled to receive a Promissory Note, bearing interest from the
 "(30th of June or 31st December next ensuing of the year in which the Subscrip-
 "tion may be received as the case may be) of the tenor and subject to the
 "conditions specified in the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of
 "the _____ and intermediately the same interest from the
 "date of this Acknowledgement to the (30th of June or 31st December of the
 "year of Subscription as above)"

6. The Deputy Accountant General at Fort William will, on the said Acknowledgements being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the following Form:

FORT WILLIAM, 30th June, 1841.

"Promissory Note at 5 (five) per Cent. for Company's Rs.—The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
 "A. B. the sum of Company's Rupees _____
 "as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise for and on
 "behalf of the said Company to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of Com-
 "pany's Rupees _____ to the said A. B. his Executors
 "or Administrators, or his or their order, on demand at the General Treasury of Fort
 "William, after the expiration of three months notice of payment to be given by
 "the Governor General of India in Council in the Calcutta Gazette, and to pay
 "the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's Rupees _____ at
 "the rate of 5 per Cent. per annum, by half yearly payments at the General
 "Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B. his Executors or Administrators,
 "until the expiration of three months after such Notice of payment as aforesaid,
 "when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such
 "notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period
 "appointed for the discharge of the Note) all further interest shall cease."
 "Signed by the authority of the Governor General of India Council,"

"Secretary to the Government."

"Accountant General's Office }
 "Registered as No of 1841-42," }

7. The several Officers authorized to receive Subscriptions will, on application from the Holders of Acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes bearing interest from the 30th of June, or 31st December next ensuing after the date of Subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year, that may intervene between the date of Subscription and the 30th of June, or 31st December next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the Acknowledgment.

8. Proprietors of Notes who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant General at Fort William, and present the Notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said Treasury, written on the face of them, under the signature of the said Officer or that of the Deputy Accountant General. And after such order shall, on the application of the Proprietor, be inscribed on any Note, the interest shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the Proprietor shall present the

Note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant General at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by writing inscribed as aforesaid, under the signature of himself or his Deputy. A similar course will be followed. *Mutatis Mutandis*, in the case of Proprietors of Notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the General Treasury, of Bombay.

9. The proprietors of Acknowledgments, who may desire to have the interest of the Promissory Notes to be issued on exchange thereof; to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the Acknowledgments, before transmitting them to the Accountant General at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly in the manner and subject to the conditions above stated.

10. The Promissory Notes of this Loan shall not be renewed or sub-divided except by the Accountant General at Fort William. But the Accountants General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the Proprietors of such Notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal for the purpose of being renewed, or sub-divided free of all further expense. In other respects the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and sub-division of Promissory Notes will be adhered to.

11. The Notes of this Loan shall be advertised for discharge relatively to the 5 per Cent Loans of 1825, and 16th January 1830 in the order of their date, and the several Notes of this Loan shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order, in which they shall have been placed on the General Register, that is to say, the Notes last brought on the Register shall be first liable to be discharged. But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the Notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the Holders of Notes comprised in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their Attornies duly authorized to apply for payment.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Secretary to the Govt of India.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF FEBRUARY 1843.

Opened 1st February; conditions the same as those of the Loan of the 16th of September 1835 which will be found above.

TRANSMISSION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BY PUBLIC DAWK.

Calcutta Govt. Gazette, Page 763 of 1837.

FORT WILLIAM FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 4th October 1837.

Notice is hereby given, that in order to obviate inconvenience and losses which have been found to attend the transmission of Promissory Notes and the other Government Securities by the Public Dawk, the Accountant General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal has been authorized on the application of parties to grant renewed Notes with the signatures and numbers in duplicate, so as to admit of their being cut in half for transmission by separate Dawks, the second half after receipt of intelligence of the arrival of the first. The renewed double-signed Notes will be in the names of the parties to whom they may be duly transferred at the time of renewal, and upon evidence being given as to the loss of either half during transmission by the Public Dawk, a duplicate Note will be immediately issued under a general guarantee to hold Government harmless on production of the other half, provided it shall be apparent that there has been no endorsement or other assignment made upon the Note before it was cut in half.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Govt. of India,

REGISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR TRANSMISSION FROM ONE STATION TO ANOTHER IN THE INTERIOR.

Calcutta Govt. Gazette, Page 222, of 1839.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 6th March 1839.

With reference to the notification published in this Department under date 4th October 1837, it is further notified to the Holders of Notes of the Government Loans who may desire to transmit them by the Public Dawk from station to station in the interior, that upon their application the Collectors of Land Revenue and other Officers in charge of Government Treasuries will register the transfers made of such Notes according to a form prescribed for their observance by a circular letter from the Accountant General dated 26th January 1824, and after such a registry of transfers shall have been made in a Collector's Office, if the Note shall be lost while under transmission by the Public Dawk, immediately after the date of registry, the Government Officers at the Presidency will grant a Duplicate Note, under the usual guarantee in the name of the last registered transferee upon advertisement being published of the loss, without requiring the Proprietor to wait the period of two years as usually prescribed before granting Duplicates in the case of losses of Notes of which the transfers have not been registered.

Published by Order of the Honorable the President of India in Council,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Govt. of India,

REGISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR TRANSMISSION BY DAWK FROM ONE PRESIDENCY TO ANOTHER.

Calcutta Government Gazette, page 782 of 1839.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 25th September 1839.

With reference to the Notification published in this Department under date the 6th March last, it is further notified that the Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to extend the benefits of that Notification and to allow the Registry of endorsements upon Government Securities intended to be dispatched by Dawk from one Presidency to another to be made in the Office of the Accountants General respectively under the Provisions of the above-mentioned Notification.

Published by Order of the Honorable the President in Council,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FEEs.

1. A fee of a rupee is to be paid on the renewal and consolidation of all Government promissory notes.
2. On the sub-division of any of the public securities, a fee of one rupee is levied on each note taken out by the party applying for the sub-division.
3. For each bill of exchange, drawn on a provincial treasury, a fee is levied in proportion to the amount, according to the same rates, which are established above, in clause 2, for the assessment of fees on the renewal of promissory notes.

Government Agency.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

The 29th April 1848.

1. In compliance with instructions received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to direct that the following Regulations for conducting the Government Agency business at the several Presidencies, be published for general information.

2. The governor-general in council has been pleased to authorize the Government agent at Fort William and the Accountants General and the Sub-Treasurers at Fort St. George and at Bombay for the time being to act under

the responsibility of the honorable East India company, as agents for the purposes hereinafter mentioned of the public creditors of government whether residing in Europe or elsewhere. The government agent at Fort William is also authorized to act as agent for the purposes hereinafter mentioned to absent proprietors of shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, and the accountant general and the sub-treasurers at Fort St. George and at Bombay are also authorized to act as agents for similar purposes to absent proprietors of shares in the capital stock respectively of the Bank of Madras and of the Bank of Bombay.

3. The officers above-mentioned is authorized to receive charge of and to grant receipts in duplicate for any obligations or loan acknowledgments of the government of India, or for certificates of shares in the abovementioned Banks at their respective presidencies which the proprietor may wish to deposit with them, and the accountant general and the sub-treasurer at Fort St. George are also authorized on the application of the proprietor to receive charge of and to grant receipts in duplicate for promissory notes of the Government of Fort St. George issued on account of the Tadjore debt. No note or certificate is to be received in deposit which shall not appear to be made out in the name of or be regularly endorsed to the person depositing it or on whose account the deposit may be made. Persons desiring to deposit their government securities or Bank share certificates shall make their application to the government agent at Fort William, or to the accountant general and sub-treasurer at Fort St. George or at Bombay in the form hereunto subjoined No. 1, and the receipt of those officers will be given in the form No. 2.

4. The officers abovementioned will receive the interest on any government paper, or the dividend on any Bank share certificates which may be deposited with them, and will according to the instructions of the proprietor either remit the amount of such interest to England in bills to be drawn on the honorable court of directors, if the interest shall be payable in such bills by the terms of the loan, or they will pay the amount of such interest or dividend at the presidency, to any person nominated by the proprietor to receive such payment. The government agent at Fort William will also, according to the instructions of the proprietor, remit the amount of interest on such Government paper as may be deposited with him to the presidencies of Fort St. George or Bombay by drafts on the public treasuries of those presidencies or to any of the stations subordinate to the presidency of Fort William by drafts on the collectors or on the residents at Delhi or Lucknow according to the rates of exchange at which government may draw at the time. The accountant general and the sub-treasurer at Fort St. George will also, according to the instructions of the proprietor, remit the amount of interest or dividend on such government paper or Bank share certificates as may be deposited with them to any of the stations subordinate to the presidency of Fort St. George by drafts on the collectors, commissioners or residents according to the rates of exchange at which government may draw at the time. The accountant general and the sub-treasurer at Bombay will also, according to the instructions of the proprietor, remit the amount of interest on such government paper as may be deposited with them by drafts drawn upon any of the civil treasuries subordinate to the presidency of Bombay according to the rates of exchange at which government may draw at the time. The instructions as to the manner in which the interest or dividend is to be paid must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, which are adapted to the several cases above specified, and the power of attorney for drawing the dividends on Bank share certificates must be made out according to form No. 6. The proprietor will be at liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the interest or dividend for the other as often as he shall think fit provided that the fresh instructions be furnished one month before the day on which the interest may fall due. Persons having more promissory notes or Bank share certificates than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding the interest on each note, or the dividend on each certificate, but the whole of the interest on each note or certificate must be received in the same manner and at the same time.

5. When the principal of any government paper so deposited shall become payable, the abovementioned officer will, according to the instructions of the proprietor, either pay the amount with interest due upon it to such person as may be appointed to receive the payment or they will re-invest it in any other loan to which it may be subscribable at the time, or in the purchase of other obligations or loan acknowledgments of the government of India, or of shares in the capital stock of the Banks abovementioned at their respective presidencies in the market at the current price of the day. The accountant general and the sub-treasurer at Fort St. George will also, according to the instructions of the proprietor, re-invest the amount in the purchase of promissory notes granted by the government of Fort St. George on account of the Tanjore Debt. The instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined Nos. 7, 8, and 9, which are adapted to the several cases above specified. The proprietor may at any time substitute one of these modes of disposing of the principal for the other provided that the fresh instructions be furnished one month before the day on which the principal falls due. Persons having more notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding each note, but the whole amount of each note must be disposed of in the same manner and at the same time.

6. If any loan be opened by the Government into which the paper deposited may be receivable, the officers abovementioned are authorized to subscribe the papers so deposited to such loan upon receiving the instructions of the proprietors for that purpose although the notes may not be in course of payment: instructions for these purpose must be made out according to the form No. 10.

7. The officers abovementioned are authorized to receive remittances in government bills only from individuals, desiring to purchase the public securities or Bank shares for deposit with them, provided such bills shall be payable at the general treasury, or presidency pay office at Fort William if remitted to the government agent at Fort William, and at the general treasuries or government Agent's office at Fort St. George and Bombay if remitted to the accountants general and the sub-treasurers at those presidencies. The officers abovementioned are authorized to invest the amount of such remittances according to the instructions of the proprietor either by subscribing the amount to any loan which may be open for the receipt of cash or by purchase in the market at the current price of the day. Instructions for the purpose shall be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined Nos. 11 and 12.

8. The officers abovementioned are further authorized to invest the amount of interest for dividends due on paper deposited with them in either of the modes mentioned in the last clause upon receiving the proprietor's instructions for that purpose: such instructions must be made out in the forms hereunto subjoined No. 13.

9. The same officers are further authorized at any time on receiving proper authority and instructions from the proprietor for that purpose to endorse any one or more promissory notes or Bank share certificates deposited with them as attorneys of the owner to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same on the owner's account at the current price of the day, and to pay over the proceeds in cash at the general treasury to such person as the proprietor may appoint to receive the same provided that the whole amount of each note or Bank share sold shall be payable in one sum and to the same person. They are also authorized on receiving proper instructions from the proprietor to re-invest the proceeds of paper so sold in the purchase of other paper. Any fees which may have become due according to the rates hereinafter prescribed upon the paper required to be endorsed, are to be paid before the endorsement is made, or in case of the sale of the paper the fees shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it is paid over. The power of attorney to endorse or to sell government securities must be made out according to the form No. 14, the direction to endorse according to the form No. 15, and the direction to sell and dispose of the proceeds according to the forms Nos. 16 and 17. The power of attorney to sell, assign or transfer Bank shares, must be made out according to form No. 18.

10. If Government should at any future period grant a remittance of the principal of any paper deposited under the terms of this advertisement the officers abovementioned will remit the principal upon receiving instructions from the proprietor to that effect: such instructions must be made out according to the form No. 19. The proprietor may at any time withdraw the Government securities or Bank share certificates deposited or any part of them from the charge of the abovementioned officers, and such securities or certificates will be delivered up to the proprietor himself or to any other person whom he may authorize to receive them upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Government Agent or to the accountant general and sub-treasurer according to the rates hereafter specified upon the paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited paper must be made out according to the form No. 20.

11. In each of these cases on which the officers abovementioned are authorized to invest money in the public securities or in the purchase of Bank shares, it is to be understood that they will invest as nearly as possible the whole amount, but that they are in no case and upon no account to exceed it. Such fractional sum as may remain in their hands above the amount invested will be payable on demand at the general treasury to the order of the proprietor. Such order is to be made out according to the form No. 21.

12. The full postage must be paid on all letters directed to the officers abovementioned, and the full postage on all letters from them will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All letters addressed to them are to be superscribed in the following manner:—

“To the government agent for the time being, Fort William,” or

“To the accountant general and sub-treasurer, Fort St. George,” or

“To the accountant general and sub-treasurer, Bombay,” as the case may be.

13. The responsibility of the Honorable Company is strictly confined to the cases above specified and to such transactions as shall be conducted according to the prescribed forms. These forms will be printed and furnished in blank at the different presidencies and at the India House to persons desirous of availing themselves of the agency of the public servants, and no other than the forms so furnished will be received or acted upon by those officers.

14. Commission shall be payable to the abovementioned officers on the several transactions above specified according to the subjoined rates:

On cash receipts,.....	4 As. per cent.
On buying and selling company's paper or Bank shares, brokerage.....	2 do ditto
On deposits, a fee of one per thousand up to ten thousand rupees; above ten thousand an additional one rupee per every ten thousand not to exceed 20 rupees; on any sum in one note or certificate.....	20 Rupees.
On returning company's paper or Bank share certificates, on the principal,.....	4 As. per cent.
On subscribing company's paper of one closed loan to an open loan.....	1 R. p. mille.
On remitting the principal of notes when such remittance is granted in Government Bills.....	4 As. p. mille.

15. Such fees or commission as may have become due on any of the abovementioned transactions from any person depositing paper will be deducted by the government agent at Fort William, or the accountants general and sub-treasurers at Fort St. George and Bombay, from the first interest or dividend received by him or them from any paper in deposit belonging to such person, but if these officers shall in any instance omit to deduct their fees or commission from the interest or dividend coming first to their hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period.

16. Government reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the government agent at Fort William and to the accountants general and the sub-treasurers at Fort St. George and Bombay upon giving two years' notice of their intention so to do in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and at the expiration of such notice those Officers will cease to act in the concerns of individuals, but any paper which may have been deposited with them will remain for safe custody at the general treasuries until claimed by the proprietor.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council,

J. A. DORIN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1.

Form of application to be allowed to deposit Paper with the Government Agency Officers.

Insert the year and day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is signed.

Sir, (or Gentlemen, as the case may be)

Please to receive the public securities (or Bank share certificates, as the case may be) here undermentioned into your charge according to the terms of the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the _____.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

One promissory note of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Co's Rs. _____.

One certificate of shares from No. _____ to No. _____ of Rupees _____ each, in the capital stock of the Bank of _____; viz. _____ dated _____ Rs. _____.

I am, Sir, (or Gentlemen, as the case may be,) A. B.

To the Government Agent, for the time being,

Fort William, or

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer,

*Fort St. George, or
Bombay,*

as the case may be.

No. 2.

Form of Receipt to be given by the Government Agency Officers for paper deposited.

Name of Presidency.

Government Agent's (or Agents', as the case may be) Office, the _____ of _____ 18____.

Received of _____ the undermentioned public securities (or Bank share certificates, as the case may be) to be kept under my (or our, as the case may be) charge upon the terms of the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the _____.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Co's Rs. _____.

One certificate of _____ shares, from No. _____ to No. _____ of Rupees _____ each, in the capital stock of the Bank of _____; viz. No. _____ dated _____ Rs. _____.

or
and

C. D., Government Agent.
E. F., Accountant General.
G. H., Sub Treasurer.

as the case may be.)

No. 3.

Form of instructions for the receipt and disposal of interest on Government Securities when to be remitted by bills on the Court of Directors.

[Insert date of time and place of filling up the instruction.]

Sir, (or Gentlemen, as the case may be.)

Please to receive the interest accruing from time to time on the under-mentioned public securities deposited with you in bills on the honorable Court of Directors according to the conditions of the loans to which these securities belong,

The bills to be made payable to A. B. or order, and to be enclosed to the address of C. D. at E.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Sa. Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Co.'s Rs. _____.

I am, &c.
&c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 4.

Where to be remitted by bills on the Collectors, Commissioners, Residents or other Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries.

Sir, (or Gentlemen)

Date of time and place.

Please to receive the interest accruing from time to time on the under-mentioned securities deposited with you by draft on the collector of _____ or the Commissioner of _____ or the resident of _____ (as the case may be.)

Payable to A. B. or order, and to enclose the said draft to C. D. at E.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government No. _____ of dated _____ Sa. Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ Sa. Rs. _____.

I am, &c.,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 5.

Where to be paid at the Treasury.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to pay the amount of the interest (or the dividend) accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities (or Bank share certificates) deposited with you to A. B. or C., or to his order, on my account upon demand at the General Treasury of _____

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Sa. Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Co.'s Rs. _____.

One certificate of _____ shares from No. _____ to No. _____ of Rs. _____ each, in the capital stock of the Bank of _____ viz. dated _____ Rs. _____.

I am, &c.,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 6.

Form of Power of Attorney to draw Dividends on Bank Shares.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I ————
do make, constitute and appoint the person (or persons) at present exercising the office (or offices) of Government Agent at Fort William in Bengal (or accountant general and sub-treasurer of the East India Company at Fort St. George in Madras, or at Bombay, as the case may be), to be my true and lawful attorney, (or attorneys), and from time to time as any other person shall be appointed to exercise that said office (or either of the said offices,) I do substitute the person so appointed, so that this power shall always be executed (or executed jointly) by the person (or persons) exercising the said office (or offices) for me and in my name and on my behalf to receive of and from the treasurer or other proper officer of the Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) and give receipts for all dividends that are now due and that shall hereafter become due and payable for or in respect of all and every or any share to which I now am or may hereafter become entitled in the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be,) and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that attorney (or attorneys) the said Government Agent at Fort William in Bengal (or accountant general and sub-treasurer at Fort St. George in Madras or at Bombay, as the case may be) for the time being shall do therein by virtue hereof. And in case of my death this letter of attorney as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my said attorney (or attorneys) by virtue of or under color or in pursuance thereof shall so far as the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) their successors or assigns are interested or concerned be as binding upon my executors and administrators as the same would have been upon me if living, unless notice in writing of my death shall have been previously given to and left at the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) by my executors or administrators, or by some person or persons interested in the property to which this letter of attorney refers. And unless such notice be given, I hereby promise and engage and bind myself, my executors, and administrators to and with the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) that my executors or administrators shall and do allow, ratify, and confirm as good, valid, and effectual, whatever shall or may be done by my said attorney (or attorneys,) the Government Agent at Fort William in Bengal (or the accountant general and sub-treasurer at Fort St. George in Madras or at Bombay, as the case may be) for the time being after my decease, so far as the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) shall or may be in any manner interested therein. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at ———— the ———— day of ———— in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and ————.

*Signed, sealed, and delivered by the }
said ———— in the presence of ———— }*

No. 7.

Form of instruction for the disposal of the principal and interest of paper when it comes in course of payment.

Where to be paid to the Owner's order.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to pay the amount due on the undermentioned public securities deposited with you when the same shall come into course of payment to A. B. or order on my account upon demand thereof at the General Treasury at Fort William (or Fort St. George or Bombay, as the case may be.)

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. ———— of ———— dated ———— for Sa. Rs. ————.

One promissory note of the Tanjore debt, No. — of — dated — for Co.'s Rs. —.

I am, &c.,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 8.

Where to be subscribed to any loan which may be open at the time.
Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to subscribe the undermentioned securities deposited with you when they shall come in course of payment to such loan of the government of India as may be then open.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. — of — dated — for Sa. Rs. —.

One promissory note of the Tanjore debt, No. — of — dated — for Co.'s Rs. —.

I am, &c.,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 9.

Where to be invested in other paper.
Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to invest the amount due on the undermentioned public securities deposited with you when they shall be paid off in other loan acknowledgments, or promissory notes of the government of India, (or in promissory notes of the Tanjore debt, or in shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) and retain the same when purchased, in deposit on my account, upon the terms of the advertisement published in the *Cutchia Gazette* of the —.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. — of — dated — for Sa. Rs. —.

One ditto — of the Tanjore debt, No. — of — dated — for Co.'s Rs. —.

I am, &c.,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 10.

Form of instruction to subscribe deposited paper not in course of payment to a new loan.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to subscribe the undermentioned public securities deposited with you to the loan now open on my account.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. — of — dated — for Sa. Rs. —.

One ditto — of the Tanjore debt, No. — of — dated — for Co.'s Rs. —.

I am, &c.,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)

No. 11.

Form of instruction to invest the amount of Government bills, where to be subscribed to a loan.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to subscribe the amount of the undermentioned bills, transmitted herewith to the loan now open on my account and to retain the securities received for such subscription in deposit for me under the terms of the advertisements published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the _____.

One bill drawn by _____ on the _____ No. _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

One bill drawn by _____ on the _____ No. _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)*

No. 12.

Where to be invested in paper purchased.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to invest the amount of the undermentioned bills when the same shall become payable at the general treasury in loan acknowledgments or promissory notes of the Government of India (or in promissory notes of the Tanjore debt or in shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) in my name and on my account and to retain the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the advertisements published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the _____.

One bill drawn by _____ on the _____ No. _____ dated _____ for _____

One bill drawn by _____ on the _____ No. _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.,

*To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)*

No. 13

Form of instruction to invest the amount of interest (or of dividends) accruing on paper deposited in the purchase of other paper.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to invest the amount of interest (or of dividends) accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities (or Bank share certificates) deposited with you in the purchase of loan acknowledgments or promissory notes of the Government of India (or of promissory notes of the Tanjore debt, or in the purchase of shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) in my name and on my account and to retain the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the advertisements published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the _____.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Sa. Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Co.'s Rs. _____.

One Certificate of _____ Shares from No. _____ - to No. _____
 of Rs. _____ each, in the capital stock of the Bank of _____ viz.
 No. _____ dated _____ Re. -

I am, &c.,
 &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent,
 Fort William,
 (or as the case may be.)

 No. 14.

Form of Power of attorney to sell or endorse government securities.

Know all men by these presents that I _____ do make, constitute, and appoint the person (or persons) at present exercising the office (or offices) of government agent at Fort William in Bengal (or accountant general and sub-treasurer of the the East India Company at Port St. George in Madras or at Bombay, as the case may be) to be my true and lawful attorney (or attorneys) and from time to time as any other person shall be appointed to exercise the said office (or either of the said offices) I do substitute the person so appointed so that this power shall always be executed (or executed jointly) by the person (or persons) exercising the said office (or offices) in my name and on my behalf to endorse, sell, and assign all or any securities of the East India Company deposited or which may hereafter be deposited by or for me with the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer,) under the terms of the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the _____ and to receive the consideration money and to give a receipt or receipts for the same, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) for the time being shall do therein by virtue hereof, and in case of my death this letter of attorney as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my said attorney (or attorney-) by virtue of or under color or in pursuance thereof shall so far as the said East India Company are interested or concerned, be as binding upon my executors and administrators as the same would have been upon me if living, unless notice in writing, of my death shall have been previously given to the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) by my executors or administrators, or by some person or persons interested in the property to which this letter of attorney refers, and unless such notice be given I hereby promise and engage and bind myself, my executors, and administrators to and with the said East India Company that they, my said executors and administrators, shall and do allow, ratify, and confirm as good, valid, and effectual against them and against my estate whatsoever shall or may be done by my said attorney (or attorneys) after my decease so far as the said East India Company shall or may be in any way or manner interested therein. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and ____

Signed, sealed, and delivered by
 — in the presence of —

No. 15.

Form of instruction to endorse over paper deposited.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

By virtue of my power of attorney to you dated _____ please to endorse the undermentioned securities (or Bank share certificates) deposited with you to A. B. and to deliver the same to the endorsee or to his order.

*One promissory note of the Supreme Government No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Sa. Rs. _____.

One ditto — of the Tanjore debt, No. — of — dated —
for Co.'s Rs. —.

One Certificate of — shares from No. — to No. — of Rs.
— each, in the capital stock of the Bank of — viz. No.
— dated — Rs. —.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent,
Fort William,*
(or as the case may be.)

—
No 16.

Form of direction to sell paper deposited.

Date of time place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

By virtue of my power of attorney to you dated — please to sell on my account the undermentioned securities (or Bank shares) deposited with you on my account and to pay the proceeds to A. B. or his order, on my account upon demand at the general treasury at Fort William (or Fort St. George or Bombay, as the case may be)

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. — of —
dated — for Sa. Rs. —.

One ditto — of the Tanjore debt, No. — of — dated —
for Co.'s Rs. —.

One certificate of — shares from No. — to No. — of Rs.
— each, in the capital stock of the Bank of — viz. No. —
dated — Rs. —.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent,
Fort William,*
(or as the case may be)

No. 17.

*Form of instructions to sell paper deposited and re-invest the proceeds in
the purchase of other paper.*

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

By virtue of my power of attorney to you dated — please to sell on my account the undermentioned securities (or Bank shares) deposited with you and to re-invest the proceeds in the purchase of loan acknowledgments or promissory notes of the Government of India (or of promissory notes of the Tanjore debt, or in the purchase of shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) in my name and on my account and retain the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the —.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government No. — of —
dated — for Sa. Rs. —.

One ditto — of the Tanjore debt, No. — of — dated —
for Co.'s Rs. —.

One certificate of — shares from No. — to No. — of Rs.
— each, in the capital stock of the Bank of — viz. No. —
dated — Rs. —.

I am, &c.

&c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent,
Fort William,*
(or as the case may be.)

No. 18.

Form of power of attorney to sell, assign, and transfer Bank Shares.

Know all men by these presents that I ——— do make, constitute, and appoint the person (or persons) at present exercising the office (or office-) of government agent at Fort William in Bengal (or accountant general and sub-treasurer of the East India Company at Fort St. George in Madras or at Bombay, as the case may be) to be my true and lawful attorney (or attorneys) and from time to time as any other person shall be appointed to exercise the said office (or either of the said offices) I do substitute the person so appointed so that this power shall always be executed (or executed jointly) by the person or (persons) exercising the said office or (offices) in my name and on my behalf to make sale, and dispose of and assign and transfer or cause and procure to be assigned and transferred in the book or books of the Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) kept for that purpose all and any share and shares to which I now am or hereafter may be entitled in the said Bank to and into the name or names of such person or persons as shall buy and accept the same and for such price and in such manner as my attorney or (attorneys) the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) for the time being shall think fit and to receive the consideration money for the same and upon receipt thereof acquittances and discharges for me and in my name, or otherwise to make, sign, and give, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my attorney (or attorneys) the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) for the time being shall do therein by virtue thereof. And in case of my death this letter of attorney as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my attorney (or attorneys) the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) for the time being, by virtue or under color or in pursuance thereof shall so far as the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) their successors or assigns are interested or concerned be as binding upon my executors and administrators as the same would have been upon me if living, unless notice, in writing, of my death shall have been previously given to and left at the said Bank of Bengal, (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) by my executors or administrators, or by some person or persons interested in the property to which this letter of attorney refers. And unless such notice be given I hereby promise and engage and bind myself, my executors, and administrators to and with the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) that my executors or administrators shall and do allow, ratify, and confirm as good, valid, and effectual whatsoever shall or may be done by my attorney (or attorneys) the said government agent (or accountant general and sub-treasurer) for the time being after my decease so far as the said Bank of Bengal (or Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) shall or may be in any manner interested therein. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at ——— the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and ———.

*Signed, sealed, and delivered by the }
said ——— in the presence of — }*

No. 19.

Form of instructions to remit the principal of Government Securities.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to remit the principal and interest of the undermentioned securities deposited with you in bills of the governor-general in council (or governor in council) on the honorable the court of directors if any such remittance for the principal shall have been on the receipt of the instructions or shall at any time, until further orders from me be granted by the government of India.

the vessels get down to Benares on the same day; but if detained for cargo at Mirzapore, it is one day's work. In the dry season, it is 1 day's work to Mirzapore from Allahabad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ days to Benares.

Steamers stop here generally 1 hour only, on their way down. From hence to Ghazceppore is 1 day's run in the rains, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the dry season; they stop here for coals, passengers and cargo, perhaps 2 or 3 hours, making it 3 days from Allahabad in the dry season, and 2 in the rains.

Steamers pass here on the 3rd day in the rains, not stopping except previous notice is given by the steam agent, or passengers require to embark: they pass this place on the 4th day in the dry season.

Steamers pass here in 3 days in the rains, and stop 2 or 3 hours for coals, cargo and passengers; and pass on the 4th day in dry season. Passengers from Patna embark here.

Steamer passes here on the 4th day in the rains, and in $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the dry season, stopping 1 or 2 hours for coals, passengers or cargo.

Steamer pass here on the 4th day in the rains, rounds to for a few minutes, and passes on, in the dry season, on the 6th day. Rounds to for a few minutes outside the sands, distant 2 to 3 miles from the town.

Steamer passes here in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days in the rains, and in 7 days in the dry season. Steamers only round to in the rains for letters, and perhaps for a few coals, a short time; but in the dry season for about 2 hours.

Steamers pass here on the 5th day in the rains, (in the dry season she takes the outer route), where she takes in coals, and reach Calcutta on the evening of the 6th day, or in $6\frac{1}{4}$ days from Allahabad, beating

Benares to Calcutta
pore.

Revelgunge.

Dinapore.

Monghyr.

Bhaugulpore.

Rajmahal.

Berhampore.

THE DRY SEASON *via*

Calcutta.

Calcutta, and generally round Rampore Beaulieu

On the 10th day passed on the 10th day. Steamers stop to take in coals here

Comercolly.

In Jessore, is passed on the 12th day. Here the steamer takes in coals, fills fresh water, and prepare for Sunderbunds. Give Hindoos time to lay in provisions, and cook for the last time, until reaching Calcutta. Steamers are generally $15\frac{1}{2}$ days on the passage.

Koolins.

Regulated distances for which Chance Cabins in the Accommodation Boats are charged.

From	to	miles.	Between Stations, miles.
Calcutta.....	Rajmahal,....	175	
Ditto	Bhaugulpore.....	350	175
Ditto.....	Monghyr,.....	435	85
Ditto	Dinapore,....	535	100
Ditto.....	Ghazceppore,.....	610	75
Ditto.. ..	Benares,.....	685	75
Ditto.....	Mirzapore,.....	730	45
Ditto.....	Allahabad,.....	800	70

The above rules do not appertain to the steamers ; their commanders make the own arrangements.

Steamers are permitted, though objectionable, to carry dogs.

The cargo flats are the only boats on which any kind of conveyances are shipped ; the charges are by weight,— 1 anna per pound for any distance.

A carriage weighs from 19 to 20 or 25 maunds.

A buggy weighs 12 maunds.

A palankeen weighs 12 maunds.

The charges in cargo boats are for all heavy or weighable goods, at rate of one anna (1) per lb. for any distance : all light packages 1-8 per square foot. They carry 7000 feet ;—can be made to take 8000.

Packages not exceeding thirty-five pounds the cubic foot of measurement, will be charged by the cubic foot.

Packages exceeding thirty-five pounds will be charged by the pound weight.

FROM CALCUTTA.

To Bhaugulpore.....	per foot Rs. 0 12	per pound 5 pie
To D. napore.....	” 1 0	” 6 ”
To Allahabad.....	” 1 4	” 8 ”

The downward rates will be 1-6th of the above, with the exception of Saltpetre, Sugar, Indigo Seed, and Grain, the charge for which will be 10 annas per maund, and for Cotton not exceeding 14 cubic feet, or weighing more than 360 lbs., 2 rupees 10 annas a bale.

The charge for deck passengers will be reduced from one anna to 6 pie per mile upwards, and two-thirds of that rate downwards, and for the diet of Mussulman servants from 4 annas to 2 annas per diem.

The “ Lord William Bentinck ” and “ Nerbuddah ” steamers have each 2 first-class cabins, 2 second-class and 4 of the third class.

As some misunderstanding appears to exist with reference to small packages, it is to be distinctly understood, that no package will be received for a less sum than one rupee and eight annas, however short the distance it may have to be conveyed, either upwards, downwards, or intermediately.

STEAM DEPARTMENT,
25th August 1845.

DACCA AND ASSAM LINE.

The following Regulations and Rates of Charge for accommodation of Passengers, and conveyance of Goods on the Government Boats employed in the above Navigation, are published for general information:

OF PASSAGE.

All applications for Passage on the Government Boats proceeding to Dacca and Assam must be made at the Boat Office in Calcutta, and Gowahuttee on the Boats returning from persons wishing to cabins must apply to the Steam Boat Agent at Gowahuttee.

The distance between Calcutta and Gowahuttee is assumed to be 600 miles, and the distance from Calcutta to the different Stations as follows :

Burrisaul,.....	200 Miles.	75	0
Dacca, ...	300	”	75 0
Seraj Gunge, ...	400	”	100 0
Dewan Gunge,.....	450	”	112 8
Bugwah, ...	500	”	125 0
Gowahuttee, ...	550	”	137 8
Gowahuttee,.....	600	”	150 0

An Accommodation or a Cargo Boat will be employed in this line, when demand for freight or Tonnage shall require it but until then the Steamer will run alone above Dacca or Seraj Gunge.

In the accommodation Boat there are three classes of Cabins, but there will be no distinction in the charge, and preference in the selection will be given to those who engage for the longest distances or otherwise, according to priority of application.

To Barrisaul or Dacca, the charge will be Seventy-five Rupees, to Gowa-huttee One hundred and Fifty Rupees, or at the rate of Twenty-five Rupees for every 100 miles, of the estimated distance according to which the passage for intermediate distances will be rated.

One Servant is allowed to each Cabin occupied by one person, but if a Cabin be occupied by more than one person, an additional charge will be made of Nine Rupees, which will entitle the Cabin to a second Servant. All other extra Servants will be considered as Deck Passengers, the charge for which will be Eighteen Rupees to Gowa-huttee, or half an Anna a mile for any shorter distance.

The charge for passage on return voyages will be the same as above.

Passengers are allowed to carry such Baggage and Cabin Furniture within their Cabins as is necessary for the voyage; and this may include a Piano if required for use during the voyage and not in a packing case; but Pianos in packing cases and all other packages, as cases of Millinery, Saddlery, Glass and Earthen-ware, Beer and Wines, and other Stores, will be stowed in another part of the vessel; and to the extent of half a ton or 25 cubic feet be charged for at half the established rate of Freight; all in excess of half a ton will be charged at the full rate of Freight.

Deck Passengers are allowed one Roll of Bedding 2 feet wide and a box of six cubic feet solid contents.

A Table is provided by the Commander at Four Rupees per Diem for each person, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which if provided by the Commander, are charged at regulated prices, of which a list is exhibited in the Dining Room, and all Refreshments required between the regular meals of Breakfast at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8, Biscuit, &c. at noon, Dinner at 3 P. M., and Tea and Coffee in the evening. Persons who provide their own Wines will pay 3 annas for each cork drawn.

Children who do not come to the Table are provided at One Rupee per day the same charge is made for Christian Servants.

Mussulman Servants may feed with the Crew, paying a rate of Two Annas per day. Hindoos must provide their own food.

"The Passage Money, and a deposit of Four Rupees per day for the estimated term of the voyage, must be paid on engaging a passage, and any surplus of Table Money will be returned, or an additional charge be made by the Commander as the voyage may fall short of or exceed the time for which the deposit was calculated. Half the Passage Money, and half the Table Money become forfeit by persons who relinquish a passage after having engaged it."

The despatch of Boats will be duly advertized, and if any change in the Boats occurs. Accommodation or Freight engaged for the one advertized, will be assigned on the one substituted.

OF FREIGHT.

All Goods intended for shipment on the Government Boats must be sent to the Boat Office, in Church Lane, Calcutta, between the hours of Ten and Four, Sundays, Christmas Days, and Good Fridays excepted.

Goods will not be received for shipment unless they be addressed to a resident at the place at which they are to be delivered from the Boats. The direction must be marked on something not liable to be destroyed by vermin, and from which it may not easily be obliterated. A direction written on a card or marked with ink on a tin box would be liable to the above objection.

The Boat Office will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may be occasioned by accident to the vessel or other cause whatever, not traceable to negligence or mismanagement of those belonging to the vessel.

All Goods sent to the Boat Office must be accompanied by a note, with suitable direction for the guidance of the Officers of the Department.

Goods not applied for on board the Boat by the Consignee, will be carried on and charged with additional freight, unless addressed to the Steam Agent, in which case they will be delivered to him. It must be understood, however, that although all persons are at liberty to consign their goods to the Steam Agent of the stations at which they are to be landed, the Government is not responsible

for such Steam Agent or for the safety of the goods after the delivery of the same to the Consignee or to his order, whether such Consignee be the Steam Agent or any other person. Goods intended for the final station, if not applied for within 24 hours after the Boat's arrival there, will be delivered to the Steam Agent at the risk of the shipper.

Freight on all Packages, excepting Treasure laden in Calcutta, or for which tonnage is reserved in Calcutta, and which do not exceed in weight 35 lbs. per cubic foot, will be charged by the cubic foot.

Packages exceeding thirty-five pounds or $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers per cubic foot, will be charged by the weight.

FROM CALCUTTA.

	Per Foot.	Per Seer.*
To Burrisaul,.....	} 8 Ans.	6 Pie.
„ Dacca,.....		
„ Seraj Gunge,.....	} 12 Ans.	9 Pie.
„ Dewangung,.....		
„ Bugwah,.....	} 1 R.	12 Pie.
„ Gowalpara, ..		
„ Gowahuttee,.....		

For intermediate distances upwards for Goods not shipped in Calcutta, 3 annas per foot, and 2 pie per seer or 1 pie per pound, will be charged for every 100 miles.

The charge for Freight downwards will be 6 annas per maund for all distances above Dacca; articles weighing less than 35 lbs. or $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers per cubic foot, to be charged by measurement at 4 annas per foot. From Dacca and places near Calcutta, 5 annas per maund $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per foot.

No Package, however small, is conveyed for a less charge than 1 Rupee 8 Annas, either upward or downward.

DISPATCH OF BOATS, AND PROBABLE DATES OF ARRIVAL AT DIFFERENT PLACE.

It is intended that the Boats shall leave Calcutta the 13th of every month, except when the 13th falls on a Sunday, when they will be dispatched on the 12th. The following is the estimated time the Boats will take, and the date on which they will probably arrive at the different Stations up and down, leaving Calcutta on the 13th to get back there, by the 9th the boats will reach—

	Up.	Down.
Burrisaul, ...	17th	5th
Dacca, ...	19th	3rd
Seraj Gunge,.....	21st	2nd
Dewangung, ...	22nd	1st
Bugwah,.....	2 rd	30th
Gowalpara, ...	24th	29th
Gowahuttee, ...	25th leaves	28th

FREIGHT ON CARRIAGES.

Empty Carriage, Barouche, or Landaulet 6 Pie per lb.,...	78	2	0
Ditto Britzka, Palankeen, Carriage, or Phaeton, Ditto,	62	8	0
Ditto Buggy, ...	31	4	0
Ditto Palankeen,.....	15	0	0
Ditto Tonjon,.....	10	8	0

To any distance from Calcutta, but if carried intermediately at Two pie per lb. from Station to Station, both upward and downward, calculating on the average weight

* Goods will be charged by European or native weights, as they are entered, in the Controller's or in the Steam Agent's Office, the charge per lb. will be half that per seer.

	Calculated at
Weight of a Carriage, Barouche, or Landulet,.....	2500 lbs
Britzka, Palankeen Carriage or Phaeton,.....	2000 "
Buggy, ...	1000 "
Palankeen,.....	480 "
Tonjou,.....	356 "

• FREIGHT ON CATTLE.

Horses,.....	48*	} If carried intermediately at 12 Rs. each from Station to Station.
Bulls, Cows, &c., ...	48*	
Sheep or Dogs, Goats,.....	8*	} If ditto at Rs. 2 ditto.

It brought down to the Presidency are charged 2-3rd of the upward freight.

* Exclusive of the Groom or Keeper, who is to be considered a Deck Passenger, and charged as such according to the usual rate. The Shippers are to supply the food, and be at the expence of making the Stalls.

FREIGHT ON TREASURE.

To Burri-aul or Dacca,.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	per cent.
To any distance beyond,.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.

Intermediate ditto Two Pie per mile per thousand.

Freight on Copper Coins will be charged by the weight at 8 Pie per lb. from Calcutta—and own and intermediately, the same as on weighable Goods. Treasure is deliverable to the Bill of Lading only, and parties neglecting to apply for Treasure with the necessary Document will be subjected to additional Freight for the distance it may become necessary to carry it in consequence of their negligence.

Applications for Freight on the Vessels downward must be made to the Steam Boat Agent at Govahuttee or Seraj Gunge, or at the nearest Station, by letter, describing the Goods to be despatched, their weight and measurement.*

The Steam Agent will in reply, name the Boat in which he assigns tonnage, and if from any cause, as damage to the Boat, deviation from her intended voyage on unexpected demand on account of Government, a circumstance likely Seldom to occur, the tonnage should be rendered non-available, the party for whom such tonnage has been registered must bear the inconvenience, and he will have no claim for indemnification by assignment of Freight in another Vessel to the detriment of any other person who may have engaged tonnage subsequently to the disappointed party, whose right to tonnage will be limited to such as may be available in the Vessels previously named, but in that Vessel the claim to such tonnage as may remain available will be acknowledged according to priority of application. Thus the entire tonnage of a Boat may have been assigned in rotation by the Steam Agent to A, B, and C, after which the Government unexpectedly make a demand for more or less, the remaining portion will go to satisfy the claim of A, then of B, &c. The latter applications being thrown out partially or wholly as the case may be.

The Agent will be instructed to acknowledge the applications made to him for tonnage in the following terms.---"Sir, in reply to your letter of the I beg to say tonnage for chests of Indigo and maunds of Sugar is assigned to you on the Registered No. of application."

The Agent is instructed to keep a correct Register of daily assignments of tonnage shewing dates and order of applications and to transmit a copy daily to the Controller of Steam Vessels.

The Boats will make the following stoppages, at different stations, during daylight:

At Burrisaul, ...	3 hours
" Dacca, ...	4 ditto
" Seraj Gunge, ...	4 ditto
" Dewan Gunge, ...	3 ditto
" Bugwah, ...	3 ditto
" Gowalpara, ...	3 ditto
" Gowahuttee, ...	48 ditto, clear,

Should Freight not be ready for shipment on the arrival of the Boat at the several stations, the Commander of the Steam will have peremptory orders to proceed to the next Station.

* This rule does not apply to small packages which may be sent to the nearest Steam Boat Agent.

MARINE REGULATIONS.

Treasure laden on a Boat whose progress is arrested, will be retained on board until the Boat is enabled to proceed to her destination, unless the consignees holding the Bill of Lading of such Treasure may require its delivery, giving a full acquittance for the Treasure, and receiving such differences of Freight as may have been paid in excess of what would have been charged for conveyance of such Treasure to the place of its delivery.

The Steam Agents at the different Stations make no charge for landing Goods from the Boats into their Godowns; nor for shipping Goods delivered into their Godowns, provided such Goods are not merchandise, intended for traffick, nor animals nor machines for conveyance; for all such they will charge the following rates:

For embarking or landing a Horse, Cow or Bull, Rs. 2.

A Calf, Dog, Sheep or Goat, with or without Ki: Annas 2.

A Barouche, Phaeton, Palankeen Carriage, Britzka, Rs 3.

A Ruggy or Palankeen, Rupee 1.

A Box, Bale, Chest or Cask, large or small, Annas 2.

A Bag of Sugar or Saltpetre, ditto ditto, Annas 1.

When Goods are consigned to Calcutta, it is optional with Shippers to pay the freight or to leave the same to be collected on delivery of the goods * Freight must be paid to the Agent or Commander of the Boat for all Goods shipped away from Calcutta, and not deliverable at Calcutta. And no packages will be received to the Boat Office for transmission on which Freight is not paid at the time.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAMES H. JOHNSTON.

Contr. Govt. S. Vessels.

Steam Department,

The 27th July, 1847.

* But on arrival in Calcutta should any error be discovered in weight or measurement of the goods, deficiency of Freight charge occasioned by the same will be exacted previous to the delivery of the Goods,—

APPENDIX.

PART VII.

Post Office Regulations

FORT WILLIAM,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 30TH AUGUST, 1837.

Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 30th August, 1837.

1. All existing rules, general orders and proclamations for the guidance of the post office departments of the different presidencies and settlements of India, as well as all circular orders of the heads of the departments, saving such as relate to dawk travelling and matters of account, shall cease to have effect from the 1st of October next, and the following rules and orders shall be substituted for the same, to be in force at all post office stations any of the presidencies, settlements, or possessions of the company, and to take effect from the abovementioned date.

All existing orders rescinded.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES, RECEIPT OF LETTERS, &c.

1. There shall be a general post office at each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and post offices at such other places throughout India and in the settlements subordinate thereto, as the governor-general of India in council shall from time to time direct. The immediate charge of each general post office, and the control of the several provincial post offices subordinate thereto, shall be vested in post masters general, each of whom shall respectively exercise his functions within such limits, as may be determined by the said governor general of India in council, and the duties of the provincial post offices shall be severally conducted by subordinate officers to be styled "post masters." The post masters general at Madras and Bombay, and the post masters subordinate to them, shall be appointed by the governors in council of those presidencies respectively, and shall exercise their functions in subordination to the said governors in council. The post master general and post masters of the presidency of Fort William, shall be appointed by the governor-general of India in council, and shall exercise the functions under the direct control of the said governor-general of India in council.

General Post Office:

And offices w^h establish^t O. b.

And how to be supervised.

Post Master General and Post Masters, by whom to be appointed.

King Post
Co. authorities
remain in office
if otherwise
directed.

III. The existing post master general and post masters, and all existing officers of the post office department, shall continue in office until removed or otherwise directed, and shall act in their respective offices, with the powers conferred by the act No. XVII. 1837, and by these rules, in like manner as if they had been appointed specially under their provisions.

Receipt of let-
ters, &c. for des-
patch by land or

IV. Letters, papers and parcels shall be received wherever a post master or post office writer is stationed, for despatch by *land* to every part of India or to Ceylon, and by *sea* to every part of the world with which there is a post office communication; the latter unless superscribed for some particular ship will be sent by the first vessel that sails direct to the country to which the letter is addressed, and if there be no vessel so proceeding direct to the place addressed, the letter shall be forwarded by such circuitous route as shall appear to the post master general or post master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission.

Receipt of letters
from foreign coun-
tries via Great Bri-
tain or Ireland.

V. Letters, papers or parcels required to be transmitted to foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland, must be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London general or other post office may be paid. That postage cannot be received in this country, and unless it be paid through an agent as above described, the letters are liable to be returned to India.

Payment of Post-
age on letters in
advance
(local).

Name of sender
on letter not to
be required.

Newspapers and
parcels are not
to be received
bearing postage
without name of
sender.

Payment of
Postage on "ship
letters" outward,
required in ad-
vance

Letters to Cey-
lon to be paid in
advance

Excepting let-
ters received
from sea.

Letters from
Ceylon to be
charged postage.

Table of dist-
ances to be hung
in Post Office.

VI. Letters intended for delivery in India, may be paid for in advance, or be sent bearing postage at the option of the sender and the name of the sender of any such letter shall not be demanded at any post office. But newspapers, printed papers or parcels, will not be received bearing postage, unless the sender shall give his name and address, in order that the regulated postage may be recovered from him, in case of such paper or parcel being refused by the party addressed.

VII. Letters, papers or parcels intended for despatch by sea, should be stamped or superscribed, "ship" and ship postage must be paid in advance thereon, in addition to any inland postage to which they may be severally liable.

VIII. On letters, papers or parcels, intended for delivery in Ceylon, postage must be paid in advance to Point Palmyras, except in case of letters received for Ceylon from ship, which may be forwarded bearing postage. If letters for Ceylon are received from ship, under cover to residents in India such letters superscribed "ship letter," and bearing postage as such, will be received for transmission to their destination in like manner as if received direct from the ship.

IX. Letters from Ceylon will be charged inland postage from Point Palmyras, or the place where the same are landed in India.

X. The table of distances for calculation of postage shall, until otherwise ordered and duly notified, by the polymetrical table prepared under orders of the Governor-General of India in council, by the committee for revising the customs and post office department, and printed at the official gazette press at Calcutta, copies of these tables shall be furnished for the use of the post master, and a complete set shall be kept open to inspection in every office for the receipt and delivery of letters, further, the several post masters shall prepare for each and every such office under their control respectively, a schedule framed from these

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Sa. Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of ditto _____ No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Co.'s Rs. _____.

I am, &c.,
&c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)*

No. 2).

Form of direction to deliver up deposited paper.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to deliver the undermentioned securities (or Bank share certificates) deposited with you to A. B. on my account.

One promissory note of the Supreme Government, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Sa. Rs. _____.

One ditto _____ of the Tanjore debt, No. _____ of _____ dated _____ for Sa. Rs. _____.

One certificate of _____ shares from No. _____ to No. _____ of Rs. _____ each in the capital stock of the Bank of _____ viz No. _____ dated _____ Rs. _____.

I am, &c.,
&c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)*

No. 21.

Form of draft for cash balance.

Date of time and place.

Sir, (or Gentlemen,)

Please to pay the balance of cash at my credit with you to A. B. or order.

I am, &c.,
&c. &c. &c.

*To the Government Agent,
Fort William,
(or as the case may be.)*

APPENDIX.

PART VIII.

Præcis of Calcutta Bye-Laws.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

BYE-LAW, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1814.—Persons of evil fame frequenting streets, &c. without giving a good account of themselves, and shewn upon oath to have been so frequenting streets, &c. with intent to commit a felony, may be adjudged, by two justices, to suffer fifty stripes, or be sent to the house of correction for three months.

BYE-LAW, 21ST APRIL, 1817.—Persons found in possession of lead, iron and other metals, and not able honestly to account for their being so, may be sentenced by two justices to pay a fine of Rs. 100, for 1st offence; Rs. 200 for 2d offence, and Rs. 400 for every subsequent offence; or, if the fine is not paid, to 2, 4 or 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor in the house of correction.

Power to two Justices to make an order on a husband and father to maintain his wife and children, legitimate and illegitimate, and to commit to Common Jail for non-compliance for two months.

Workmen, servants, labourers, employed at wharfs, arsenals, godowns, shops, found in possession of goods, &c. and not able to account for such possession satisfactorily, may be committed, by two justices, to the house of correction for 6 months. (N. B. No fine in this case.)

BYE-LAW, 12TH NOVEMBER 1818.—Journeyman artificers or workmen, purloining materials delivered to fashion, work up, or repair, may be sentenced by two Justices, to a fine of Rs. 100; or, if the fine is not paid, to 2 months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, or the like imprisonment without fine.

BYE-LAW, 22D OCTOBER, 1819.—Offences similar to the last-mentioned occurring at the Mint, liable to 4 months' imprisonment in the House of Correction or to whipping, or fine, by authority of two Justices.

Persons employed at the Mint contravening rules in regard to alloy, liable to fine not exceeding 50 Rs., or to public whipping, by two Justices.

Also, principal melters at the Mint, debasing metal, liable to public whipping, also to fine, by two Justices, of Rs. 50; and commitment to common jail, and house of correction for a period not exceeding 4 months.

BYE-LAW, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1821.—Persons purchasing, &c. regimental accoutrements from soldiers, may be fined, by two Justices, in the sum of rupees 50, and if the fine is not paid, may be committed to the common jail, or house of correction, for a period not exceeding 3 months, or may be whipped.

N. B. The whipping may be without the fine, but not without the imprisonment apparently.

BYE-LAW, 13TH APRIL, 1816.—Mariners arriving in ships that may be burnt or destroyed, are liable to be compelled to serve in other ships, and if they refuse, or desert, to imprisonment for two months, beyond the period for which they received advance, by two Justices.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

BYE-LAW, 20TH JULY, 1814, AMENDED 7TH FEBRUARY, 1818.—Power to two Justices to try charges of assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied by force, not being felony, and to inflict a fine, not exceeding Rs. 100; and if the fine is not paid to commit to the common jail for 3 months. The whole of the fine may be awarded by way of satisfaction to the party injured.

BYE-LAW, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1814.—Power to two Justices to try charges of abduction, viz. enticing and decoying away from parents or guardians for immoral purposes, married woman, or female children under 13 years of age, and to sentence to 200 rupees fine. If the fine is not paid, then to commit to the house of correction to hard labor for 6 months.

BYE-LAW, 26TH MARCH, 1816.—British and foreign mariners deserting from their vessels, or overstaying leave, are liable to imprisonment for 3 days in the common jail, or house of correction, by two justices.

BYE-LAW, 19TH APRIL, 1816.—Domestic servants are liable to two months' imprisonment, in the house of correction, for miscarriage, or insolence, by two justices.

BYE-LAW, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1816.—Journeyman and labourers refusing to work according to agreement, combining to raise wages, or decoy, or intimidate others, are liable to a fine of 100 rupees, or imprisonment for 60 days in the common jail, or house of correction, by two justices.

BYE-LAW, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1814—Seamen deserting ships liable to a fine of 50 rupees, in default of payment, or not more than 30 days' imprisonment in the house of correction, and not less than 14 days sentence, by two justices.

BYE-LAW, 26TH MARCH, 1816.—British and foreign seamen leaving their vessel against the will of the master, or overstaying their leave, may be sent to the house of correction for 30 days by two justices.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC.

BYE-LAW, 8TH JULY, 1816.—Persons taking wine or liquor into the garrison of Fort William, without authority, if below the rank of Officers, are liable to imprisonment in the common jail or house of correction.

BYE-LAW, 18th NOVEMBER, 1814.—Persons throwing dirt, &c., on roads, or into drains, or leaving bricks, carriages, &c. on roads, or obstructing them, shall forfeit 10 rupees.

Persons not removing projections, or encroachments on roads, on notice, are liable to be fined 100 rupees, and expenses of removal.

Workmen rebuilding walls and encroaching beyond the old foundations, liable to a fine of one thousand rupees, and the wall to be pulled down.

The above penalties to be adjudged by two justices, and levied by distress of goods. If such distress is not found sufficient, then offenders may be committed for six months to the common jail.

N. B. This Bye-Law gives the power to justices to summon juries to assess the value of lands about to be taken for roads and sewers.

By the same Bye-Law, persons of low condition walking with arms in the street without authority of government, or of a justice of the peace, liable to forfeiture of arms and a fine of 20 rupees, to be adjudged by one justice.

BYE-LAW, 22D JUNE, 1812—Gunpowder is forbidden to be manufactured or sold in Calcutta, without license, under penalty of seizure of the powder, and fine of 500 rupees if made, and 4 rupees per seer if sold. One justice may sentence where the penalty is less than one hundred rupees. License to be granted by two justices.

BYE-LAW, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1818—Hotels, taverns, lunch houses, &c. to be licensed by two justices. If opened without license, a fine of rupees 100 may be levied by two justices. By this law a particular ghaut is appointed for seamen to land at. (N. B. A dead letter.)

BYE-LAW, 17TH APRIL, 1820.—Common or promiscuous gaming for money liable to a fine of 100 rupees; if not paid, 3 months' imprisonment in the house of correction, by two justices.

BYE-LAW, 8TH MARCH, 1827.—Teeka bearers plying without badges, liable to a fine of 20 rupees, and in default of payment, imprisonment in the common jail or house of correction, not exceeding one month, by two justices.

TEEKA PALANKEENS AND BEARERS.

A rule, ordinance, and regulation for the good order and civil government of the settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and for regulating the number and fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the Town of Calcutta, made and passed by the Vice-President in Council, of and for the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the eighth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the 27th April, 1827.

Whereas, it is considered just and expedient to regulate the number and fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the town of Calcutta, and to place them in such manner under control of the Police, as may tend to the greater convenience of the public.

I. Be it therefore ordained, by the Vice-President in Council, of and for the presidency and settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and by virtue of the powers in him vested, by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the III, entitled "An Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other Act of Parliament, passed in the fortieth year of his said Majesty King George III, entitled "An Act for establishing further regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same," that thirty days after the due publication and registry of this rule, ordinance and regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said court shall, in its discretion, approve of and consent to the publication and registry of the same, no person whatever shall let out or keep for hire any teeka palankeen, or serve as a teeka bearer within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a license for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the town of Calcutta.

II. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid justices of the peace, to license such number of teeka palankeens and teeka bearers, as they, the said justices, shall deem sufficient for the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such licenses shall be granted for the term of one year and shall and may be recalled by any two of the said justices, at any time within the said year, for any great misconduct, or misbehaviour of any persons to whom such license shall have been granted; and that if any persons within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall let out or keep for hire any teeka palankeens, or serve as teeka bearers, without having obtained such license as is required by this rule, ordinance, and regulation, or after any license which he may have obtained, shall have expired or been recalled, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the said justices of the peace, forfeit for each and every such offence, a sum not exceeding thirty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common jail or house of correction, for any period not exceeding two months, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

III. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that every palankeen so licensed, as aforesaid, shall bear on each side thereof, in large characters in English and Bengalee figures or characters, the number of such license, and that every teeka bearer so licensed as aforesaid, shall wear engraved or written thereon, in large characters in English and Bengalee figures or characters, and that if any person having obtained a license as aforesaid, to let out and keep for hire a teeka palankeen, or to serve as teeka bearer, shall neglect to have the number of his license on his palankeen or badge, as herein before ordered and directed, every such person shall forfeit, for each and every such offence, any sum not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the common jail or house of correction, for any period not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

IV. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any four or more of the aforesaid justices of the peace, from time to time, as they may deem fit, to fix and settle the rates, and hire of teeka palankeens and teeka bearers within the said settlement of Fort William

in Bengal, and that such rates and hire shall be published in the English and Bengalee languages twice in the Government Gazette, and affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office, and other public places, for fifteen days before such rates or hire shall be considered as fixed and settled; and that if the owner or person in charge of any teeka palankeen, shall refuse to hire and let out the same, at the rate and price so fixed by the said justices of the peace as aforesaid or shall receive or require any larger rate of hire, the person or persons to whom the license for such palankeen shall have been granted, shall forfeit for each and every such offence any sum not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common jail or house of correction, for any period not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if any teeka bearer shall refuse to serve at the rate or hire so fixed as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger price or hire, every such person shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common jail or house of correction, for any period not exceeding fifteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid, provided always, that no person shall be deemed or taken to be subject to the penalties in this section enacted, unless the fixed and settled rate of hire shall have been tendered and offered to him or to some one acting on his behalf.

V. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall refuse to pay to the owner of any teeka palankeen, or to any teeka bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, the hire earned and due to the owner of such teeka palankeen, or to such bearer according to the rate and hire so fixed as aforesaid, or if any person shall wilfully break, cut, deface, or injure any teeka palankeen, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the aforesaid justices of the peace, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common jail, for any period not exceeding fourteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if the fine shall be paid, it shall and may be lawful for the justices before whom such person shall be convicted, to award or give to the party complaining, the whole or any part of such fine.

VI. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if the owner of any teeka palankeen or any teeka bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, shall make use of insolent or abusive language to, or towards any person hiring, or proposing or offering to hire such palankeen or bearer, or otherwise grossly misconduct himself, such person shall for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment, be committed to the common jail or house of correction for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

VII. And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for four or more of the aforesaid justices of the peace, from time to time, as they may think fit, to appoint and fix certain convenient places, as stands for teeka palankeens and teeka bearers, and that notice of the same shall be twice published in the Government Gazette, in the English and Bengalee languages, and shall be affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office, and other public places for fifteen days, before such places shall be considered as fixed and settled stands; and if the owner of any teeka palankeens or any teeka bearers, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall remain and wait for hire in any part of the public streets, roads, and passages within the said settlement, except such parts as shall be fixed and appointed by the said justices of the peace, as aforesaid, such persons shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the common jail or house of correction for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

VIII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed, and all pecuniary forfeiture and penalties had, or incurred, under or against this rule, ordinance, and regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid justices of the peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant, for bringing the party or parties

complained of before them; and upon his or their appearance, or contempt and default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give judgment or sentence, according as in and by this rule, ordinance, and regulation is ordained and directed; and that all such fines and forfeitures, when paid, except only such parts of them as the justices shall have directed to be paid to the parties complaining under the authority of section vi, shall be from time to time, transmitted to the General Treasury of the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and direction of His Majesty's said justices of the peace, at their general quarter, or other sessions.

IX. Provided always that nothing in this regulation contained, shall in any way extend to prevent any person without license, from hiring or letting for hire, any palankeen for a month or any longer period, or to prevent any person without license from hiring any bearer or set of bearers for a month, or any longer period, or to prevent any person without license from engaging and hiring himself to serve as a bearer for a month or any longer period, or from serving under such engagement and hiring.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE, 12th May, 1827.

In conformity with a rule, ordinance, and regulation, passed for regulating the number and fare of teeka palankeens and teeka bearers in the town of Calcutta, notice is hereby given, that from and after the first of June next, no person whatever shall let out or keep for hire any teeka palankeen, or serve as a teeka bearer, within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a license for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's justices of the peace, acting in and for the city of Calcutta.

Licenses will be ready for delivery on application, on and after the 20th instant at the police office.

The following are the rates and hire of teeka palankeens and teeka bearers, which have been fixed by the magistrates:—

	Rs.	As	P.
PALANKEENS.			
For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours.....	0	4	0
Any time exceeding one hour and not exceeding five.....	0	2	0

	Rs.	As	P.
BEARERS.			
For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours, allowing reasonable time for rest and refreshment.....	0	4	0
Any time exceeding an hour, and not exceeding five.....	0	2	0
Palankeen or bearers employed for a less period than one hour, to be paid for at the rate of one anna per bearer, and one anna per palankeen.			

Breachers of above rules will, on conviction, be punished as the law directs.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT.*

As much misconception prevails on the part of landlords and others in regard to the remission of the House Tax, for periods during which houses are unoccupied, and to the rules, established for hearing appeals against the assessment, the collector of assessment deems it necessary to inform landlords that *no remission of house tax can be allowed unless notice of the vacancy of premises be given within seven days of their becoming vacant, (for which notice a receipt is granted.) nor unless similar notice be given of the re-occupancy of such premises within seven days of their becoming occupied, (for which notice a receipt is likewise given)*

The bills for house tax, being made out from books prepared by the assessors, and approved by the justices at their quarter sessions, the collector

* The collection of the house assessment is now transferred to the municipal commissioners, but is subject to the same rules as prevailed when it was under the justices.

has no power to alter those bills in any respect, consequently, when parties are desirous of having their own names substituted for the names in which the bills are made out, or when the assessor's valuation of premises is objected to, they should apply to the justices at their quarter sessions for the alteration of names or the abatement of assessment, as the case may be, and landlords are particularly required to take notice that any abatement in the assessment which may be allowed by the justices in sessions has effect from and after the quarter immediately succeeding that in which the abatement was allowed, and not retrospectively.

The Quarter Sessions are holden by H. M. Justices of the Peace in February, May, August and November in each year; at these sessions the Assessors make such increase in the valuation of premises as they may deem proper, timely notice being served upon the owners or occupiers of the premises the assessment whereof it is proposed to increase. Public notice is given in the *Calcutta Exchange Gazette*, of the holding of the quarter sessions and of the period allowed by the justices for receiving appeals against the assessment. Appeals should be delivered to the clerk to the justices, and receipts obtained from him of their having been filed in his office. The assessors give notice to appellants of the day and hour appointed by the justices to hear their appeals.

The house tax is payable quarterly, and recoverable, in cases of default, by distress of the goods and chattels of the owner or occupier, under the provisions of the statute 33rd Geo. 3rd cap. 53d sec 15th and the act (No. 24,) passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 7th December, 1840.

Calcutta, 1st June, 1842.

C. WATTS, Collector.

A Tax of 5 per cent. per annum, on the rent, is levied quarterly by the collector of assessment on all dwelling houses or tenements in Calcutta.

The rent of houses occupied by the Proprietors is estimated at the rent similar houses of the neighbourhood are let.

No tax is levied on empty houses, the same being duly reported to the collector within seven days of being vacated.

Public religious edifices are exempt from the payment of tax.

The assessment on all premises is taken on the rents already known. When rents fall, or the value decreases from any cause, parties may petition the Justices of the Peace, through the clerk of the peace, when after examination their cases will be taken into consideration. In assessing new premises, the assessor will serve on the proprietor a printed notice, specifying the rate at which the tax will be levied, should this appear to the owner excessive, he can, as in the above case, send to the clerk of the peace a petition, stating his objections when his case will be brought forward and heard. Should no objection be made, the rate named by the assessor will be fixed. Sessions are held quarterly for hearing all objections as to rent, and any alteration made in session, whether of increase or decrease will take place from the commencement of the next quarter, and will not have any retro pective effect nor will the alteration break in upon a quarter.

When the property is occupied by huts, built by the tenants, besides the real amount of ground rent received by the proprietor, a valuation on the huts is also made, and the owner is assessed for both the ground rent and the value of the huts; he on his part may levy the tax, or the difference between the ground rent and the valuation, from his tenants.

On the sale or purchase of property the purchaser should see that all balances are adjusted and proprietors should be careful to notify to the assessors that such change has taken place, the assessor on being satisfied of the correctness of such information will, during the next session, insert the name of the new proprietor in the assessment book, after which the bills will be issued in the name of the purchaser.

The tax is collected quarterly, and in case of refusal or evasion of payment, the collector may levy the same by distress of property of the occupier or proprietor. Parties often think it sufficient to intimate a fall in their rental to the collector, but this is of no avail, for the notice of occupation in which it is generally inserted, is obliged to be kept in his office, whilst the notice of reduction should be made to the clerk of the peace, if with the view to having it rated accordingly.

Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace hereby proclaim and give notice to the Owners and Occupiers of Houses and Land in Calcutta, and to all others whom it may concern, that the practice hitherto adopted, in the Collection of the House Assessment, of repeating demands, and of permitting arrears to accumulate, before enforcing the remedy by Law provided to compel payment from those who refuse or neglect to pay this Tax, (so essential to the comfort and health of the Inhabitants of Calcutta,) is discontinued; and that henceforth all Assessments due and unpaid will be recovered and enforced without delay, and with the utmost rigour of the Law. One demand only of each sum assessed will be made, upon failure to comply with which on or before the ninth day after such demand, the defaulting party will be forthwith proceeded against, before a Justice of the Peace, by summons, warrant and distraint.

J. H. PATTON, Of Magt. & J. P. | C. K. ROBISON, J. P.
W. C. BLAQUIERE, J. P. | W. A. MONTRIOU, J. P.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE, 20th Jan. 1844.

The following Section (X) of Act XVI of 1847 extends the period during which chattels may be seized for arrears of assessment to one year.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that the Goods and Chattels of the Owners of any Houses, Buildings or Grounds rated under the said Statute, and this Act shall be seizable any where (except Goods and Chattels concealed as hereinafter mentioned) for deficiency in the payment of rates, and that all Goods and Chattels which shall be found upon any premises rated shall be seizable for any arrears, which may be due for a period of one year immediately preceding such seizure, and in the case of the seizure of the Goods and Chattels of a tenant under such circumstances, such tenant may deduct the amount of the levy from the next payment of his rent.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Extract from the proceedings of the right honorable the governor-general in council, under date the 20th August, 1813.

BURIAL MARRIAGE AND BAPTISM FEES.

With respect to the rates of fees for the ritual service, it has been thought proper to continue to charge the same sums which have heretofore been received on account of funeral fees, with some modifications, calculated to relieve the lower classes of the community, upon whom the fees formerly charged might be thought to press too heavily. With these views the following rates have been established, which it is hoped, will afford relief to the public, without materially affecting the just rights of the chaplains, viz.

- 1st.—That the fee for interring a body in the ground be, if brought in a horse or coach..... Rs 32
- 2d.—Ditto for interring a body in a pukka grave, the dimensions of which are not to exceed in length 10 feet, and in breadth 6, be.... 50
- 3d.—Ditto, if brought on the shoulders, and coffin ornamented, and interred in the ground..... 12
- 4th.—Ditto, if ditto, and coffin unornamented..... Nothing
- 5th.—Ditto, if brought on the shoulders, and placed in a pukka grave. 24
- 6th.—A tomb-stone perpendicularly erected, not to be considered as a monument, nor if laid on the grave it does not exceed two feet in width. .

- 7th.—A monument, when the ground occupied is equal to the grave or not exceeding 10 feet in length and six in breadth..... 50*
- 8th.—A ditto, ground double the grave..... 100
- 9th.—A ditto, ditto treble the grave..... 150
- 10th.—The dimensions of a monument are not to exceed the abovementioned sizes, without the special sanction of the select vestry, whose duty it should be to limit the spaces occupied in the Burying Ground.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council,

C. M. RICKETTS. *Sec. to the Govt.*

DISSENTERS' BURIAL.

The following is an extract from an official communication to the Military Board, dated the 28th September, 1848.

"It should be distinctly understood that it is not optional with the Clergyman to give or withhold the key of the Burial ground, which must be opened whenever it is required for purposes of interment by Europeans or Christians, of whatever sect or denomination.

The Lord Bishop has also been informed, that in respect to ground which has been consecrated by him, or ground which may be set apart hereafter at a station, for the purpose of burial, it is desirable that a sufficient portion should be reserved for the use of Dissenters."

General Department, the 19th of January, 1827.

The Right Honorable the Vice-President in Council has been pleased to authorize the following revised scales of fees to be received henceforward by the Presidency chaplains on account of marriages and baptisms, and by the Cathedral clerk, on the former.

CHAPLAINS.—A fee of fifty rupees for a marriage by license, and of sixteen rupees for a marriage by banns.

A fee of thirty-two rupees for every baptism . . . the chaplains shall be called upon to administer out of the hours of divine service on Sundays, except in cases of dangerous illness.

CLERK.—A fee of five rupees on a marriage by license, and of two rupees on presenting the banns of publication.

By command of the Right Honorable the Vice-President in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

The Military exempt from fees to Chaplains.

Ecclesiastical Department, April 22, 1835.

The Honorable the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to notify, that in future no fees whatever shall be required from the military service, or from the families of military persons, by the honorable company's chaplains, in the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, for the performance of sacred offices.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations relating to leaves of absence, furlough, &c. to chaplains, dated 29th December, 1825.

1. Application for leave of absence to be made to Government through the Lord Bishop, or in his absence through the Archdeacon or commissaries.

2. Applications for leave of absence for sickness, to be accompanied with certificate in duplicate of the medical officer of the station, countersigned by the senior medical officer, if more than one, of station.

3. When extension of leave of absence is required, certificate of state of health of the senior medical officer of the station to be furnished.

4. Should the individual proceed to any other station without coming to Calcutta, certificate of state of health, of the senior surgeon of such station to be sent. If he come to Calcutta, a similar certificate of the surgeon attending upon him, countersigned by the superintending surgeon of the presidency, or one of the members of the medical board.

5, 6, and 7 cancelled.

8. Chaplains who proceed to Europe without having returned to India, considered as on furlough from date of leaving India, and their allowances to cease from such date.

9. Officiating senior or junior presidency chaplain, entitled to all fees on performance of duties of such office, during absence of principal.

10. When voyage to sea, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, or any place within the company's limits, necessary for health, certificate to that effect of surgeon in attendance, countersigned by a member of the medical board, to accompany application for leave. Application for leave to the presidency to be made first.

11. Certificate of pilot, of date of his quitting the vessel, to accompany intimation of final departure, to be forwarded addressed to civil auditor.

12. If no pilot on board, leave to commence from date of government order granting the same.

13. Application on account of sickness, to be further accompanied by medical certificate.

14. The place to which desirous of proceeding to be specified in application for leave; general terms "to make a sea voyage" inadmissible.

15. If return to the presidency be delayed beyond term of leave, by uncontrollable circumstances, certificate of the fact by the chief officer at the place of detention, to accompany application for further leave.

16. A chaplain on obtaining leave of absence to sea, to apply to secretary in general department for order to the commander of a vessel to be received on board (with family if any) as passenger and to obtain certificates from civil auditor and accountant general of no claim of government against him.

17. If sickness prevent return to the presidency within leave of absence, application for extension of leave to be made, accompanied by a certificate of the chief medical officer of the place, stating necessity of extension of leave.

18. Similar course to be pursued on every subsequent application for renewal of leave for sickness.

19. If period of leave beyond the limits of presidency originally granted insufficient, sufficient reason to be assigned for its extension.

20. Period of absence from Bengal Presidency, not included in term of service, which entitled to retirement on pay of military rank.

21. On leave of absence for sickness to eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, to the Cape, or St. Helena, full allowance drawn for the certified time and not later, but not to be disbursed after embarkation or until return.

22. The above applicable only in cases of return to India after absence for sickness or private affairs or in case of death (to be certified by the chief officer of the place) previous to permission to proceed to Europe. If after leaving India on leave, and proceed to Europe without returning to India, then to be considered on furlough from time of departure from India, allowances to cease from such date of departure.

23. Chaplains returning to England on furlough, or retiring from the service to be furnished with a certificate from the Secretary in the general department, of permission and of length of service.

24. In case of sickness a certificate of state of health and necessity of proceeding to Europe by surgeon in attendance, countersigned by a member of the medical board, to accompany application for leave to Europe on furlough.

25. Statement of service to specifying period of actual residency in India, time of absence on furlough on former occasion, and intention of retiring or otherwise, to be compared and certified by Civil Auditor, to accompany applications to secretary in the General Department, for furlough.

26. Furlough to Europe limited to three years from leaving India, on full pay of Major, (15 shillings per day) after seven years service. If granted for sickness period to completion of that period of service, than on full pay of captain, (10 shillings per day.)

27. Advance of six months' pay of major or captain issuable in India, regulated according to period of actual service.

28. On arrival in England on furlough, report of same to be made to secretary to Court of Directors, accompanied by certificate received in India.

29. Extension of furlough not granted in England, except in case of sickness or other necessary cause, to be proved to Court of Directors.

30. On expiration of extension of furlough, application to be made to return to duty, or reside further time in Europe.

31. Under 53 Geo 3. Cap. 15, sec. 84, an officer under lieutenant colonel eligible to return to the service after five years' absence, or under 33. Geo. 3. Cap. 52, Sec. 70, who fails to receive extension of furlough.

32. Pay in England commences from last pay in India, and continues for 2 years and 6 months only from quitting India, although furlough extended, but on return to India, six months' pay advanced on application to auditor of India accounts.

33. If three years from quitting India extended, pay to cease after prescribed period.

34. On return to India, allowances recommence from date of arrival in Bengal.

35. On returning to India from furlough, certificate and shipping order to be obtained from secretary India House, to be laid before government on arrival in Bengal.

36. In payment of allowances, time of previous and every subsequent furlough to be reckoned.

37. In case of death on furlough, estate of deceased entitled to pay up to death, to be certified by Minister or Church Wardens, or chief magistrate of nearest town, borough corporate.

38. Certificate of unavoidable detention on homeward voyage, or in England, to be obtained from auditor of India accounts, as grounds of exception to general rules, if so admitted by Court of Directors.

39. Pay in England issues in England half yearly at Midsummer and Christmas, on presenting bill to auditor of India accounts.

40. At time of payment, principal or his attorney to appear at the office of auditor in England. Attorney to produce certificate of Minister, Church Wardens, or chief magistrate of nearest town or borough corporate, of principal being alive.

41. Pay certificate from auditor of India accounts, of date up to which payment made in England, to be obtained.

42. In computing service which entitles to retirement, absence on sickness or under leave to Cape of Good Hope, or other place, to be included, but no absence on other accounts.

43. On quitting presidency with intention of retiring, certificate from secretary in General Department, of permission to proceed to Europe with option of retiring, and of length of service to be obtained.

44. Intention of retiring to be signified to Court of Directors within twelve months arrival in England.

45. Vacancy by retirement, reckoned from date pilot leaves vessel on which individual embarked for Europe

46. Chaplains after 18 years' service, including 3 years for one furlough, entitled to retire on pay of lieutenant colonel, viz. £365 per annum. If sickness compel quitting the country, after 10 years' service, then entitled to retire, on half-pay of lieutenant colonel, viz. £200-15 per annum; and if quit the country from same cause, after 7 years' service, then entitled to retire on half-pay of major, viz. £173-7-6 per annum.

47. Retirement from service when no intention signified, to be computed from expiration of 3 years from quitting India unless furlough extended, then from expiration of such extension, or otherwise from date when application to retire laid before the court, which ever shall first happen.

48. In cases of retirement, testimonials from the Lord Bishop, as to conduct, to be transmitted to Court of Directors through government.

Abstract of rules and regulation relating to leave of absence, &c. to chaplains passed by the government, 31st May, 1831.

1. Any chaplain absent from his station without leave to forfeit the whole of his allowances for the period of unauthorized absence, unless penalty be remitted by government. Any chaplain exceeding his leave, to be held absent without permission for the time of such excess.

2. Any chaplain leaving his station whether with, or without orders, to report same to the civil auditor.

3. Any chaplain removed from his station to another, to report to the civil auditor the dates of departure from the one, and of arrival at the other. Civil auditor restricted from passing the bill of any chaplain appointed to a new station, for the allowances belonging to such station, until he receives a report of his arrival at the place of his appointment.

4. Leave of absence to any place on the continent of India, not to exceed six months; but extended, by government, on cause being shewn.

5. Any chaplain desiring to visit the presidency, with the intention of proceeding to sea, to specify in application the period of leave necessary for the first purpose, on expiration of which, renewed leave given, for periods not exceeding one month, until he finally avails himself of further permission to quit the presidency, when the vessel on which he embarks to be reported.

6. Any chaplain arriving at the Presidency, to report his arrival to the secretary to government in the general department, and to the chief Ecclesiastical authority at the presidency.

7. Any chaplain returning to the presidency from a sea voyage, to rejoin his station, within the prescribed time for travelling to such station, unless the contrary be specially sanctioned by government.

8. One day allowed for every ten miles of distance, as recorded in the office of the quarter master general, a week being given over and above this allowance for preparation for the journey. If a longer period necessary, application to be made to government for further time, or leave of absence for the excess.

9. The 5th, 6th and 21st rules of the Ecclesiastical resolution, dated the 29th December 1825, are hereby rescinded.

10. Chaplains absent from station without leave, whether on account of sickness or private affairs, for a period exceeding one month in the year, not subject to any deduction from their allowances.

11. Chaplains absent from station, on account of private affairs, for a continuous period, exceeding one month in the year, to forfeit one-third of their allowances during the whole time of their absence.

12. Chaplains absent from station on certificates of ill health, for a continuous period, exceeding one month in the year, to forfeit one-sixth of their allowances during time of absence. Chaplains proceeding to sea, or beyond the limits of the presidency, on certificate of ill health, for a continuous period exceeding one month in the year, to forfeit one-eighth of allowances for one year, and one-sixth for the next sixth months of absence.

13. Chaplains absent from station beyond limits of the presidency, on account of sickness or private affairs, for a period exceeding eighteen months, to forfeit their appointment, and receive only an allowance of 244 rupees per mensem until a new appointment.

14. These rules not applied to absent chaplains whose leave granted previous to the date of them, and not intended to supersede the existing arrangement under which the Bishop is authorized to grant leave of absence from station, without the previous sanction of government; a power which the archdeacon may also exercise, during the Lord Bishop's absence from the presidency.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary to Government, to the Archdeacon Calcutta, dated 19th July, 1831.

D. terminated that the extra allowance at the rate of 360 rupees per mensem drawn by the chaplains for visiting out-stations, be discontinued, and that instead, a travelling allowance be drawn, according to the rates fixed at the general post office, as in cases in which travelling allowances are granted to civil servant; the bills for which allowance to be submitted with the certificate of chief civil, or military authority and through the channel countersigned by the Archdeacon, through whom they are to be forwarded to the civil auditor, and to be returned by the latter, direct to the respective chaplains prescribed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of the orders of government, dated the 10th March 1829.

Ecclesiastical Department, the 18th December, 1832.

The Hon'ble the Vice-president in council is pleased to resolve, in supersession of the rule passed under date the 19th July 1831, permitting chaplains to draw a travelling allowance according to the rates fixed at the general post office for visiting out stations, that hereafter an extra allowance not to exceed 200 rupees per mensem, shall be paid to the district chaplains of the Bengal presidency upon periodical visitations, when these have been duly authorized, and that it shall be calculated at the rate of one day's allowance for every ten miles, allowing for a halt on the Sabbath; provided, however, that the allowance drawn on this account shall in no case exceed 200 rupees per mensem. The bills for this allowance are to be authenticated by a copy of the order or authority under which the visit has been made, and by a declaration on the part of the chaplain, that the journey has been performed, without which documents the civil auditor is prohibited from passing the charges.

Court of Requests.

RULES AND ORDERS.

By the proclamation of government, dated the 29th October, 1819, the court is composed of four commissioners and the jurisdiction is extended to sums of 400 rupees. The jurisdiction of the Court is confined to the limits of Calcutta, but the execution of its decrees within the 24-Pergunnahs may be transferred to the Court at Alipore. Every plaintiff who puts a defendant into jail in execution, is required to lodge with the keeper of the jail, or his deputy, within three days after the commitment, diet-money for one month, at the rate of one anna and six pie per day, and so on for every succeeding month, during which he may be detained, and on failure of such lodgment the defendant is released.

Every Prisoner confined in execution, is entitled to his discharge at the expiration of one month from the date of his commitment, if the debt and costs for which he is confined do not exceed sicca rupees ten.

If they exceed ten and do not exceed fifty, at the expiration of four months.

If above fifty, and not exceeding two hundred rupees, eight months, and for all sums above two hundred rupees, one year.

The property of such defendants however, is liable to seizure until the debt and costs, and the diet which have been paid them while in jail, is satisfied. The court sits daily, at 10 o'clock A. M. and all summonses both English and Bengallee, are returnable seven days from the date of their being entered in court. No person shall pay into court any sum of money either

as costs or in performance of a Decree or judgment of the Court, or in compliance with any order of court on any other account whatever without a receipt for the same under the Signature of the clerk of court. Should any such payment be made without such receipt having been had and obtained, the same shall not be deemed or considered as a payment into court, but held as if no such payment had ever been made.

TABLE OF COSTS.

<i>On Causes for ten rupees and under.</i>		<i>Rs. As. P.</i>		
If Compromised.....	per rupee	0	2	0
If Nonsuited.....	ditto	0	3	0
On Judgments.....	ditto	0	4	0
Subpoenas.....	ditto	0	4	0
Attachments or Warrants, in Execution.....	ditto	0	8	0
Postponements by the party desiring it.....	ditto	0	2	0

 *No Commission charged on the above class of causes.*

<i>On all causes above.</i>	<i>Rs. 10</i>	<i>Rs 40</i>	<i>Rs. 80</i>	<i>Rs. 150</i>	<i>Rs. 300</i>
If Compromised.....	1 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	10 0
If Nonsuited.....	1 8	4 0	6 0	10 0	12 0
On Judgments.....	2 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	20 0
Subpoenas, each.....	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 0
Attachments or Warrants, in Execution	0 8	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0
Postponements.....	0 4	0 8	1 0	2 0	3 0

Five per cent. commission on causes compromised before called for trial.

Ten per cent. on all other causes exclusive of the above-mentioned fees.

APPENDIX.

PART IX.

REGULATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

The following regulations were for the most part Sanctioned in 1838, but modifications and additions have been made subsequently.

ART. 1.—The promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of India, constitute the objects of the society.

ART. 2.—Gentleman of every nation shall be eligible as members of the society

ART. 3.—Candidates for admission as ordinary members, shall be proposed by two members, at a general meeting, and balloted for at the succeeding, when a majority of votes will determine the election.

ART. 4.—Honorary members shall be persons eminent for their knowledge of or encouragement given to agriculture, or horticulture or for services rendered to the society. They are to be proposed and balloted for as ordinary members, but two-thirds of the votes are to determine their election. Ordinary members who may peculiarly distinguish themselves in the advancement of the objects of the society, shall, on their finally quitting India, be eligible as honorary members, but must be balloted for as above.

ART. 5.—Ordinary members are to pay an admission fee of 8 Rs., and the same sum quarterly, in advance, so long as they continue resident in India, it shall be optional for any member to compound for the quarterly contributions, by the payment of 40 Rs. to the funds of the society.

ART. 6.—Members, whose absence from India is merely temporary, shall continue to be borne on the list of members, but shall be exempt from the payment of subscription, until their return to the country.

ART. 7.—Resident members, allowing four quarterly bills to run into a fifth unpaid, the same having been duly demanded, shall cease to be members of the society, and their names shall be erased from its list. Ex-members thus situated, shall not be eligible to re-election, except upon payment of all arrears, and it shall be the duty of the secretary to bring this article to the notice of the party proposing such ex-member, and prevent the name from being brought forward until all arrears of subscription are discharged.

ART. 8.—The anniversary meeting shall be held in January when the election of office-bearers shall take place, consisting of.

1 President.

4 Vice-presidents, two of whom shall always be natives.

1 Secretary.

1 Deputy Secretary and Collector.

ART. 9.—A general committee shall also be elected annually, consisting of the office-bearers, and six members. There shall besides be select standing committees, for the more ready despatch of business, as shall be arranged from time to time, at the general monthly meetings.

ART. 10.—General meetings shall be held at the society's apartment in the Metcalfe-Hall, on the second Wednesday of every month throughout the year.

ART. 11.—Special meetings may be convened at any time, on a requisition to that effect, signed by at least six members.

ART. 12.—The Bank of Bengal shall be the treasurers of the society, and when the surplus in their hands may amount to 1,000 Rs., it shall be invested in company's securities, on behalf of the society, in the joint name or names of the secretary and collector for the time being.

ART. 13.—Such communications made to the society as may be deemed of public utility by the committee of papers, shall be published whenever a sufficient number have been collected to form part at least of a volume.

ART. 14.—Notice of motions shall be given on all questions relating to finance, at a general meeting, proceeding that on which the subject is to be disposed of, in order that members who take an interest in the question may have an opportunity of signifying their assent or objection either verbally or in writing; all such notices shall be recorded in the journals along with the proceedings, and hung up for inspection in the society's apartments.

ART. 15.—Motions of which previous notice has been given, shall take precedence of all others.

ART. 16.—The same rule and precedence (see Nos 14 and 15) shall be applicable to all motions involving points of importance, and no resolutions shall be confirmed at the time of being brought forward, unless the case be urgent.

ART. 17.—Members (non-resident) applying for seeds shall distinctly state to whose care such seeds are to be delivered in Calcutta. The society cannot undertake to despatch them.

ART. 18.—Members shall be entitled to a share of all seeds or plants purchased by, or presented to the society.

ART. 19.—Members shall be entitled to a copy of the society's transactions, published subsequently to their election. For all previously published volumes, they shall pay the cost charges. Art. 17 applies equally to the transmission of these volumes.

ART. 20.—Members of branch societies, and who are also members of the society, shall not be exempt from contributing to this society, but they shall be entitled to a double share of all seeds distributable.

ART. 21.—Authors, whose papers may be published in the Journal of the society, shall be entitled to 20 copies for their own private use; any more required, must be paid for at prime cost.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES passed at General Meetings on 14th September, 1842, 14th of June, 1843, and 15th July, 1847, and order to be incorporated among the rules of the Society, viz:—

ART. 22.—That the Finance Committee have the power to revise from time to time the list of subscriptions in arrear, and that they be empowered to publish periodically the names of those defaulters, the recovery of whose subscriptions is helpless.

ART. 23.—That when a Member of the Society intimates his desire to cease to be a Member, his name be forthwith erased, without continuing his subscription. Subject nevertheless to his name being published among the defaulters (as per resolution passed at General Meeting of 14th September, 1842) if his arrears of subscription are not paid.

ART. 24.—That only Members actually resident in India shall have claims upon the Society's garden, or seeds imported by the Society.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 31st MARCH, 1834.

1st. That such an association being intended to watch over and protect the general interests of commerce, it is highly desirable not to recognize any principle of exclusion, that all merchants, or persons engaged in the general trade of Bengal, therefore, shall, upon payment of the subscriptions and fees, and signature of the rules and regulation, be admissible as members in the manner hereafter described.

2nd. That the society shall be styled the "Bengal Chamber of Commerce."

3rd. That the objects and duties of the chamber shall be generally to receive and collect information on all matters of mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and promotion of the common good. To communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon. To take such steps as may appear needful in furtherance of these views, which may be done more effectively by such an associated body. To receive reference on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same, and recording the decision made for future guidance. To form by that and other means, a *code of practice*, whereby the transaction of business by all engaged in it, may be simplified and facilitated. And, finally (should it be practicable) to arbitrate between disputants wishing to avoid litigation, and willing to refer to and to abide by, the judgment of the chamber.

4th. That candidates for admission, proposed by one member and seconded by another, shall be ballotted for at the monthly general meeting, (as heretofore provided,) seven days' notice being given by entry in a ballot-book to be kept for the purpose; and a majority of votes shall decide the election.

5th. The voting by proxy be not allowed, nor by members whose subscriptions, fees, &c. are in arrear.

6th. That the chamber reserves to itself the power of expulsion in case of need to be decided at a general meeting of the members by ballot (as hereafter provided.)

7th. That all resident partners of any house of business joining the chamber be required to subscribe as individuals.

8th. That, to provide a suitable establishment, and to defray the necessary current expenses, a fund be raised in the following manner, viz.

I. By an entrance fee payable by each member on admission, of Sa. Rs. 100.

II. By a monthly subscription of 8 rupees from each resident members (subject hereafter to an increase or reduction,) as by a general meeting may be deemed necessary.

III. By such fines and fees on sentences, &c. as the general committee (hereafter provided) for the time being, shall settle.

9th. That a *residence* at Calcutta, for an entire month at any one time shall subject a member to the said subscription, and an *absence* for two months shall in like manner exempt him therefrom.

10th. That the business of the chamber shall be conducted by a committee, and for the more efficient discharge of its various duties, as well as for the better qualification of labour, the said committee be made sufficiently numerous to admit of sub-division, and that it shall consist accordingly of 21 members.

11th. That for the more general representation of all interests and all commercial establishments, as well as for the more equal distribution of duty, no two members of the committee shall belong to the same house, or be connected together in business; and it shall be imperative on parties elected to serve under a penalty, in case of refusal, or double subscription for one year, when he shall be again eligible and in same manner liable to fine for non-service, unless in all cases a reason be assigned that is considered satisfactory to the general committee, for the time being.

12th. That the committee be elected by ballot, and at the expiration of one year seven (7) members shall go by lot, and on the expiration of the second year seven more (of the original members, of one year's standing,) and on the expiration of the third and of every succeeding year, at the annual meeting, (hereafter mentioned,) the seven committee men who have served longest, shall go out by election, the vacancies thus occasioned being filled, by election (as above.) That those going out be not re-eligible till after one year's expiration. Other intermediate vacancies in the committee shall be filled up at monthly general meetings in the manner hereafter set forth.

13th. That a President and Vice-President be chosen by ballot from the general committee annually at the general meetings, (See Art. 27,) re-eligible after one year's expiration.

14th. That the General Committee be authorized to sub-divide itself as follows, viz. I. Into a "committee of management" of 7, a quorum to be 3.

II. Into a "committee of correspondence" of 9, a quorum to be 5.

III. Into a "committee of arbitration" of 5, a quorum to be 3.

15th. That the President of the chamber be *ex-officio* chairman of the "committee of management," and that the said committee do take charge of the internal affairs of the chamber, the controul of the establishment and expen-

diture,—the custody of the funds, (under the restrictions of Art. 29) and the arrangement of meetings, elections, and so forth.

16th. That the Vice-President ex-officio chairman of the "committee of correspondence," and that the said committee shall receive and dispose of all communication, and references to the chamber on general points, within the scope of its objects; shall investigate and report on all matters of a like nature, brought before it, as it can, disputed questions of usage or right.

17th. That the "committee of arbitration" shall appoint its own chairman and confine itself to the settlement of differences between parties applying to it as a court of reconciliation; it being understood, that parties so applying, shall be permitted to challenge the eligibility of any member of the committee, the temporary vacancies so caused being to be filled up by and from the general committee.

18th. That the proceedings of the "committee of management," with the accounts of the Treasurer, are to be submitted to general half-yearly meetings (see Art. 25,) but not to be subject to the general committee's confirmation.

19th. That the proceedings of the "committee of correspondence" shall be submitted to the general committee for approval and confirmation.

20th. That the proceedings of the "committee of arbitration" shall be referred to the general committee only in cases where either of the parties desire an appeal.

21st. That the chairman of the respective committees have casting votes.

22nd. That the records of the chamber, and the books of account, be at all times open to the inspection of members, under regulations and conditions to be arranged by the general committee.

23rd. That the general committee duly elective be empowered to appoint subordinate office-bearers by ballot, the chamber at large to have the right of displacing the same at the next following monthly general meeting, or at a special meeting (as provided for by Art. 28.)

24th. That monthly general meetings be held on the first Tuesday of every month, or on the next day after, when that day falls on a holiday.

I. That an election of candidates take place at every such meeting.

II. That the proceedings of the "committee of correspondence" be laid on the table for the inspection of members.

III. That vacancies in the general committee be filled up (as prescribed by Art. 12.)

25th. That on the sixth monthly or half-yearly meeting, and on every succeeding half-yearly meeting, the accounts of the Treasurer, countersigned by the "committee of management," be submitted for inspection and approval, together with the proceedings of the committee itself.

26th. That such half-yearly meetings (one month's previous notice being given) rules may be framed, amended or revoked, as the majority of the meeting (and which shall not be less in number than a moiety of the members then resident in Calcutta) shall determine.

27th. That at the 12th monthly, or first annual general meeting, and at every succeeding anniversary of the same, the members of the chamber shall elect, by ballot (see Art. 12,) committee-men to serve in lieu of those gone out by rotation; also a President and Vice-President.

28th. That special general meetings, when called by ten resident members, with one week's notice of the objects of the requisition, shall be held, at which rules may be altered, revoked or formed (but of which one month's notice is necessary as by article 26), members may by ballot (the majority being equal to half the members resident in Calcutta) be ejected, office-bearers suspended or displaced, and such other business transacted, (of which due notice shall have been given) as it may be competent for a general meeting to do by the rules of the chamber.

29th. That the funds of the chamber, as realized, be deposited in the "Union Bank," available to the calls of the Treasurer by cheques countersigned by the President or Vice President for the time being, and on the balance amounting to one thousand rupees, the same shall be invested in Government securities in the name of President and Vice-President for the time being.

30th. That funds arising from entrance fees, shall (if possible) be set apart as reserved fund for permanent objects, such as the formation of a library, the purchase of furniture, and so forth.

And that the produce of subscriptions, fees, fines, &c., only be applicable to meet the current expenses of the establishment.

31st. That a secretary be appointed (see article 23) on a monthly salary of 300 rupees in the first instance, who shall act under directions from the chairmen of the respective committees, and take charge of the correspondence, the records of proceedings, and the preparation of references; officiating as *treasurer*, in the collection of subscriptions, fees, &c. the supervision of accounts, with such other duties as may hereafter be necessarily allotted to him. Daily attendance (Sunday excepted) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. required of him, and an entire abstinence from all private business.

32nd. That the event of any question arising as to the construction or application of any of the foregoing rules, the general committee be empowered to decide the same, submitting the matter at the next monthly general meeting for approval.

33th. That the foregoing rules when finally agreed to, be printed for general use and guidance, an authenticated copy being subscribed to by each member on admission, to be kept with the records of the chamber; and another to be forwarded to the secretary to government, and to such other authorities abroad, as it may appear desirable to make acquainted with the institution of the chamber.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

1st. That on cases submitted by parties to its decision, the committee of arbitration shall, in the award, charge such fees, as it shall judge to be proper.

2nd. That, where an appeal is made from the decision of the committee of arbitration to the general committee, the fee which the latter shall think it right to charge on such appeal, shall be borne by the appellant, in all case where the award of the committee of arbitration is not reversed.

4th. Where parties resorting to the chamber for the settlement of questions in dispute, are not satisfied with the provisions of rule 17, they are free to nominate any members of the chamber, without limitation of number, either by a concurrent nomination, or by each party making an equal selection; and where the whole number so named is even these have the power, at any time, of choosing one other from the members of the chamber, or, if they cannot agree upon that one, and such addition is requisite to prevent the indcision of a balanced division, the general committee appoints him to be associated with them in affecting an award. The members thus appointed to officiate elect their own chairman, who has the casting voice in the event of a numerical equality of votes. A majority determines the submission.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. That this association be denominated. "The Calcutta Trade Association."

II. That it do consist of an unlimited number of merchants, tradesmen, artists and others, who may be disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the objects of the association.

III. That the objects of this association be

1. To encourage the general adoption of the system of ready-money-payments, which prevails in all other parts of the world, and which enables tradesmen to sell at lower rates than those of Calcutta can afford to do, from the prevalence of the ruinous system of indiscriminate credit which has obtained for many years, to the serious injury of the tradesmen, and the manifest disadvantage of the public.

2. To define the terms of credit, when credit is allowed, and to prescribe measure calculated to ensure payment, and guard against future loss when the terms of credit are violated.

3. To encourage friendly communication amongst persons engaged in business in Calcutta, especially on subjects involving their common interests; an object which appears to have been hitherto neglected.

IV. The officers of the trade association are the masters, past masters, senior warden, junior warden, treasurer, secretary, auditors, counsel and solicitor.

V. The master to be elected from the past masters and those members who have served or may be serving the offices of wardens. All other office bearers, to be elected from the members generally.

VI. The election of master, wardens and treasurer to take place by ballot annually, at a special meeting to be convened for the purpose, on the second Saturday in December. All other officers, when once elected or appointed to hold their offices, until removed by death, resignation, or vote of the association.

VII. No member shall continue in the office of master or warden for more than two years in succession; but he may be again elected after he has been out of office one year.

VIII. The committee of management, to consist of twelve members in addition to the office bearers, and five to be considered a quorum.

IX. Four members of the committee shall go out annually by rotation, and the master shall nominate four, which, with any candidate proposed by a member, shall be ballotted for their stead.

X. Any member of the committee being obliged to leave Calcutta from sickness or otherwise, on intimating the same to the master in writing, the master shall, if required, nominate another member from the body of the association to take his place during his absence.

XI. The committee of management shall meet every Saturday morning for the despatch of business, their decisions being subject to the approval of the members at the succeeding quarterly meeting.

XII. The general quarterly meetings of the association to take place the second Saturday in January, April, July, and October.

XIII. The master shall preside at all meetings or, in his absence, the immediate past master. In the absence of the immediate past master, the oldest past master present, shall take the chair.

XIV. The master, or, in his absence, the senior warden, has right and authority of assembling a special general meeting; the cause of such meeting to be declared in the summons, and no other business to be entered upon.

XV. Special general meetings may also be called on a requisition to that effect, signed by five members and specifying the object of the proposed meeting.

XVI. In any case where the votes are equal, the second or casting vote of the chair to decide.

XVII. The master, past master and wardens in office, are to be the representatives of the association, and being supposed to speak the sentiments of the members, or a majority of them, or bound to act upon such resolutions as may be passed in committee, or at general meetings duly assembled.

XVIII. Applicants for admission as members of the association, to be proposed and seconded at one committee meeting and ballotted for at the next, two black balls to exclude.

XIX. Notice of the ballot to be particularly circulated to the committee.

XX. The member who proposes a candidate for admission, shall be responsible for his entrance fee.

XXI. Each newly elected member shall pay an entrance fee of fifty (50) rupees, towards the permanent fund of the association, and he shall be furnished with a copy of the general regulations and bye-laws of the trade associations, gratis.

XXII. Each member shall pay a subscription of six rupees monthly, in advance to the current fund of the association.

XXIII. Any member allowing his bills to remain unpaid beyond three months shall be liable to have his name erased from the list of members of the association.

XXIV. Any member who shall have been struck off for non-payment of subscriptions, shall not be again eligible for election, except as a new member, and that not until he pays the said arrears; when he may make application, as a new member in form and manner above prescribed.

XXV. Any member desirous of withdrawing from the Association, can have his name complied with from the end of the current month, upon sending written notice to that effect to the Secretary.

XXVI. Any member intending to leave Calcutta for a considerable length of time, but to return within two years shall not be subject to monthly subscription during his absence, and may, if he wishes be re-admitted to the association without paying the usual donation provided that, previous to going away, he has duly intimated his intention to the Secretary *in writing*.

XXVII. In case of the death, sickness, or absence from Calcutta of the subscribing partner of any firm another member of that firm, or other person employed by it, shall be allowed on continuing to pay the monthly subscription, to take his place in the association, provided he duly intimates intention of so doing in writing to the Secretary.

XXVIII. All bills or drafts for disbursements, shall be signed by the Master before they are paid.

XXIX. The permanent fund of the Association shall be lodged in the Union Bank in the name of the Master and Treasurer for the time being.

XXX. The accounts of the Association, with an abstract therefrom, shall be laid upon the table at each quarterly general meeting.

XXXI. A weekly list of arrivals and departures in and from Calcutta, shall be furnished to each member of association.

XXXII. Applications for the use of the rooms for meetings or other purposes unconnected with the association, shall be made to the Master, through the Secretary.

XXXIII. It shall be proper for any member of the association, to apply *personally*, to the Secretary or to the committee, for any information obtainable on subjects embraced by the declared objects of the association; and the committee, and especially the Secretary, are enjoined, as far as practicable, to impart the desired information.

XXXIV. Such part of the proceeding or regulations of the association, as to the committee may seem proper shall, from time to time, be published for general information on such newspapers as may be disposed to give gratuitous insertion to the same.

XXXV. These regulations and the bye-laws to be binding on all members; but to be subject to addition, alteration, or abrogation by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, in form and manner specified in the bye-laws, sec. 18.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

MANAGERS AND TRUSTEES.

W. H. Belli, Esq.
G. A. Bushby, Esq.
George Udny, Esq.
J. A. Dorin, Esq.
W. B. Jackson, Esq.

J. J. Harvey, Esq.
E. Currie, Esq.
R. Torrens, Esq.
and
C. Beadon, Esq.

George Adams, Esq. *Honorary Secretary.*

Agents in England,

Messrs. Courts and Co. *Strand, London.*

Extract from the Proceedings at an Adjourned Special Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, holden at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 25th day of November 1837.

PRESENT - H. T. PRINSEP, Esq. *Chairman.*

The meeting having thus ascertained the state of the votes and determined the result upon each of the new rules and propositions submitted to the subscribers at large,

It was unanimously resolved—"That the Managers be instructed to prepare Rules for the fund, according to the result of the votes taken at this Meeting, and to lay the New Rules before the annual meeting in January next.

That the New Rules be drawn as to take effect on the 1st January 1838, from which date the deficit will be assessed rateably on existing Subscribers, and the Collateral Fund will take effect, if agreed to by the Subscribers,

Extract from the Proceedings at a quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, holden at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1838.

PRESENT—W. W. BIRD, Esq. *Chairman.*

The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of the new rules, when it was resolved unanimously, that the rules of the fund prepared by the Managers, and laid before this meeting, in conformity with the resolution passed at the meeting of the 25th November last, be adopted as the rules of the fund from the 1st January 1838, subject to the approval of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

By order of the Managers,

(Sd) R. B. FITZGERALD, *Secretary.*

RULES OF THE CIVIL FUND.

[Finally adopted at a General Meeting of Subscribers on 29th Jan. 1838]

ART. I.—The object of the Civil Fund shall henceforth be to provide for the maintenance of the widows and children of such of the subscribers as may not, at their deaths, leave property sufficient for the subsistence and education of their families.

ART. II.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and the Governor-General in Council, shall be solicited to continue patrons of the institution.

ART. III.—The fund shall be supported by the contribution of the company's covenanted Civil Servants on the Bengal establishment, now subscribing, or who may hereafter join the service, aided by the donation of the Honorable the Court of Directors; it being, as heretofore, at the option of such of the subscribers as were admitted to the service prior to the 17th of January 183, and have not, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the General Meeting of the 24th of July 1817, signed the declaration of a determination to continue their contributions to the fund during the whole period of their service in India, at any time to withdraw altogether therefrom, forfeiting thereby all claims upon the fund, whether for sums subscribed, or on any other account whatsoever.

ART. IV.—*First.* The ordinary contributions to the fund shall be proportioned to the monthly salary, or other public allowance of whatever description (including furlough allowance) received by each subscriber, according to the following rates:—

If the salary, or other public allowance of the subscriber be not more than 1,000 Company's rupees per mensem, his monthly Subscription shall be.....	Co.'s Rs.	10
If more than 1 000 and not above 2,000	„	20
If more than 2,000 and not above 3,000	„	30
If more than 3,000 and not above 4,000	„	40
If more than 4,000	„	50

Second. The sum by which the annual income of the fund is less than its annual expenditure, shall be ascertained and declared by the managers as on the 1st of January 1838; and the deficit so declared shall be made up by assessing all subscribers to the fund rateably, according to their allowances. The rate per centum on allowances of extraordinary contribution so to be assessed, shall be declared by the Managers at the same time that the deficit is declared, and shall remain unaltered for three years from the said date.

Third. At the end of every three years from the 1st of January 1838, the Managers shall, in like manner, ascertain and declare the deficit as it may exist at each triennial period, and shall, in like manner, ascertain and declare the rate of extraordinary assessment, to be paid in the same manner during the next three years by all subscribers, for the purpose of meeting that deficit.

Furth. The funds shall be considered to be deficient when the annual subscriptions added to the donation of the Court, and the interest of the accumulated capital shall not yield sufficient to provide for the annual charges and a surplus of not less than 25 000 Rs.

ART. V.—The amount of contribution payable by each Subscriber shall, with the permission of Government, be deducted by the Civil Auditor or other officer auditing the monthly pay bill of civil servants, and be transferred to the Treasurer of the fund, in such manner as may be found most advantageous

to the fund, under the direction of the committee of managers, and all subscribers from whose salaries deductions may be made less than may be due from them, shall be obliged, on discovery of the error, to make up the difference to the fund, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent, per annum.

ART. VI. —The Sub-Treasurer of Government shall with the permission of Government, be Treasurer to the fund; and all money and securities for money belonging to the fund in India, shall, with the like permission, be kept in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the Managers of the fund.

ART. VII. —The unappropriated receipts of the fund exceeding the sum of two thousand (2,000) company's rupees, (to be reserved for current expenses) shall be vested in the securities of Government, and made payable on account of the fund under the signatures of any three of the Managers; but the treasurer of the fund shall be competent of himself to pass receipts for the interest receivable thereupon.

ART. VIII. —The managers of the fund in India shall nominate such persons as may appear to them proper to act as agents for the fund in England; and any money that may be required for the disbursements of the fund in Europe, shall be drawn for by, or remitted to the agents, as may be most advantageous to the fund, in such manner as the Managers, under the control of the subscribers from time to time may determine.

ART. IX. —A duplicate copy of all rules and resolutions, which may be passed relative to the fund, shall be transmitted to the agents in England for their information, and that of all other persons who may apply to them upon the subject.

ART. X. —A half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers to the fund shall be held at the presidency of Fort William in the months of January and July of each year, on a day to be fixed by the committee of managers, and notified in the Calcutta Gazette, and in two of the daily papers, two months before the day so fixed upon.

ART. XI. —The committee of managers, or any nine members of the institution may also convene a special general meeting at the presidency by public notice, provided that the day fixed for holding such special meeting, and the object of it, be advertised in the manner prescribed in the foregoing article, for the general information of the Subscribers.

ART. XII. —All questions proposed at a general meeting, whether half-yearly or special, shall be determined by a majority of votes, but the concurrent votes of at least nine members actually present, shall be requisite to carry any motion whatever. The resolutions or proceedings of all general meetings shall be signed by the chairman, and published in the Calcutta Gazette.

ART. XIII. —Should the managers or any members be desirous of bringing forward, at a half-yearly meeting any new general question, or any question involving an increase or diminution of the rate of contribution now fixed or any essential addition to, or alteration in the rules and principles of the institution now established, or any case not distinctly provided for under these rules, due notice of the purport thereof shall be given in the Calcutta Gazette and in two of the daily papers, at least two months before such meeting; provided however, that on such questions and cases no resolution of a general meeting, whether half-yearly or special shall be conclusive, but the determination of the meeting shall be referred to the subscribers at large, for final adoption, or rejection, by the transmission of their votes to the managers within two months after the date of issuing the notice, either by advertisement or by separate letters to each subscriber as may be determined by the meeting. It shall be the special duty of the chairman of any meeting to require attention to this rule.

ART. XIV. —The resolution of a general meeting on any question not falling within the provisions of the preceding article, shall be open to revision after two months previous notice given through the secretary, and published in the Calcutta Gazette, and in two of the daily papers, of a motion to that effect, at the next general meeting which may be held at a period of not more than four months subsequently to the general meeting at which such resolution was passed.

and two months subsequently to the date of the notification above prescribed; but the resolution of such subsequent meeting on such question, shall be final and conclusive;—provided always, that no resolution of a prior meeting shall be reversed or altered at a subsequent meeting, except by a majority consisting of as many votes, at the least, as decided the question in the first instance. All resolutions not subjected to revision under this Article, shall be deemed final and conclusive.

ART. XV.—Upon all questions duly advertised for discussion, at any general or special meeting, all subscribers shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes, either by a written communication, to be signed by them and addressed to the chairman of the meeting, or by proxy. General proxies will only be allowed on behalf of members, who have proceeded to sea, and then will last till the return or the receipt of intelligence of the decease of the party giving such proxy.

Parties holding general proxies, shall be entitled to vote on any question whatever that may arise. The holder of a special proxy shall be entitled to vote on any point connected with the question for which the special proxy was given, that may be discussed at the meeting summoned for its determination.

But it is hereby provided,

1st. That no proxy, either special or general, shall be in any way valid, unless the same shall have been registered in the office of the secretary to the fund, and countersigned by that officer, at least fifteen days prior to the occurrence of any meeting at which such proxy is intended to be used, and 2ndly. That no individual shall, under any circumstances, hold at one time more than twenty proxies. Should more than twenty proxies be tendered for registry in favor of any individual, it shall be the duty of the secretary to the fund, to give notice thereof to the holder and to the granters whose proxies are last tendered for registry, with the view to their appointing some other party to vote on their behalf. A second nomination shall be valid if registered and countersigned at any time before the meeting at which it is intended to take effect.

For forms of general and special proxies see A and B of the Appendix.

ART. XVI.—The annual accounts of the fund shall be made up to the end of the year, and at the next half-yearly general meeting of the Subscribers to be held in the month of May or June, a statement of the accounts approved by the meeting, a general statement of the state of the fund shall be published for the information of the subscribers in the Calcutta Gazette. A committee of managers of the fund, shall at each January Meeting be appointed for the ensuing year, and shall consist of the secretary to the Government in the General Department, the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor for the time being, with five other Members to be elected at such general meeting.

ART. XVII.—The committee of managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three members of the committee who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters connected with the fund, not expressly reserved for the determination of a general meeting; but every act of the managers shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of a general meeting. It shall, moreover be the duty of the managers, to report at the half-yearly meetings, the matters determined by them in the expired period.

ART. XVIII.—The committee of managers shall, subject to the control of a general meeting, appoint the secretary and accountant to the fund, and shall fix such allowance for him payable from the fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The officer so appointed, shall act under the immediate directions of the committee of managers, and shall also attend and obey the instructions of all general meetings of the subscribers, the proceedings of which and of the committee of managers, and generally all papers appertaining to the institution which may not be intrusted to the treasurer in India or to the agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of such secretary and accountant, and shall on application to him, or to the

committee of managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers to the fund. It is to be understood that the secretary and accountant appointed as above, shall not be subject to removal from his situation by any future committee of management, but in concurrence with a majority of subscribers at a general meeting held as prescribed; provided, however, that it shall at any time be competent to the committee to suspend the said secretary and accountant from the exercise of his functions, and to delegate them to another, pending the disposal of the question which may have given rise to such a proceeding.

ART. XIX.—In the event of any of the managers who may be elected annually being subsequently removed from the presidency, without an intention or expectation of returning during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the subscribers at the next general meeting, and in such instances as well as in all instances of a vacancy in the situation of manager by death or otherwise, a new election, if necessary, shall take place for the unexpired term of the current year.

ART. XX.—All applications for admission to the benefits of the fund shall be made to the committee of managers, and shall be accompanied by the necessary information, documents, and proofs, to enable the managers to ascertain the circumstances and situation of the party on whose behalf the application is made.

The managers, after calling for any further information or evidence which may appear to them requisite, are to submit the application with the whole of the papers received by them, and the decision they may have come to thereupon for the determination of the subscribers at the next general meeting. In cases of emergency and distress, when the managers may consider the party for whom the application is made clearly entitled to the benefit of the fund, they are authorized to advance such proportions of the fixed allowances hereafter specified, as may appear to them indispensably requisite, till a final determination can be passed by the subscribers at the next general meeting aforesaid.

ART. XXI.—On the death of any subscriber to the fund, who may not be possessed of property sufficient to provide for his family, and may leave a wife cohabiting with, or maintained by him, or living under his protection at the period of his decease, without an adequate provision for her support, as hereafter specified, if on the information which may be submitted by her or in her behalf to the managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers, that she is a proper object of the fund, a pension shall be assigned to her from the fund under the provisions and with the limitations stated in the following article. Provided that nothing contained therein, or any part of the rules of this institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any widow who may have been separated under a legal decision from her husband for misconduct on her part, or who may be known to have been leaving in a state of adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law.

ART. XXII.—*First.* If the widow at the time of her husband's death, be resident in India, and be left without an income exceeding one hundred company's rupees per mensem, a pension shall be assigned to her from the fund, of three hundred company's rupees per mensem during her residence in India. If the widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's death, or shall afterwards quit India, and her income from her husband's estate, or otherwise shall not exceed one hundred pounds sterling per annum, the pension to be assigned to her from the fund shall be three hundred pounds sterling per annum.

Second. If the income of the widow resident in India at the death of her husband be more than one hundred company's rupees per mensem, but shall not exceed four hundred per mensem, during his residence in India; or if the widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's death, or shall afterwards quit India, and her income be more than one hundred pounds sterling per annum, but shall not exceed four hundred pounds sterling

per annum, the pension to be assigned, to her from the fund, will make up her income to four hundred company's rupees per mensem during her residence in India, or four hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Third. In the event of the widow, to whom a pension may have been assigned from the fund, acquiring subsequently, by inheritance, bequest or otherwise, any property or income which, with the property left on her husband's decease, and the pension received by her from the fund, may render her total income, including her pension from the fund, more than four hundred company's rupees per mensem during her residence in India, or more than four hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe, or elsewhere, her pension from the fund shall be liable to abatement in proportion to the excess of her entire income, including the pension above the sum specified; or be altogether discontinued in the event of her property or income, exclusive of the pension assigned to her from the fund, being equal to the full sum of four hundred company's rupees per mensem in India, or four hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Fourth. All pensions to widows shall be discontinued on their re-marriage. But in the event of their being again left in a state of widowhood without an adequate provision for their support, and of their appearing to be proper objects of this fund they may be again admitted to the benefits of it under the same provisions and limitations as on their original admission.

Fifth. The pensions to widows who may be admitted to the benefits of the fund, shall be paid in advance half yearly to themselves, or to their authorized agents; but the acknowledgement of the widow herself shall be taken for all sums paid on her behalf, and shall contain a solemn declaration, that her entire income, including the pension received by her, does not exceed the sum of four hundred company's rupees per mensem, if she be resident in India, or four hundred pounds sterling per annum if she reside in Europe, or elsewhere. And it shall be incumbent on the managers to suspend the payment of the pension of any widows who may refuse to make such declaration, reporting the case for the decision of a general meeting of the subscribers.

ART. XXIII.—If any subscriber to the fund shall die without the means of providing for his family, and shall consequently leave a child or children, born in wedlock, without an adequate provision for their maintenance and education, and if, on the information, documents or evidence, which may be submitted on their behalf to the managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers, that they are proper objects of the fund, an allowance for their maintenance and education shall be assigned from the fund, under the provisions and limitations contained in the following article.

ART. XXIV. *First.* If the child or children of the deceased subscriber shall be left without any provision from his estate or otherwise, the allowance for the education and maintenance of each child to be granted from the fund in India, or in Europe, shall be according to the age of the child, as follows, viz., Till five years of age, thirty company's rupees per mensem in India, or thirty pounds sterling per annum in Europe; from the commencement of the sixth year to the end of the eighth year, 40 company's rupees per mensem in India, or sixty pounds sterling per annum in Europe; from the commencement of the ninth year to the end of the eleventh year fifty company's rupees per mensem in India, or eighty pounds sterling per annum in Europe; from the commencement of the twelfth year, sixty company's rupees per mensem in India, or one hundred pounds sterling per annum in Europe.

Second. If any provision be left by a subscriber for his child or children, or if after his death such child or children shall at any time become possessed of any property or income by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, but not such as to afford the sums specified for their education and maintenance, the allowance to be granted from the fund shall be such as, in addition, to the property or income possessed by them, will make up the several sums above specified, according to their respective ages, and as they may be resident in India or in Europe.

Third. In the event of the property or income left to the child or children of a subscriber at his death, or which may subsequently devolve to, or be in any wise acquired by them, being such as to afford the amount specified for their education and maintenance, they will not be entitled to any allowance from the fund, and any allowances which may have been granted before such accession of property or income, shall be discontinued.

Fourth. The allowances granted from the fund for the maintenance and education of children, shall be paid in advance half yearly, to their guardians or relatives having the care of them, or to such persons as may be intrusted with the disbursement of the sums allotted for them, either by the managers of the fund in India, or by the agents to the fund in England.

Fifth. The provision so made from the fund for the maintenance and education of female children, shall cease on their marriage, and the provision for male children shall cease on their being settled in any profession, or employment, or on their attaining the age of twenty-one years, whichever shall first happen.

ART. XXV.—No family becoming hereafter dependent on the fund, shall receive from the fund an allowance exceeding in all six hundred pounds sterling per annum, or in India six hundred Company's rupees per mensem, and the reduction shall be made rateably.

ART. XXVI.—*First.* It being the obvious duty of all persons who have families, and possess property sufficient to provide for them, to make a proper testamentary provision for them, it shall be requisite in all cases of application being made to the fund for assistance to the family of a deceased subscriber, that an authenticated copy of the will of the deceased, or if he shall have died intestate, that a full and authentic statement of any property left by him, and of the legal heirs thereto, be submitted for the information of the managers and subscribers; and it is hereby declared, that a general meeting of the latter, duly held, according to the Rules of the Institution, shall have full power to reject the application for aid from the fund in any instance in which it may appear that a Subscriber leaving property at his death, and having the power to dispose of it, has made no due provision for his family.

Second. And in case it shall be proved to the conviction of a general meeting of Subscribers, that a deceased member of this fund has, during his life time, whether in immediate anticipation of his death or otherwise, made such a disposition of any part of his property, real or personal, as but for this rule would throw the entire or partial support of his widow or offspring upon the fund, who would not have been so supported by the fund had such part of his property not been so disposed of, with the intention thereby of benefiting any party at the expence of the fund, then the widow or offspring of such member or both shall forfeit all right to any part of the support which would have been claimable if no such disposition had been made.

ART. XXVII.—In addition to the information required by Articles XX. and XXVI. to be furnished to the managers, before any allowance shall be granted from the fund to a widow, a solemn declaration shall be made and subscribed according to such of the subjoined Forms as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case.

First. If the widow shall not have any offspring by the deceased, and shall not be possessed of any income except such as may be derived from personal property the declaration to be made shall be according to the form C of the Appendix.

Second. If the widow shall have any child or children living by her late husband, or if any child of his shall afterwards be born, and neither she nor such child or children shall be possessed of any income except such as may be derivable from personal property, the declaration to be made shall be according to the form D of the Appendix.

Third. If the widow shall possess or be entitled to any income exclusive of such as may be derivable from personal property, there shall be substituted for either of the preceding forms, the form E of the Appendix.

ART. XXVIII.—Whatever real or personal property the widow or offspring of a Subscriber may be possessed of at the time of application for admission to the benefits of the Civil Fund, shall be regarded as an available source of income, and as such, shall be taken into account at a just valuation, or according to the amount realizable by public sale, the income derivable from such property being calculated at a rate of interest at four per cent. per annum. But from the latter part of the above provision are to be excepted all monies vested in Bank of Bengal shares, Government notes, or other public securities, the income arising from which shall be taken at what they actually yield. The same rule of calculation shall be adopted in the case of property of any description afterwards devolving on an incumbent on the fund,

ART. XXIX.—The declaration which by the 5th clause of article XXII. is required to be made half-yearly by widows who may be admitted to the benefits of the fund, shall be according to the form F. of the Appendix. And in case a widow shall have acquired any property whatever subsequently to the date of her admission to the benefits of the fund, a specification thereof shall be subjoined to that declaration.

ART. XXX.—The mother, guardian, or other person, who may be in charge of any child or children entitled to a provision under articles XXIII and XXIV of these rules, or any other person who may be authorized to receive the same on account of such child or children before he or they shall be enabled to receive the Annuity payable, or any part thereof, shall take and subscribe a solemn declaration according to the form G. of the Appendix; and if such child or children shall have become entitled to any property yielding an income, the same shall be specified as provided that form.

ART. XXXI.—The several declarations required to be taken by the 5th clause of article XXII and by articles XXVII and XXX, shall be made before a Justice of the Peace, or other person competent to take the same, and such declaration shall be dated and signed on or subsequent to the day on which the Annuity is claimable, and shall, in the event of the widow, guardian or other person entitled to receive the same being in Europe, delivered to and left with the agents for the fund in England; or if such widow, guardian or other person shall be in India, it shall be delivered to and left with the Managers of the fund for the time being.

ART. XXXII.—If a married or widower subscriber to the fund, continuing in the Civil Service, shall have proceeded to or remain in Europe, otherwise than on furlough allowance, he shall be permitted, in order to secure to his family the benefits of the institution in the event of his death while absent from India, to pay to the fund a monthly subscription equal to that which he would have been required to pay if on furlough allowance: provided, however, that no Subscriber shall be permitted to avail himself of the above rule for any period exceeding five years from the date of his departure from India, and that no subscription shall be received from him after the expiration of that period; provided further that should the average payments above described be discontinued for the period of one year consecutively, the same shall be held and deemed to be a resignation and abandonment of the Institution, and the family of the Subscriber shall not have any claim upon the fund, even upon payment of the arrears due, unless good and sufficient cause for the omission be shewn to the satisfaction of a majority of the subscribers at large.

ART. XXXIII.—If a Subscriber to the fund, who has served twenty-two years in India, retires from the service, or if having served ten years in India he retires from ill health, and at the time of retirement, as above stated, shall have contributed by his previous payments to the fund, including interest, the sum of twenty-five thousand Company's rupees, or if, on his quitting the service, he shall pay to the Fund what may be wanting to complete his contribution to that amount, such contribution shall entitle the family of such subscriber, on his death, to the benefits of the institution, under the several provisions herein before stated, or such as may hereafter be established, in like manner as if his death had taken place during his residence and actual subscription to the fund in India. The family of

any subscriber to the fund who may die during his temporary absence from India on leave, shall be considered entitled to the benefits of the fund under the existing rules. Subscribers in India, who may cease to receive any public allowances, shall be considered as having retired from the service from the date of their allowances ceasing. In all cases not expressly provided for, it shall be at the option of the subscribers at large to admit or reject the claim of any subscriber or his family, and such decision duly passed, shall be final and conclusive.

ART. XXXIV.—In the event of any subscriber to the fund discontinuing his monthly subscription thereto for the period of one entire year, he shall be considered to have withdrawn from the fund altogether, and his family shall not, in the event of his death, have any claim upon the institution; however, that in all such cases it shall be the duty of the managers to cause a written communication to be made by the secretary to such subscriber, informing him that his name has been struck off the fund; and provided further that it shall be competent to a general meeting of the subscribers to re-admit such member, on his appealing to the subscribers at large, and shewing, what in their opinion, shall be good and sufficient cause for his having omitted to comply with the rules of the fund.

ART. XXXV.—If a subscriber to the fund shall be suspended from the service of the hon'ble company, and shall die during the period of his suspension, his widow and children shall be entitled to the benefits of the institution, in like manner as if he had not been suspended, provided he continue to pay at the rate fixed on his actual allowances under article IV.

ART. XXXVI.—If a subscriber to the fund shall be dismissed from the service of the hon'ble company, in the event of his death, his widow and children shall have no claim to the benefits of the institution, and he shall not be allowed to retain any interest in the fund by making any payment whatever.

ART. XXXVII.—Any person admitted into the Bengal civil service with permission to take rank in that service above any person that has been a subscriber to the fund, for a longer period than one year, shall not be entitled to become a subscriber to the fund except upon the following conditions; viz.

First. If the individual so circumstanced shall be unmarried, he shall not become a member of the fund, except on condition of his paying to the treasurer, within a period not exceeding six months, from his commencing to receive salary from the Bengal Government, a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the unmarried members, in whose year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank in the Bengal civil service, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. If the individual so circumstanced shall be married or be a widower, having a child or children, he shall not become a member of the fund, except on condition of his paying to the treasurer, within a period of six months from his commencing to receive a salary from the Bengal Government a sum of money equal to the average amount of the aggregate subscriptions of the married members, retaining a contingent interest in the fund, in whose year the individual wishing to subscribe may rank in the Bengal civil service, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Third. Any applicant giving to the secretary of the fund a written authority for the deduction of twenty per cent. from his future monthly allowances, until the sums due from him under the above rules, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, be paid up, shall be considered as having fulfilled the conditions required of him; provided always, that his family shall not benefit from the fund if he quit the service before paying up the whole amount due from him.

Fourth. The managers are authorized to admit applicants in the first instance, agreeably to the foregoing rules, but in all such cases the application shall be submitted for confirmation at the next general meeting.

Fifth. All cases and questions not expressly provided for by these rules shall be submitted by the managers for the votes of the subscribers at large whose decisions thereon shall be final.

APPENDIX.

Form A of General Proxy.

I, A. B., do hereby authorize and appoint C. D., to vote for me upon all questions to be determined at the general meetings of the subscribers to the civil fund, and I hereby bind myself to abide by the vote to be given in my behalf, the same as if I myself had been present and voted at such meeting
(Signed) A. B.

Form B of Special Proxy.

I, A. B., do hereby appoint C. D., to vote for me on all questions arising on the proposition to be decided upon at the general meeting of the subscribers to the civil fund, appointed to be held on the
(Signed) A. B.

Form C referred to in Article XXVII.

I, A. B., (of the age of years,) now resident at the widow of C. D., formerly a civil servant on the Bengal establishment in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am not possessed of or entitled to any property from which I can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that with the exception stated, my sole dependence for support is on the annuity to be granted to be from the civil fund of that establishment.
(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared
at this day of }
 before me

The above declaration is to be accompanied by a rough schedule of any personal property possessed by the widow and of its estimated value, under the general heads of valuable plate, household furniture, equipages, &c., but without any more detailed statement and showing the estimated total amount possessed by the widow after payment of any debts for which such property may be liable.

Form D referred to in Article XXVII.

I, A. B., (of the age of years,) now resident at the widow of C. D. formerly a civil servant on the Bengal establishment in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that the said C. D. left surviving him one child named now alive, and of the age of years, (or if more than one child, their names and several ages to be stated;) and that I am not, nor is (or are) the said child (or children) at this time possessed of or entitled to any property from which I or the said child (or children) can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that, with the exception stated, my sole dependence and that of the said child (or children) for support, is on the annuities to be granted to me and to the said child (or children) from the Civil Fund of that establishment,
(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared at }
 this day of }
 before me.

Here a schedule of property to be annexed as in Form C.

Form E referred to in Article XXVII.

I, A. B., of the age of years (describing here residence and naming her late husband as before) do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that the said C. D. left surviving him one child named now alive and of the age of years, (or if more than one child, state their several names and ages) and that neither I nor my child (or children) above named, are at this time

possessed of or entitled to any property yielding or capable of yielding a greater annual income than pounds sterling; and I do further declare, that the sources of the said annual income are truly stated below, and that beyond the amount which is or may be thence derived, the sole support of myself and of the said child (or children) is the assistance I expect to receive from the civil fund of that establishment.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared, &c.

Here state the sources from which such income may be derived.

Form F referred to in Article XXIX.

I, A. B., now residing at Widow of C. D., formerly a civil servant on the establishment of Bengal in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I have not become possessed of any property or income since the date when the annuity was granted to me from the civil fund of that establishment, except such as is below specified; and that my entire income, including the pension received from that fund, does not at this time exceed rupees or pounds sterling

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared, &c.

Here to be specified any property yielding, or capable of yielding, an income since acquired; or if none acquired, to be so specified.

Form G referred to in Article XXX.

I, A. B., (mother, guardian or relative) of the child (or children) of C. D., formerly civil servant on the establishment of Bengal in the East Indies, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that (here enter at full length the names and ages of the child or children of the deceased) a child (or children) of the said C. D. is (or are) at this time alive, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, he (or she) has (or have) not (nor has either or any of them) to this day become entitled to or possessed of any additional property or income since the date when the annuity (or annuities) was (or were) first granted to him (or her or them) from the civil fund of that establishment, excepting such as is here below specified.

(Signed) A. B.

Acknowledged and declared, &c.

Here to be specified as in form F

ABSTRACT OF BENGAL CIVIL FUND RULES WITH NOTES.

Rules now in operation, adopted at Special General Meeting, 25th November, 1837, and confirmed at General Meeting 29th January, 1838.

The Bengal civil fund instituted in 1804. Subscription commencing from January 1804. All who entered the civil service from and after the 17th January 1823 being obliged* to subscribe and continue so during the whole period of their service. Members being civil servants of a prior date to 17th January 1823, have the option to withdraw at pleasure (forfeiting all benefit,) excepting such amongst them as have signed a resolution passed by the subscribers on 28th July 1817, binding themselves to subscribe to end of service.

The ordinary contributions are regulated on allowances as follows:—

If allowance be no more than company's rupees 1,000 per mensem.

Subscription is.....Co.'s Rs. 10

If more than 1,000 but not above 2,000....." 20

If more than 2,000 but not above 3,000....." 30

If more than 3,000 but not above 4,000....." 40

If above.....4,000....." 50†

* By a clause to that effect in their covenant per Letter from the Hon'ble Court to the Bengal Government, dated 17th January 1833.

† These rates are exactly as they were under the old rules of the Fund, excepting that Co.'s Rs. is substituted for sicca; viz. where 10 sicca were formerly paid 1) Co.'s Rs. are now paid.

Every three years an adjustment of the general accounts of the fund is made, and if it be found that there is an excess of *charges* over the annual receipts, an extraordinary subscription of a specified percentage* on allowances is levied to make up the said deficiency.

Moreover if it be found on a triennial adjustment that the annual *receipts* do not exceed the annual charges by the sum of 25,000 rupees, an additional percentage on all allowances of every subscription is fixed and levied to make up the required yearly excess of 25,000 rupees.

4. Under the above rules, furlough allowances are considered assessable† and where a married or widower subscriber is on leave to Europe and obtains no kind of allowance, he must still pay a monthly subscription at the rate which he would have to pay where he is in the receipt of furlough allowance.

5. Subscribers are chargeable with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on *arrears* of subscription.‡

6. A subscriber after 22 years' service in India retiring from the service or one retiring from ill health after 10 years of such service, shall on making up his contribution with interest 25,000 Rs. be entitled contingent claim on the fund for his family.§

7. The family of and subscriber who may die during his temporary absence from India on leave shall be entitled to the benefits of the fund under the existing rules; i. e. provided his subscriptions under rules 4 and 32 and other conditions have been duly conformed to.

A subscriber in India who may cease to receive any public allowance shall be considered to have retired from the service from the date of his allowances ceasing; and accordingly to be dealt with under the rule for retirees. Subscribers absent from India more than 5 years are considered retired and to be dealt with accordingly.

8. A Subscriber suspended from the service and dying during such suspension, his family will benefit if he have during suspension continued to pay at the rate fixed on his actual allowance under rule 4th.

9. A Subscriber dismissed the service shall forfeit all benefit from the fund.

10. A Subscriber discontinuing his monthly subscription for one entire year shall be considered to have withdrawn from the fund, and in case of his death

* The extraordinary subscription levied for this object on the 1st January 1838 was at ½ per cent on monthly allowances.

† On the occasion of a Member going on furlough, a letter to the effect of appendix I is handed to him. He may pay up, before going, the whole dues for the three years' furlough subscription at once—or, for any part thereof, or he may pay *monthly* through Agents in Calcutta, or by the same means, quarterly, yearly, &c. *in advance*. These payments must be presented to the Sub-Treasurer, who as Treasurer of the Fund will after obtaining the same grant a receipt. If the Member remain absent beyond 3 years, but not more than 5 years, he must take care that his subscriptions are regularly paid up for such extended period.

‡ This rule was applied in 1840 to the case of a subscriber who being appointed to Mysore, drew allowances for 3 years, *exclusive* of deductions on account of the Fund's dues.

§ This rule (33) is considered under Resolution of General Meeting of 18th February 1839, to apply to all cases of admission sought after 1st January, 1838, equally by the families of subscriber who may have retired *before* that date, as of Subscribers who may have retired since the said dates. Accordingly all such retired Members of date anterior to 1st July 1838 as had before retiring made good the principal sum of Rs. 5,000 (under the 35th Article of the old rules) but who had not made up their contributions with interest (at 8 per cent.) to Rs. 25,000 were addressed on the 1st May 1839, and offered the option of making up the balance due on or before 30th April 1840, and thus securing to their families eventually the benefits of the Fund.

One Subscriber so circumstanced protested on the ground of having conformed to the old Rules until the date of his retirement which took place *before* the operation of the new rules which commenced on 1st January 1838, and which therefore he deemed not binding on him. But the Managers informed him that under Rules 14 of the *old Rules*, (as also by Rules 36 of the third regulation) to which he appealed, he was bound by the Rules which may at any time be passed by a majority of subscribers, and the new rules being so passed at meetings of 5th November 1837, and 6th January 1838, he was amenable to any and all of them. Accordingly he was also subjected to the interpretation which may be duly put to any one of these rules by the subscribers—so in respect to rules 33. He was further informed that not having conformed to the condition mentioned in letter, dated 1st May 1839, his rights were all forfeited, unless he chose to conform now, and petition a General Meeting for re-admission under article 34.

his family shall lose all benefit* provided the secretary communicates to such subscriber that he is struck off the Fund. But he may appeal to a general meeting of subscribers who are competent to admit him if satisfied of the cause set forth for his having omitted to comply with the rules.

11. In all cases not expressly provided for the subscribers at large have power to admit or reject the claim of any subscriber or his family.

12. Applications for admission to the benefits of the fund must be made to the managers and be accompanied with the following document,—certificate of death—copy of will†—Statement of general property—and affidavit, as in form E,‡ wherein shall be specified by the widow (if there are children) the names and date of birth of each child.

If there be no income except such as may be derivable from personal property, the affidavit of the widow will be according to form D § if there are children; if without children the affidavit will be according to form C=.

Orphans of members will be admitted under the above general rules, the necessary affidavits being made by their relations or guardians.

13. All the information, documents, &c. above specified being completed by the applicant for admission, the managers will submit the case for the determination of the next general meeting of subscribers. After admission, the following will be the rate of allowances to be granted, viz.

TO WIDOWS.

IF IN INDIA.

With no private income, or with income which may be *not* more than 100 Co.'s Rs per mensem, monthly Rs. 30.

If private income exceed 100 Rs. but fall below 400 per mensem, then the allowance from the fund will be the difference between such income and 400 Rs. per mensem.

IF IN EUROPE OR ELSEWHERE.

With no private income, or with income which may be *not* more than 100 £ Sterling per annum, yearly £300.

If private income exceed 100£ Sterling, but fall below 400 yearly, then the allowance from the fund will be the difference between such income and 400£ Sterling per annum.

TO CHILDREN.

All private income being required to be deducted from the maximum amount of allowances granted according to their ages, which are as follows:

IN INDIA.

Up to the end of the 5th year, monthly.....Co.'s Rs. 30
From commencement of 6th year to end of 8th year..... 40
Ditto 9th to 11th 50
Ditto 12th and after..... 60

IN EUROPE OR ELSEWHERE.

Up to the end of the 5th year, yearly..... £ 30
From commencement of 6th to 8th year..... 60
Ditto 9th to 11th..... 80
Ditto 12th and after..... 100

14. Whatever real or personal property the Widow or offspring of a subscriber may be possessed of at the time of admission shall be taken into account at a just valuation, or according to the amount realizable by public sale, and the income calculated thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; but the income on monies vested in Bank of Bengal shares, Government Notes, or other public securities, shall be taken according to what they actually yield. The same rule of calculation shall hold in the case of property of any description afterwards devolving on an incumbent on the Fund.

* The respective families of two deceased members applying in 1839 to be admitted were through the omission of the said members to conform to this Rule in their life time, declared not entitled to the benefits of the Fund; though in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the cases, the subscribers at their annual meeting of 31st January, 1840, allowed their admission on the condition of all arrears of subscription due by the deceased being first made good.

† If there be no will, then a full and authentic statement of property left by the deceased and of the legal heirs thereto must be submitted.

‡ See last sheet Rules,

§ See ditto ditto.

= See ditto ditto,

15. No family becoming dependant since the 1st of January 1838, shall receive an aggregate allowance *exceeding* 200*£* per annum in England, or 600 Co.'s Rs. per mensem in India.

16. The pensions to widows shall be discontinued on remarriage, but shall recommence if again left in a state of widowhood and without adequate provision under the rules.

The allowances for children shall cease in the case of girls on their marriage, in the case of boys on their obtaining employment or on attaining the age of 21 years, whichever may first happen.

17. Allowances from the Fund are payable half yearly in advance either in London or in India. For widows, to themselves or to their authorized agents (the acknowledgment of the widow herself being given for all sums paid on her behalf.) For children to their mother or other relation, or to their guardian.

18. Before any half-yearly advances can be allowed a solemn declaration* must be made in the case of a widow without children according to form F †, if with children according to additional form F.

In the case of children alone according to form G. ‡

If the declaration is refused to be made by any party it is incumbent on the managers to suspend the payment of the Pension claimed, reporting the case to a general meeting of subscribers.

[In these declarations must be carefully noted (if such be the case) any property acquired, and in whatever way acquired, since the date of admission on the Fund, whether it yield an income or not.]

19. In any instance in which it may appear that a subscriber leaving property at his death and having the power to dispose of it, had made no provision for his family, the subscribers have full power to reject the application for aid in respect to such family. And in case it shall be proved that a deceased member of the Fund had during his life, made such a disposition of any part of his property, real or personal, as but for rule 26 would throw the entire or partial support of his widow or offspring upon the Fund, with the intention of thereby benefiting any party at the expence of the Fund, then the widow or offspring of such member shall forfeit all right to any support whatever.

20. The offspring of members born out of wedlock: and any widow legally separated from her husband for misconduct on her part, or who may be known to be living in a state of adultery, though not divorced or separated by law, shall *not* benefit by the Fund.

21. The $\frac{1}{2}$ yearly general meetings of subscribers to the Fund are held in January and in July; two months previous notice being given. At these meetings applications for admission on the Fund are determined, &c. and other general business is done, the managers also reporting the matters determined by them in the expired period. At the January meeting five managers are chosen in the room of those elected the preceding year,—though these or any of them may be re-elected. At the July meeting the annual accounts of the Fund closed to 30th April preceding are submitted,—and being approved or published in the Calcutta Gazette.

22. A special general meeting may be called at any time by the committee of managers or by any nine members; the object of the meeting being advertised two months previously.

23. Should the managers or any member or members be desirous of bringing forward, at a $\frac{1}{2}$ yearly meeting, any new general question or any question involving any increase or diminution of the rate of contribution now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in the rules and principles of the institution now established, or any case not distinctly provided for under these rules, due notice of the purport thereof shall be given; provided, however, that on such questions and cases no resolution of a general meeting whe-

* To be made before a Justice of Peace or other person competent to take the same and not until the day on which the amount is claimable—or thereafter.

† See last sheet rules.

‡ See last sheet rules.

th r half-yearly, or special, shall be conclusive, but the determination of the Meeting shall be referred to the subscribers at large for final adoption or rejection, by the transmission of their votes to the managers, within two months after the date of issuing the notice, either by advertisement or by separate letters to each subscriber as may be determined by the meeting. It shall be the special duty of the chairman of any Meeting to require attention to this rule.

24. The resolution of a General Meeting on any question not falling within the provisions of the preceding rule shall be open to revision. After the usual notice given through the Secretary to that effect at the next General Meeting which may be held at a period of not more than four months subsequently to the General Meeting at which such resolution was passed; but the resolution of such subsequent meeting no such question shall be final and conclusive;—provided always, that no resolution of a prior Meeting shall be reversed or altered at a subsequent Meeting, *except* by a majority consisting of as many votes at the least as decided the question in the first instance. All resolutions not subject to revision under this rule shall be deemed final and conclusive.

25. The presence of nine Members at any General Meeting forms a *quorum* sufficient to constitute a Meeting.

26. All questions proposed at a General Meeting, wither *yearly*, *h*, or *special*, shall be determined by a MAJORITY OF VOTES; but the concurrent voices of at least nine members actually present shall be requisite to carry any motion whatever.

27. Upon all questions duly advertised for discussion at any General Meeting, all subscribers may deliver their sentiments and votes, either by written communication addressed to the chairman, or by Proxy. Proxies may be of two kinds, General and Special. The former* is only allowed in case of Members who have proceeded to sea, and last till the return or receipt of intelligence of the decease of the party give it. Such general proxy entitles the holder thereof to vote for the absentee on any question whatever that may arise during his absence.

A Special † proxy entitles the holder to vote on any point connected with the question for which such proxy was given that may be discussed at the meeting summoned for its determination.

But provided 1st. That no proxy, either Special or General, shall be in any way valid unless the same shall have been registered in the Office of the Secretary to the Fund, and countersigned by that Officer, at least fifteen days prior to the occurrence of any meeting at which such proxy is intended to be used:

Fund to give notice thereof to the holder and to the grantors, *namely*, *namely*, last tendered for Registry, with the view to their appointing some other party to vote on their behalf. A second nomination shall be valid if registered and countersigned at any time before the meeting at which it is intended to take effect.

28. The Committee of Managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more or if less than five be present, any three Members of the Committee who may concur in opinion shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters connected with the Fund not expressly reserved for the determination of a General Meeting; but every act of the Managers shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of a General Meeting.

The last article of the rules of the Fund, viz. XXXVII is of a peculiar and special character, and framed seemingly to provide for such cases as occurred on the transfer to the Bengal Civil Branch, of the civilians attached to the Canton Establishment, some of whom claimed and were specially admitted to become Subscribers to the Fund.

The rule therefore provides, under certain conditions, for the admission as subscribers to the Fund of any person who may enter the Bengal Civil Service and having rank in that Service above any other person that has been a subscriber to the Fund for a longer period than one year.

* See Form A last sheet of Rules.

† See Form B last sheet of Rules.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

MANAGERS OF THE FUND.

C. Tucker, Esq.	J. A. Dorin, Esq.
W. H. Belli, Esq.	J. J. Harvey, Esq.
G. A. Hushby, Esq.	R. Torrens, Esq.
E. M. Gordon, Esq.	and
George Udny, Esq.	B. J. Colvin.

George Adams, Esq. Secy. and Accountant.

REGULATIONS, AS SANCTIONED BY THE HONORABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

1st. The subscribers shall, from the 1st of May, 1825, contribute, for the purposes of the fund, four per cent. of their salaries, and all other public emoluments, however denominated; compensation for travelling expenses excepted.

2d. Should any subscriber be engaged in India on private business, and thereby voluntarily exclude himself from public employ, his subscriptions to the fund shall cease, and in the event of his hereafter relinquishing such private business, and resuming employ in the service, his subscriptions may be resumed, but the intervening period shall not be reckoned in the time necessary to qualify him to become an annuitant; and this rule shall be equally applicable to all persons now in the service, who may have been, or may be engaged in private business.

3rd. The annuities are fixed at 10,000 rupees Payable also in India, see each, payable in England at 2 shillings the rupee, Rule 33. being £1,000 sterling.

4th. The annuities shall be tendered to subscribers having served in the civil service 25 years, and actually resided 22 years of that period in India,* according to their seniority on the gradation list of the service, as fixed by the Court of Directors, and the right of preference shall not be barred by refusal in a preceding year.

5th. The annuities shall commence with the first of May in each year, beginning with the year 1826: that is to say, shall fall due at the end of the said official year; and in like manner, the succeeding annuities shall commence on the first day of the following official years, and fall due at the close of each year respectively.

6th. At a convenient period before the close of each year, the managers of the fund shall require according to seniority, a sufficient number of subscribers to signify their willingness, or otherwise, to retire on the annuity to be granted by the Fund; and in case of the absence from India of members, such requisition shall be made to their constituted agents in Calcutta. It will, of course, be incumbent on members duly qualified to become annuitants, previous to leaving India, to empower one or more persons in Calcutta to act on their behalf, and to communicate to the managers the names of such agents.

7th. The following members shall be regarded as having virtually intimated for the time being, their unwillingness to retire on the annuity; viz, those to whom a requisition may be made as above provided, and on whose part no reply may be received, on or before the first day "of Nov, of the year, preceding that in which"—the annuities intended to be granted, may commence; and those who may have quitted India, and failed to empower any resident in Calcutta to act for them during their absence.

8th. The number of annuities offered shall not be more than may complete nine per annum from the first of May 1826.

9th. The actual value of annuities tendered and accepted as above, shall be passed to a separate account on the books of the institution, under the head

* "The first period, viz. that of 25 years, is to be computed either from the date of the Civil Servants' Covenants, or from that of our Dispatch to you announcing his appointment, whichever may have been earliest. The second period, viz. that of 22 years' residence, is to be computed from the date of arrival" at Calcutta—(vide Hon'ble Court of Directors' Letter to the Madras Government 25th July, 1827.)

"The period of Service commences with the date of appointment as a writer. The period of Residence from the date of arrival at the Presidency. Consequently, no part of the time passed at the College of Haileybury can be computed in the period either of Service or of Residence"—Hon'ble Court's Dispatch of 30th May, 1827.

of appropriated funds; and to the debit of this account shall be entered all payments in satisfaction of annuities.

10th. Should any subscriber having resided in India in the Civil Service not less than 22 years, and been a member of it the full period of 25 years, retire from the service before the option of an annuity may devolve on him, he shall be entitled to the same in his proper turn, without any payment to the fund, save what may be claimable under the following rule.

11th. Any subscriber who may* accept the tender of an annuity, shall be required, to entitle him to such annuity, to pay to the institution, previous to the date at which the annuity is to commence, the difference between one-half of the actual value of the annuity on his life, and the accumulated value of his previous contribution, in case the latter quantity shall be less than the former; these values shall be determined as below provided.

12th. Any Member so choosing may decline paying the difference defined in the foregoing rule, and shall, in such case, be entitled to an annuity diminished in proportion to the sum by which the accumulated value of his contribution is less than one-half of the actual value of an annuity on his life.

13th. Any subscriber who may be dismissed from the Honorable Company's service, shall forfeit all right to benefit by the institution, and be entitled to no refund of payments which he may have made.

14th. The interest of any subscriber who may be suspended from the Honorable Company's service, shall be in abeyance, but shall revive on his restoration. If he be permitted, (whether the permission be granted at the time of, or during his suspension, or at the time of his restoration) to draw salary for the period of his suspension, then his contributions to the fund for that period shall be claimable, and the intervening time shall be reckoned as actual Service; but if he be not allowed salary for the period of his suspension, then no contribution shall be claimable from him for that period, and which in that case is not to be computed in the term of service necessary to qualify him for the acceptance of an annuity.

15th. *First.* The resignation of the Honorable Company's service is an essential condition to entitle an individual to an annuity from the institution; an annuitant will not be permitted by the court to return to the service; it is therefore provided, that should any member fail, on or before the first day of July of the year with which the annuity accepted by him may commence, to comply with said condition, he shall be considered to have forfeited his right to an annuity from the institution for that year. It is likewise provided, that when a member, accepting an annuity, shall resign the service before the first day of July, but after the first day of the year with which the said annuity is made to commence, he shall, in such case, at the close of that year, only draw the annuity from the date of his resignation, a sum proportionate to the time intervening between the first day of the year and that date, being deducted for the benefit of the institution.

Second. If any subscriber for whom an Annuity has been reserved under application and declaration to resign the Service, shall subsequently withdraw or retract the same, or refuse to accept the Annuity so reserved, or shall continue in the Service beyond the time, (viz. 1st July,) limited by the foregoing clause, he shall forfeit as a Penalty the sum of Co's Rs. (10,000) Ten Thousand, to be paid down at once to the Fund; or at one-third of his Monthly Official Allowances, to be deducted by the Civil Auditor with Interest at the rate which the Fund would have received upon it, had the amount of Penalty been at once paid down. And no Subscriber incurring such penalty shall be entitled to, or receive an Annuity until the amount of such penalty with the interest which may have accrued thereon, shall have been fully paid. And the sum or sums so forfeited and paid shall be held available for the general purposes of the Fund ‡

Third. Any subscriber who may be either provisionally appointed to be a member of the Supreme Council of India, or who may hold a Seat therein, shall continue to pay his subscription to the Fund, and shall not be deemed qualified

* The declaration of the willingness of any subscriber to accept an annuity, which was formerly required to be stated "*upon Honor*," is now sufficiently expressed by the acceptance being declared as *under the rules*—the second clause of rule 15, which was adopted instead of that requirement (see note on rule 15), provides a penalty if the retirement is not duly effected.

† The dates in this Rule are with reference to the 1st October 1825, the period of the institution of the Fund.

‡ This 2nd clause was adopted in substitution of the rule requiring declaration "*upon honor*" of acceptance of Annuity, at the General Meetings of Subscribers on 30th July, 1842, and finally on the 11th August, 1843, as approved by the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

for admission to an Annuity therefrom, until he shall have duly resigned such aforesaid provisional Appointment or Seat in Council, as well as the Civil Service generally.*

16th. † The fund is open for the subscriptions of all covenanted civil servants upon the Bengal establishment, including such as may be in England, and who have not either finally resigned the service, or protracted their absence from India beyond the prescribed term of five years; each civil servant now residing in India shall be especially invited to join the institution, as shall those subsequently arriving, whether they be returning to the service, or newly appointed to the same; and the following shall be excluded from ever becoming members of the institution; viz. those residing in India, who may fail to signify in writing their consent to join the institution on or before the 1st of May, 1826, next; and those returning to, or for the first time arriving in the country, subsequent to the present date, who may commit a similar default within six months from the date of their return, or arrival in the country, respectively: provided, however, that no person, not in India, nor on his passage thither upon 1st of May 1825, shall be entitled, on subsequently returning to the country from England, to receive an annuity under the Rules of this institution, except after residence in the country for a period of five years from the date of such subsequent arrival.

17th. The affairs of the institution shall be managed by a committee of nine, of whom four shall be ex officio, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor. The other five shall be subscribers, and elected at a general meetings, "to be holden on the 1st day of January in each year." † The members of the committee shall be also the trustees for the funds of the institution.

18th. The Sub-Treasurer of Government shall, with the permission of the Governor-General in Council, be requested to act as Treasurer to the institution, and the funds, as well those set apart for the payment of annuities as those arising from the accumulation of capital, shall be deposited in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the trustees and managers of the fund.

19th. For the management in England of such affairs as the members cannot personally conduct, an agent or agents shall be appointed by the managers and trustees in India, if such shall still be the wish of the service ‡

20th. The committee of managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three members of the committee, who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters relative to the receipts and disbursements of the fund, as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the fund, and the due execution of the Rules established for it, which, by such rules, may not have been expressly reserved for determination by the general meeting of the subscribers to the fund.

21st. But the decision of the Committee of Managers, in all cases, shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of the subscribers duly passed at a regular general meeting.

22nd. The Committee of Managers, who may be appointed, in the first instance, shall be authorized to appoint a Secretary and Accountant to the fund, and to fix such allowance for him, payable from the fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The officer so appointed, shall act under the direction of the Committee of Managers, and shall also attend the general meetings of the subscribers, the proceedings of which, and of the committee of managers, and generally all papers appertaining to this institution, which may not be intrusted to the treasurer in India, or to the agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of the Secretary and Accountant to the fund, and shall by application to him, or to the Committee of Managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers to the fund.

* This 3rd clause was adopted in the terms proposed by the Hon'ble Court in a Dispatch dated 11th August, 1841, by the Subscribers at their General Meeting of 28th May, 1842.

† Under resolution of the general meeting of the 12th November 1825, as sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court of Directors in their despatch of the 30th May, 1827.

‡ "Upon the Resolution of the General Meeting, 'That Messrs. Coutts and Co. be Trustees and Agents in England, for the Civil Service Annuity Fund,' we have no objection to offer to the proposed appointment, nor any observation to make upon it, further, than that, according to the present form of Certificates given by the Managers, we have no authority to make payments on account of the Fund, to any other persons than to the Annuitants, or to Agents duly constituted by them individually."—Hon'ble Court's Dispatch of 30th May 1827.

23rd. All future appointments to the office of Secretary and Accountant to the fund, as well as the appointment of any other person, whom the Managers may find it necessary to employ for the due execution of the trust committed for them shall, in like manner, be made, and their allowances fixed by the Committee of Managers, subject, as in all other cases, to the control of the general meetings of the subscribers.

24th. In the event of any of the five Managers who may be elected annually, being subsequently removed from the presidency without any intention of returning to it during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the subscribers at the next general meeting: and in such instances, as well as in all instances of vacancy in the situation of Manager, by death or otherwise; a new election, if it appear necessary, shall take place for the unexpired part of the current year.

25th. A general meeting of the subscribers shall be held at the Town Hall, in Calcutta, on the first Monday of the second month of every year (or as soon afterwards as the accounts can be made up and prepared for inspection) to receive and audit the accounts of the preceding year, and to decide on any questions which may arise or be referred. The Committee of Managers, or any nine members of the institution may also convene a special general meeting at the presidency, by public notice in the Government Gazette, if at any time there shall be found occasion for it, provided that the days fixed for holding such special meetings, and the objects of them be advertised at least six weeks before the same are held, for the general information of the subscribers.

26th. All questions proposed at a general meeting, whether annual or special, shall be determined by a majority of three-fourths of the members who may either be present at such general meetings, or vote thereat by proxy; but the concurrent voices of nine members at least, "actually present,"* shall be requisite to determine upon any question whatever; and upon all general questions involving any increase or diminution of the rate of contributions now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in, the original rules and principles of the institution, which are now established, all subscribers in India who may not be able to attend the meeting in person, shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by a written communication, to be signed by them, and addressed to the chairman of the meeting; provided always, that no decision upon such question shall be valid, or have any effect until sanctioned and approved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom all parties, considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right of appeal, and the decision of the Court of Directors shall, in all cases, be final.

27th. In discharge of each annuity of 10,000 Rs. granted by the fund, the sum of £1,000 sterling shall be paid to the annuitant through the company's treasury in London, at the close of the year in which the annuity may commence, the managers of the fund undertaking, at that period, to pay over to the Government of Bengal the sum of 10,000 Rs. for each annuity so payable, under the principles upon which the Company's contribution to the fund is to be regulated.

28th. The right of an annuitant to receive the annuity for any particular year, shall depend on his having survived that year.

29th. The actual value of an annuity on the life of any subscriber, shall be determined by the table annexed hereto.—The rates exhibited by this table shall be revised and altered by a decision of a General Meeting, should experience and the fluctuation of interest suggest the necessity of such an arrangement: provided always, that any alteration therein shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned and confirmed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, whose decision shall be final.

30th. To determine the accumulated value of the contributions of any subscriber, the Accountant shall keep separate accounts for each member, and

* Rule 26 passed in pursuance of orders forwarded by the Hon'ble Court of Directors in their dispatch of the 5th March 1824, at the General Meeting of the 22d September 1828, in substitution for the Old Rule in which the words in italics were omitted.

these accounts shall be annually made up with the rate of interest allowed by the Company.

31st. At the close of every third year the managers shall, according to the annexed table, calculate the actual values of the pending annuities, and shall then compare the total of their values with the assets belonging to the appropriated funds of the institution: should those assets exceed in value the said total, the difference shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds of the society, and be available for the purposes of the institution: on the other hand, should the value of the said assets be less than the total aforesaid, the deficiency shall be supplied by a transfer from the latter fund to the former.

32d. Annuitant, upon becoming such, shall be furnished with a formal certificate declaratory of his admission to the annuity, under the hands of not less than three of the managers of the fund. A duplicate of the certificates must be furnished to the Bengal Government, and forwarded to the Court of Directors in London.

33rd. In modification of the third rule of the regulations of the Fund, it is provided, that it shall be competent to any servant duly qualified by residence and service, to receive the Annuity, whether granted to him at half or at a quarter value, either in India or in England, subject only to the condition of previous resignation of the service, and of the acceptance of such resignation by the Government or by the Court of Directors.*

34th. In modification of the rules adopted by the service on the 7th March 1834, it is hereby provided, in conformity with the instructions of the Honorable Court of Directors, that annuitants desirous to have their annuities paid to the date of Decese, or to have them paid Quarterly, will be entitled to these advantages upon payment, in addition to the half or quarter value of the annuity as the case may be, of the full value stated for the same in the table annexed to the said rules; but no Annuitant shall be permitted to take the Quarterly payment alone without, at the same time, taking the benefit of the rule for obtaining payment to the date of Decese.

35th. On the 30th of April, 1841, the managers shall compute the excess of balance of the unappropriated Funds of the Institution above the balance estimated for the same period in the prospective calculation upon which the Fund was formed. One-half of the amount of such excess shall be considered to be a capital available for the purposes of the Fund, namely, for the improvement of the rate at which the Annuities accruing under Rules 8 and 11 on the 1st of May, 1842, are to be granted, to the extent of the income derivable at the rate of 6 per cent., from the said half excess of balance. In like manner on the 30th of April of every succeeding year the managers shall compute the excess of actual balance over the estimated prospective balance at the same date, and shall appropriate the income arising therefrom to the improvement of the purchase rate of the nine Annuities accruing on the 1st of the following May. Provided, however, that in no instance shall any annuity be granted under this rule at a rate less than the quarter of the value thereof. And in case of the annual sum to be distributed amongst the nine yearly accruing Annuities in the manner provided in the following rule, being at any time in excess of the proportions required to make up, with the balance of the subscription accounts of the retirers thereon, the half value of each of the said nine annuities, such excess shall be reserved and be made available in the succeeding year, in addition to the income accruing from the half of the excess balance of the year, towards the reduction of the rate of premium at half value payable for the said annuities, under the provisions and limitations above specified.

And it is further provided, that in the event of any of the nine annuities of any year remaining untaken on the 1st of May of such year, the proportionate share of the annual sum distributed amongst the nine annuities of that date which shall have been set to such untaken annuity shall remain reserved for the benefit of the qualified Subscriber who may at any subsequent date claim and retire on such untaken annuity.†

* This rule 33 and the following 34 were passed, in conformity with instructions from the Hon'ble Court, at a General Meeting of Subscribers held on 11th July 1836, at which time they stood numbered as 39 and 40; but the substance of Rule 31 stood originally (in March 1834) numbered as 33 and 34.

† This rule 35 and the following 36 were adopted by the Subscribers at the General Meeting of 1st January, 1842, and approved by the Honorable Court under date 21st August, 1842.

36th. After the above computation shall have been calculated the managers shall make the distribution of the annual sum which may be found available for the improvement of the rate at which each of the nine yearly annuities may be granted, in the manner following. The aggregate sum available on the 1st of May of every year shall be divided into equal shares for apportionment equally amongst the nine annuities accruing on that date according to the statement above cited. The amount of fine which a retiring member will have to pay shall be such an amount as, with the balance of his subscription account and the sum apportioned to the annuity reserved for him as above provided on the 1st of May of such year, will make up the half of the value of the annuity according to his age. And it is provided, that in the event of the balance of the retiree's account alone amounting to a sum *equal* to the half value of his annuity, the share or sum apportioned to the annuity reserved for him shall be taken and distributed equally amongst the other annuities of the same year in further diminution of the fines at half value which may be required from the retirees on these. In like manner if the balance of any retiree's account as aforesaid, *together with the sum or sums which may have been apportioned to the annuity reserved for him*, amount to a sum *in excess* of the half value of his annuity, such excess shall be taken and divided amongst the other annuitants of the same year, whose balances with sums apportioned to them as above may fall short of the half value of annuity. - And it is further provided, that in the event of any overplus remaining out of the sum found available in any year under Rule 35, after due distribution amongst the nine annuities of such year as above provided to the extent of making up with the balances the half value of each of the annuities, such remaining overplus shall be held available for distribution in the next succeeding year under the general terms of this Rule.

37th. Civil Servants who may not have completed the full period of 22 years' residence in India and 25 years of Service, but who may be compelled to retire from the service by sickness, duly certified as below provided, shall be entitled to receive from out of the portions of the excess balance available for the purpose of the Fund under the above rule as follows:—

If they have not completed 10 years of residence, a donation of....Sa. Rs. 5000
or.....£ 500

If they have completed 10 years of residence, but not more than 15, an annuity of.....£ 250
or... ..Sa. Rs. 2500

Per annum, on payment, including the amount of their subscriptions, of one-half of the value thereof according to the tables and rules of the fund.

If they have completed 15 years, an annuity of£ 500
or.....Sa. Rs. 5000
on the same terms.

To entitle a junior to the above benefits, it will be necessary for him, before leaving India, to furnish to the managers of the fund a certificate from his medical attendant, countersigned by a member of the medical board in Calcutta, certifying that he is from some permanent cause or complaint, incapable of rendering further service in the climate of India, and the certificate must, in each instance of retirement, be confirmed in England by the examining physician of the Honorable Court of Directors, after the servant so retiring has resided at least one year in England.*

Civil Service Annuity Fund Office, January 1845.

* This rule 37, was adopted at the same time with the rules before entered as 33 and 34, at the General Meeting of subscribers on 11th July, 1836, and somewhat modified in the Honorable Courts' despatch of 31st August, 1842.

TABLE referred to in Rule 29th, shewing the value of annuities of 1 Sicca Rupee and 10,000 Sicca Rupees on a Life from 30 to 76—Interest being 6 per Cent.

Age.	Value of an Annuity of One Rupee.	Value of an Annuity of 10,000 Rs.	Age.	Value of an Annuity of One Rupee.	Value of an Annuity of 10,000 Rs.
30	11 682	116820	54	8 827	88270
31	11 598	115980	55	8 670	86700
32	11 512	115120	56	8 509	85090
33	11 423	114230	57	8 343	83430
34	11 331	113310	58	8 173	81730
35	11 236	112360	59	7 999	79990
36	11 137	111370	60	7 820	78200
37	11 035	110350	61	7 637	76370
38	10 929	109290	62	7 449	74490
39	10 819	108190	63	7 253	72530
40	10 705	107050	64	7 052	70520
41	10 589	105890	65	6 841	68410
42	10 473	104730	66	6 625	66250
43	10 356	103560	67	6 405	64050
44	10 235	102350	68	6 179	61790
45	10 110	101100	69	5 949	59490
46	9 980	99800	70	5 716	57160
47	9 846	98460	71	5 479	54790
48	9 707	97070	72	5 241	52410
49	9 563	95630	73	5 004	50040
50	9 417	94170	74	4 769	47690
51	9 273	92730	75	4 542	45420
52	9 129	91290	76	4 326	43260
53	8 980	89800			

The preceding Table made into Company's Rupees, showing also the Premiums or Additional Value for Quarter'y and date of Decease payments of the Annuity, see rule 34.

Age.	Value of an Annuity of Sa. Rs. 10,000 or Co.'s Rs. 10,666-10-8	Premium for Quarterly payment. Co.'s Rupees.	Premium for date of Decease payment. Co.'s Rupees.	TOTAL.
30	124608 0 0	2803 3 2	1505 1 1	128916 4 3
31	123712 0 0	2781 0 0	1529 9 7	128025 9 7
32	122794 10 8	2761 10 8	1556 4 3	127113 9 7
33	121845 5 4	2741 5 4	1582 14 11	126169 9 7
34	120864 0 0	2718 14 11	1610 10 8	125193 9 7
35	119850 10 8	2696 8 6	1639 7 6	124186 10 8
36	118794 10 8	2673 1 1	1669 5 4	123137 1 1
37	117706 10 8	2648 8 6	1700 4 3	122055 7 5
38	116576 0 0	2622 14 11	1732 4 3	120931 3 2
39	115402 10 8	2596 4 3	1765 5 4	119764 4 3
40	114186 10 8	2569 9 7	1799 7 5	118555 11 8
41	112949 5 4	2541 13 10	1834 10 8	117325 13 10
42	111712 0 0	2513 1 0	1872 0 0	116097 1 0
43	110464 0 0	2485 5 4	1909 5 4	114853 10 8
44	109173 5 4	2456 8 6	1941 5 4	113571 3 2
45	107840 0 0	2426 10 8	1979 11 8	112246 6 4
46	106453 5 4	2395 11 8	2018 2 1	110867 3 1
47	105024 0 0	2361 10 8	2058 10 8	109445 5 4
48	103541 5 4	2329 9 7	2101 5 4	107972 4 3
49	102005 5 4	2295 7 5	2144 0 0	106444 12 9
50	100448 0 0	2260 4 3	2184 12 9	104897 1 0
51	98812 0 0	2225 1 0	2231 7 5	103368 8 5
52	97176 0 0	2190 14 11	2275 3 2	101842 2 1
53	95586 10 8	2155 11 8	2320 0 0	100262 6 4
54	94154 10 8	2118 6 4	2366 14 11	98639 15 11
55	92480 0 0	2081 1 0	2413 13 10	96974 14 10
56	90762 10 8	2042 10 8	2462 14 11	95268 4 3
57	88992 0 0	2002 2 1	2513 1 0	93507 3 1
58	87278 10 8	1961 9 7	2564 4 3	91704 8 6
59	85322 10 8	1920 0 0	2616 8 6	89859 3 2
60	83413 5 4	1877 5 4	2671 14 11	87961 9 7
61	81461 5 4	1833 9 7	2727 7 5	86022 6 4
62	79456 0 0	1788 12 9	2786 2 1	84030 14 10
63	77365 5 4	1740 12 9	2841 9 7	81947 11 8
64	75221 5 4	1792 12 9	2902 6 4	79816 8 5
65	72970 10 8	1641 9 7	2965 5 4	77577 9 7
66	70666 16 8	1590 6 4	3031 7 5	75288 8 5
67	68320 0 0	1537 1 0	3097 0 7	72954 10 7
68	65909 5 4	1482 10 8	3165 13 10	70557 13 10
69	63456 0 0	1428 4 3	3232 0 0	68113 4 3
70	60970 10 8	1371 11 8	3305 9 7	65647 15 11
71	58442 10 8	1315 3 2	3377 1 0	63134 14 10
72	55894 0 0	1257 9 7	3448 8 6	60610 2 1
73	53376 0 0	1201 1 0	3520 0 0	58097 1 0
74	50869 5 4	1144 8 6	3591 7 5	55605 5 3
75	48448 0 0	1090 2 1	3659 11 8	53197 13 9
76	46144 0 0	1033 11 8	3724 12 9	50872 8 5

**ABRIDGED CIVIL SERVICE CODE, ABSTRACT OF, AND NOTE
ON CIVIL ANNUITY FUND RULES.**

INSTITUTION OF THE FUND.

**SUBSCRIBERS. THEIR LIABILITIES,
RIGHTS, QUALIFICATIONS AND
PRIVILEGES.**

NOTE—Besides the direct benefits of the fund, subscribers enjoy the privileges provided by the Furlough Rules, which none others can claim.

* Service is computed either from date of covenant or of notification of Appointment, whichever may be first. Residence reckons from date of arrival at the presidency.

**ANNUITIES. HOW OFFERABLE, AND
ACCEPTABLE UNDER WHAT CONDI-
TIONS.**

† Where the Principals are not in India, to their Agents if duly appointed.

‡ No special application necessary, beyond the statement of date of birth, the offer of fine, and of resignation on specified date,—from which date the Annuity will commence.

§ The application in this case should run thus:—

I have the honor to tender this my application for an Annuity of the year—(1841-42) grantable under the Rules and to state upon honor that it is my firm determination, should I obtain the same to accept it, and retire from the Company's Civil Service on or before the first day of July of the year to which the said Annuity belongs.

If from an agent the application may run thus:—

I beg as constituted agent of Mr. _____ to tender this application on his behalf for one of the Annuities of the year—(1841-42) grantable under the Rules, and to state upon honor that should the said Annuity be appropriated to Mr. _____ I will accept it on his behalf, and will duly proffer Mr. _____ resignation of the service to Government on or before the first day of July next in _____

The age, or rather the date of birth of member applying should at the same time be stated; also if it be wished that the Annuity be made payable quarterly and up to date of decease.

The Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund was established in 1825. Subscribers' contributions commencing from May of that year.

All Covenanted Civil Servants are bound to subscribe, and no subscriber can withdraw or cease to subscribe, excepting a Governor, who holds his appointment not by right of the service. A subscriber who may have been absent from India more than 5 years; or one who may have been dismissed from the service, forfeits all benefit, from the Fund. But if a subscriber be only under *suspension* his interest shall be in abeyance and revive on his restoration; if he draw salary (or any public allowance) for the time of his suspension, that time shall count as actual service; but if not, the intervening period shall not be computed in the term of service, necessary to qualify him for an Annuity. To be qualified for an Annuity, requires a service* of 25 years, and actual residence in India of 22 years.

The number of Annuities of £1,000 each, grantable, are not more than may complete nine per Annum from the 1st of May 1826. This admits of, the untaken Annuities of any year, being available to subscribers at any time in a subsequent year, in addition to the nine accruing Annuities of the year. Before August of each year, an offer is made to every qualified member of one of the nine Annuities, to accrue on the 1st of the succeeding May; and they are at the same time informed of the No. if any, of the Annuities of former years that remain unappropriated on the 1st of July last preceding, and which are also available for acceptance. These last may, however, be at any time taken up by payment of fine and resignation.† But the nine accruing Annuities of the following year, are not grantable until the 1st of May of the year to which they belong. Accordingly on the last mentioned date, the said nine Annuities are appropriated to the applicants‡ first in the order of seniority to those whose applications were received on or before the 1st of November preceding, then if any Annuities remain unappropriated they are distributed amongst those

* Or any member so choosing, may receive an Annuity of an amount proportionate to that which the balance of his accumulated subscriptions bears to the value of an annuity on his life; without paying anything further.

The fine must be paid into the hands of the Sub-treasurer, who as treasurer of the Fund will grant receipts. The fine may be paid any time before date of commencement of Annuity.

† Payable from the General Treasury or from any other Government Treasury which the Government may approve.

‡ A simple Annuity is payable at the end of the Official year on the condition of the Annuitant having survived the year. But if it be wished that the Annuity be made payable up to date of decease the premium for the same (as per annexed table) must be paid in addition to the fine above referred to. If the Annuity is also desired to be made payable quarterly the requisite premium for that privilege must likewise be paid. This latter benefit, of Quarterly payments, cannot be taken without also the former benefit; date of Decease payments may however be taken alone.

Applications from Invalid Subscribers having resided less than 15 years in India, for reduced Annuities purchasable generally on the same terms as the full Annuities, must be made before the first of May. Such an Applicant must furnish to the Managers a Certificate from his Medical Attendant in India, countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board of Calcutta, certifying that he is from some permanent cause or complaint incapable of rendering further service in the climate of India. This certificate will need to be confirmed in England after a year's residence there, by the examining Physician of the Hon'ble Court. An Invalid Subscriber thus applying, will, (if successful under the general rule of appropriation of Annuities) be entitled, first if he have resided full 15 years in India to an annuity of £500 per annum.

Second, if he have resided less than 15, but more than 10 years in India, to an Annuity of £250.

Third, if his residence be less than 10 years, he will only be entitled to a Donation from the Fund of £500.

whose applications may have been received after the aforesaid 1st November, but before 1st May, in the same order of seniority; and lastly, if any still remain untaken by the aforesaid applicants, they are granted to Invalids who may apply under rule 37. To confirm the title to an Annuity thus accepted and thus appropriated, a member must make good the $\frac{1}{2}$ * value, (according to the valuation, Table annexed) of his Annuity *previous to the date of commencement of Annuity*, and also resign the Company's service. This resignation must not be deferred later than the first of July following, and in no case will the Annuity commence until the date of such resignation. An Annuitant shall receive a Certificate signed by 3 or more of the Managers, declaratory of his admission, which shall enable him to draw his Annuity of £1,000 or Co.'s Rs-10,666-10-8, either in India,† or in London from the Company's Treasury ‡

GENERAL AND SPECIAL MEETINGS, THEIR POWER, MANNER OF VOTING, &c.

The Annual General Meeting is held on the 1st day of January for auditing the Accounts of the past year, for the election of five Managers, and to decide on any question which may arise or be referred. A Special General Meeting may likewise be convened at any time by the Managers, or by any nine Members, provided six weeks' notice be given of the objects of such Meeting. Any question proposed at any Meeting, shall be determined by a Majority of

ths of those voting on the question; but the concurrent voices of nine Members at least *actually present* is required to determine upon any question whatever: and upon all general questions affecting the rate of contributions now fixed, or any essential addition to or alteration in the original rules and principles of the Fund; all subscribers in India, may deliver their sentiments and votes in writing, addressed to the Chairman, provided no decision upon *such* question, shall be valid or have effect until sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court; to whom parties considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right of appeal and the decision of the Court of Directors shall in all cases be final.

REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND,
ESTABLISHED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1824.

CORRECTED TO 1ST JANUARY, 1848.

SECTION I.

Admission of Subscribers.

ART. 1. The following description of persons, and they alone, are eligible to be subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund:—

1st Officers or cadets in the military service of the honorable company under the presidency of Fort William.

2d. Chaplains of the Bengal establishment.

3rd. Officers of the Bengal medical establishment, and veterinary surgeons.

4th. Officers of the Bengal establishment, on the retired list.

ART. 2. Individuals of the descriptions enumerated in the 1st article, who entered the service previous to the 30th August 1826, and who hitherto have not become subscribers, shall only be admissible on the following conditions:—

1st. That the application for admission be accompanied by the certificate of two surgeons, that the person desiring to subscribe is then, to the best of their knowledge, in good health. This certificate being confirmed by the declaration to the same effect, from the person so applying to be admitted. Applications from married officers being also accompanied by a certificate of their marriage, and intimation of the correct age of the parties.

2d. That donation and arrears of subscription, according to the rank at the time of admission, be paid with compound interest on those sums accumulated half yearly at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The arrears to commence from the date of the institution of the fund, or from the entrance of the person into the service, if subsequent to the institution of the same, and prior to 30th August 1826. If the arrears are paid by instalments (which are not to exceed twelve monthly payments from the date of admission) interest at 8 per cent. per annum to be charged on all intermediate balances.

ART. 3. A subscriber withdrawing from the fund, forfeits, *ipso facto*, all claims to its benefits, as also the amount of his donation and subscription, and all other sums which he may have paid up to the period of his secession. Should he afterwards be desirous of again becoming a subscriber, he will be admissible on the same terms as a new subscriber, as described in the 2d article. Note—This article is applicable to voluntary subscribers only.

ART. 4. Subscribers who may retire from the service on the prescribed pension of their ranks, or in ill health before entitled thereto, or who may return, permanently, or upon furlough, to Europe, shall not forfeit their title to the benefits of the fund, provided they continue the regular payments of the monthly subscription of their ranks agreeably to the rates laid down for each rank in table No. II.

ART. 5. Subscribers not in ill health retiring from the service before they are entitled to the full pension of their rank shall not forfeit all claims on the institution, provided they continue to pay the Indian rates of subscription of their respective ranks.

ART. 6. Officers are permitted to subscribe according to army rank, on furnishing the prescribed certificate of health, subscription and donation, as in every other case, being calculated from date of such rank. Under this rule, medical officers and Veterinary Surgeons may subscribe as captains after 15 years' service.

SECTION II.

Donations and subscriptions to be paid to the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 7. All subscribers to pay a donation or premium on entering the fund, agreeably to the rates specified in the accompanying table No. I., and

shall also allot for the support of the fund, as long as they shall continue subscribers, the monthly sums specified in table No. II., agreeably to their rank, whether in India or Europe. The subscriptions of cadets to be calculated at the rank of ensign. Subscription by medical officers in the several grades attached to the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes is compulsory unless the privilege under article 8 has been embraced.

TABLE I. •

Amount of the Premium or Donation payable by the different Ranks.

	MARRIED.				UNMARRIED.			
	On joining the Institution.		On Promotion.		On joining the Institution.		On Promotion.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Col and 18 Surgeons 1st Class.	3480	0	579	0	700	0	140	0
Lieut. Col. and 18 ditto 2d	2001	0	514	0	560	0	140	0
ditto,....								
Major, Chap. and 18 ditto	1162	0	414	0	420	0	120	0
3d ditto,.....								
Capts. Surgs. and Asst. Chaps.	556	0	364	0	300	0	120	0
Lieuts. Asst. Surgs. and	360	0	120	0	180	0	60	0
Veterinary Surgs.,.....								
Cornets, 2d Lieuts. and En-	240	0	0	0	120	0	0	0
signs,.....								

TABLE II.

Amount of Monthly Subscriptions of the different Ranks.

	IF IN INDIA.						IF IN EUROPE.					
	Unmarried			Married.			Unmarried			Married.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Colonels and 18 Surgeons } 1st Class,..... }	25	0	0	50	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
Lieut Colonels and 18 ditto } 2d ditto,..... }	18	0	0	36	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Major, Chaplain and 18 ditto } 3d ditto..... }	14	0	0	28	0	0	0	10	0	1	12	0
Captains and Surgeons, and } Assistant Chaplains, ... }	8	0	0	16	0	0	0	10	6	1	1	0
Lieutenants, Assistant and } Veterinary Surgeons, ... }	5	0	0	10	0	0	0	6	6	0	13	0
Cornets, 2d Lieutenants and } Ensigns,..... }	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	5	3	0	10	6

ART. 8 The following rules have effect from first January 1837 :—

First—All members who have served 32 years may subscribe as colonels; all who have served 27 as lieutenant-colonels; all who have served 22 years as majors; all who have served 12 as captains; and all junior officers as lieutenants.

Second—Medical and Veterinary officers may subscribe as colonel after 27 years' service; as lieutenant-colonel after 22 years; as majors after 17 years; and as captains after 10 years.

Third—Chaplains may subscribe after 15 years as lieutenant-colonels; after 20 years as colonels.

Fourth—Admission to subscribe in the next higher rank, to which his service may render an officer eligible, shall depend upon the payment of the increased donation within the period prescribed by regulation II. Further, the claim must be made to the managers in India within three months, if he be in India, or if at home, within 12 months from the completion of the qualifying service.

Fifth.—If the privilege to subscribe in the next higher rank be not embraced within the above periods, the application, whenever subsequently made, must be accompanied by a health certificate, and compound interest at 8 per cent. per annum shall be charged upon the additional donation and arrears of subscription accumulated half-yearly (as by article 2 of the existing rules) from the date of these rules taking effect, or from the completion of the qualifying service.

*Sixth**—Retired officers are entitled to enter the higher classes of subscription under the above conditions, on the expiration of the several periods which, had they remained in the service, would have given them the same privilege. This rule is applicable to subscribers under article 5.

N. B. The period of service under this article is calculated by certificate of admission to be furnished from the adjutant general's office. Officers embracing the privilege granted by this rule must comply with all its provisions, calculated through each grade of service.

ART. 9. Subscribers may redeem by a single payment the periodical subscription exigible under article 7, the equivalent sum being determined on this principle.

Members in Europe to redeem at Europe rates; in India at Indian rates; calculated by two tables of different values of an annuity, one adopted for Europe (as the Northampton tables,) the other for Indian (as the Indian tables,) receiving back, or paying the difference of premium according to residence in one or other country. Parties visiting Europe on furlough, or for a temporary residence not exceeding three years, not to receive the difference, nor parties revisiting India to pay it, if the temporary residence does not exceed 1 year. The value to be taken from tables of which the following is a specimen.

On promotion the subscriber will be liable to pay the donation and to pay or redeem difference of subscription.

2. Members who may redeem their periodical subscriptions by a single payment are precluded the benefit of passage money and equipment allowance.

3. All subscribers who may, from this date, 1st July, 1846, redeem their periodical subscriptions by a single payment shall be liable for the difference between existing rates of subscription and any future higher rates that it may be found necessary to adopt.

NORTHAMPTON TABLES.				INDIAN COMMITTEE TABLES.			
Age.	Value of an Annuity in England.			Age.	Value of an Annuity in India.		
25	9	13	2	25	8	5	6
30	9	9	4	30	8	1	11
40	8	15	0	40	7	11	0

* Carried by result of Votes on Circular No. 62. A.

ART. 10. Subscribers on promotion shall pay the donation of their increased rank as married or unmarried, agreeably to the rates specified in table No. I, whether in India or in Europe. If in Europe the exchange to be calculated at 2s. 6d. per Company's Rupee.

ART. 11. The donation may be paid at once, or by monthly instalments not exceeding twelve, at the option of the subscriber; in failure of which all claims shall be forfeited upon the fund, either for himself or widow, unless the amount be paid with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from the day of admission. Subscribers paying donation by instalments pay interest at 8 per cent per annum upon all unpaid balances until the whole is liquidated.

ART. 12. Monthly subscriptions of subscribers shall be paid within four months after they become due, or 8 per cent. per annum be charged on all arrears accumulated beyond that period and on every occasion; if payment be then refused the name to be struck off, if the party entered the service before subscription was made compulsory.

ART. 13. All members marrying, and who may be desirous that their widows should possess claims to the eventual benefits of the fund, are required to inform the Secretary (if in India and the Agents if in Europe) of their marriage, and unless the payment of the additional donation be made within six months after such marriage, the subscribers will be required to pay the amount with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, calculated from date of marriage, and to furnish a health certificate as required by Art. 2, Clause 1st., and no claim for pension on the part of the widow of an officer not subscribing as a married member at the time of his decease, shall be admissible.

Arrears which may be due to the fund by a married subscriber at the time of his death, will, if not discharged by the paymaster of the corps to which the deceased was attached, or by the President of the Committee of Adjustment, or by his Executors or Agents, be deducted from the pension of the widow, and the whole donation and arrears to be paid, although the subscriber should become a widower before completing the full payment. In all cases when the difference of age of the husband exceeds that of the wife 15 years, the donation to be increased 10 per cent.: when 20 years 15 per cent.: when 25 years 20 per cent.: when 30 years 25 per cent.: when 35 years 30 per cent.: when 40 years 35 per cent.: and thereafter in a similar proportion in every grade of promotion.

All members remarrying, to pay the prescribed married donation of their rank as on their first marriage. A subscriber withdrawing his name from the married list during the life time of his wife and afterwards wishing to be again placed in the same position for her benefit, shall pay a second time the marriage donation, and furnish a health certificate of the form laid down in the Regulation.

N. B. A member marrying is required to furnish his marriage certificate, and to state his own and his wife's age.

An unmarried subscriber to the fund marrying a person who has borne him children, or with whom he may have been cohabiting, shall not be transferred to the married list, unless he furnishes a health certificate of the form laid down in the Regulations, and pays up the prescribed marriage donation and subscription, with interest, calculated half yearly at 8 per cent per annum, for five years, commencing in the rank he then held, and paying the difference through each successive rank he may have attained by Regimental promotion.

For the purpose of ensuring accurate information on the required points from applicants, power is vested in the Directors, in all cases seeming to them to call for its exercise, to forward certain sealed queries, to be filled up, on honor, by the parties applying.

ART. 14 Subscribers who may be prevented from drawing pay from a temporary cause over which they had no control, such as captivity, or furlough extended on medical certificate, shall during such period, be exempted from the payment of monthly subscription, without forfeiture of the rights of the subscription; but on the removal of such incapacity and upon the receipt of pay, the arrears are to be made good within six months, with interest at 8 per cent per annum for any time beyond that period. But if the incapacity to pay proceed from any other cause, dependants upon the choice or conduct of the indivi-

dual, such as furlough extended on private affairs, or any penal suspension from rank and pay, not only shall the arrears so accumulated be paid up within the above term, but compound interest charged at 8 per cent per annum on the amount.

SECTION III.

Benefits derivable from the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 15 The benefits derivable from the Military Fund are twofold :—

1st. Such as are granted by the regulations to subscribers while living.

2d. Such as are granted to widows of deceased subscribers

ART. 16. The benefit granted to subscribers while alive, are considered personal, and subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being, who will be guided in their decision on each claim by the regulations of the fund, except when they have reason to entertain doubts with respect to any such claim; it will in such cases be their duty to call for further information from the claimant; and if this information should not be satisfactory to the Directors, they are authorized to withhold the payment of the claim.

ART. 17. A subscriber of whatever rank who may proceed to Europe on sick certificate, and who may not be allowed passage-money from Government, shall be authorized to apply to the Military Fund for the sum of rupees 1,200 to defray that expence, provided his application shall be accompanied by a sincere and solemn declaration that he does not possess the sum of rupees 5,000, or property of any description to that amount; and also shall be entitled on his return to India to receive from the agents in England, the sum regulated for the outward passage,* on the production of a declaration, that he neither possesses nor has, at any time, possessed £500 sterling (exclusive of pay) during the period he has been in receipt of English pay on Furlough.

All applications from subscribers for Passage-money from the fund, whether proceeding to or returning from Europe, must be accompanied by a guarantee (Form No. VI.) on the part of the Agents of the Ship or other respectable party, that they will be responsible for a moiety of the Passage-money allowed by the fund, being returned, in case of death previous to the Pilot quitting the Vessel on which the claimant's passage may have been taken.

ART. 18. A subscriber so proceeding to England on sick certificate, shall be authorized to apply for the further sum of rupees 300 for his equipment, his application being accompanied by a solemn and sincere declaration of his not being possessed of the sum of rupees 2,000, or property of any description to that amount; but no allowance will, in any case, be made for equipment to a subscriber returning to India.

N. B. The benefits held out in the two preceding articles should be applied for, when claimable; and no claim will be admitted, which is not preferred within 12 months from date of furlough.

ART. 19. Subaltern officers proceeding to England on sick certificate, who shall make a solemn and sincere declaration that they do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay and pension for wounds) a sum of money that will enable him to expend £50 per annum, shall be allowed that sum annually during the period of receiving English pay on Furlough. The declaration to be renewed annually.

N. B. The possession of company's rupees 1,500, or £150, precludes all claim to the above allowance.

ART. 20. It having, however, been deemed necessary to set limits to the claims for gratuitous passage money, equipment allowance, and income to subscribers proceeding to England on sick certificate, no subscriber who has received the benefits he is entitled to at any one time shall receive a second indulgence until the expiration of eight years, reckoning from the renewal of Indian subscription.

A subscriber who shall have received these benefits, before he has served 8 years in India, will not be entitled to a second indulgence until he shall have been (exclusive of first Furlough) 16 years in the service.

* All subscribers, of whatever rank, are entitled on their return to India to receive only £110 for the outward passage.

ART. 21. Subscribers proceeding to England from any place not under the presidency of Bengal, shall be entitled to the personal benefits which have been above enumerated, provided they shall have complied with the local regulations, and shall make immediate communication of the circumstances to the Directors of the fund.

ART. 22. The second class of benefits, namely, those granted to widows of deceased subscribers, are absolute, not dependant on the decision of the Directors, but controlled solely by the regulations of the institution.

ART. 23. The widows of deceased subscribers shall be entitled to receive the annuities specified in the annexed table:—

TABLE
Shewing the amount of Pension to Widows (during their Widowhood) of each

Rank.	IN INDIA.		IN ENG- LAND.	
	Rs.	1A. 1P.	£	d.
Widow of a Col. and 18 Surg., 1st Class.....	238		342	3 9
Lieut.-Col. and 18 ditto, 2d ditto.	190	11	273	15 0
Majors, Chapls. and 18 ditto, 3 ditto.....	143	0	205	6 3
Cpts. and Surgs. and Asst. Chapls.....	95		136	17 6
Lieuts. and Asst. Surgs. and Veterinary Surgs.....	71		102	3 9
Ensigns, 2d Lieuts. and Cornets.....	56		81	5 0

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these rules of the institution shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

ART. 24. If a widow pensioner on the fund marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to all the benefits she may have enjoyed from the fund during her first widowhood, in like manner as if she had not re-married; but subject of course to all the limitations and conditions prescribed by the regulations in the first instance. If the second husband shall also have been a subscriber to the fund, the widow will receive however only one annuity, taking that which may be the greatest that is to say, according to the rank of the first or second husband, whichever may be the higher.

ART. 25. Every widow benefitting by the military fund, and not provided with a passage to Europe at the expense of government, shall be entitled (for one passage only) to an allowance of rupees 1,200, the claim to be determined by the following rule:—

If the money possessed by a widow exceed the sum of 12,000 rupees, the same being available for immediate expenditure and entirely at her disposal, she shall not be entitled to the benefit of passage-money. In like manner, although not immediately available, nor at her disposal, if the yearly interest of such money exceed the sum of £68-8-9; the claim to passage-money will be disallowed. Widows in Europe at the time of their husband's death, are not entitled to passage-money on returning to India, or again visiting Europe.

N. B. In proportion as a Widow's Pension from the Military and Lord Clive's Funds are by the levy of income tax reduced, so the amount admissible as private income will be increased in a corresponding ratio, beyond the present maximum of £68-8-9 without debarring her of the claim to Passage-money.

All applications from widows for Passage-money from the fund, must be accompanied by a guarantee (Form No. VI.) on the part of the Agents of the Ship, or other respectable party, that they will be responsible for a moiety of the Passage-money allowed by the fund being returned in cases of death previous to the Pilot quitting the Vessel, on which the claimant's Passage may have been taken.

No claim for passage-money is admissible after the lapse of one year from the date of embarking for Europe.

ART. 26. Should the fund, however, at any period fall short of the demands upon it so that the annual income will not defray the amount of the annuities and other claims, then it shall be in the power of the directors, after submission to the army, to make a proportionate deduction from the annuity of each annuitant, excepting always the present annuitants of the Bengal widows' fund, and from the payments to other claimants above the rank of subaltern, until the state of the fund shall afford the means of complete payment; when, if a surplus income exists, the arrears shall be made good from the amount of surplus, but not otherwise.

SECTION IV.

General Regulations.

ART. 27. The Bengal military fund is to be administered by a president and twelve directors, to be chosen annually, on or about the 15th of January, by a general meeting of all subscribers who may be present at the presidency. Subscribers who may be absent from the presidency may vote for directors by proxy, on addressing to the secretary letters containing the names of the persons for whom they wish to vote, or by transmitting such names under their signature to the general meeting by the hand of any other subscribers. The directors who shall be found duly elected shall then choose their president from among themselves. The precise day and place of meeting shall be notified by the president in the *Government Gazette* at least two calendar months before hand.

ART. 28. At the annual meetings the accounts of the fund and proceedings at the Directors for the past year, shall be laid before the meeting, for inspection and approval by the subscribers present, who were not of the direction; after which the meeting at large will proceed to choose Directors for the ensuing twelve months. The accounts to be published for general information.

ART. 29. The Directors of the past year are eligible to be re-elected.

ART. 30. All subscribers, who may have contributed to the fund by paying donations and subscriptions in their respective ranks, during six continued months before any meeting, are entitled to attend to examine the accounts and proceedings, and to vote for Directors.

ART. 31. In the event of vacancy in the office of Director occurring in the intermediate period between two annual meetings, the Directors may choose a successor from amongst the subscribers at the presidency, who may be eligible to the office.

ART. 32. On occasion of any particular and important business which may necessarily require the opinion of the society at large, special meetings will be called of the subscribers at the presidency (others voting by proxy) as provided for in article 27. Or if any alleged mismanagement, or other emergent cause should occur to any twelve subscribers to require the notice of the society at large, a special meeting shall be summoned by the president on the written requisition of such twelve subscribers under the forms above prescribed.

ART. 33. The directors shall have a secretary chosen by themselves, who also shall be accountant, with an establishment upon such allowances as shall be deemed adequate to the respective duties.

ART. 34. The secretary will be expected to have an office at his own residence for the accommodation of the meetings of the directors, for the preservation of the records, and for the purpose of affording access to the officers of the army at large to the books of the institution.

ART. 35. The directors of the fund will hold regular monthly meetings; but no meeting of the directors consisting of a smaller number than five, shall be competent to the transaction of business; and it will rest with any director, or with the secretary, to represent the occurrence of such necessity to the president, who will convene a special meeting within ten days from the date of his receiving the application; but no special meeting shall be called with the view or re-consider-

ing resolutions which may have been already adopted by a former meeting of directors, unless at the requisition of a number of directors greater than that which attended such meeting.

ART. 36. The secretary will invariably lay before the directors, either at the regular or special meetings, all letters that may have been received by him since the last meeting. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings will be recorded and authenticated by the signatures of the directors present. The secretary will also submit to the directors who attended, drafts of all the letters which in those meetings he may have been desired to write. Letters demanding an immediate answer, when such may be of an ordinary nature, may be replied to by the secretary, without waiting for a meeting of the directors: but every letter proposed to be dispatched by the secretary, must previously receive the special sanction of one director, signified by his initial to the drafts, which will be sent to him for consideration.

ART. 37. The secretary will keep the set of books in use in the military widows' fund under instructions which he may receive from time to time from the directors of the fund.

ART. 38. The books and correspondence of the fund shall be at all times open to the inspection of subscribers.

ART. 39. When any new regulation shall appear to the directors to be advisable such regulation shall be circulated to corps for consideration, and the affirmative or negative of the majority of individual votes (to be ascertained at the expiration of four months) shall decide its adoption or rejection.

All propositions shall be published twice a week, in each of the Calcutta daily newspapers for a whole month before circulation to the army for their vote, to ensure previous publicity and discussion of their merits and demerits "*at the expence of the appellant.*"

ART. 40. If any subscriber or claimant on the fund shall be desirous to appeal from the decision of the directors to that of the subscribers at large, upon any subject which may not be specifically defined by the regulation, such appeal, provided it be approved by three directors, shall be referred by the directors, and decided upon in the manner prescribed in the preceding article, and the decision on such appeal, or that of the directors in cases not appealable, shall be final in all cases whatever, any further agitation of the question by a process of law or otherwise, being deemed in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of all claim on the fund.

ART. 41. When a reference shall be made to the subscribers at large respecting either proposed regulation, or an appeal, the result of such reference shall be communicated to corps for the information of subscribers.

ART. 42. Generally all payments due from the fund are made quarterly in England, and monthly in India; but in cases when pensioners or claimants on the fund are about to embark for Europe, all arrears must be paid up to the end of the preceding month.

ART. 43. Any arrear which may be due to the fund by a subscriber or by an annuitant who may have received an overpayment, shall in all cases be deducted from the first payments to be made from the fund to the person owing such arrear.

ART. 44. All income derived from the Bengal Military Fund is declared to be unalienable, and the fact of attempting the alienation of such income in any manner, or under any pretence, shall be deemed in itself a forfeiture of all future benefits from the fund.

ART. 45. If a subscriber who may be dismissed from the service by a court martial or otherwise, shall afterwards be restored to the service, he shall be re-admissible to the fund on payment of the arrear that may have accumulated, with compound interest thereon, in the same manner as if he had suffered only temporary suspension. See Art. 14.

ART. 46. All property belonging to the military fund at any period shall be invariably vested in the honorable company's securities. The necessity for retaining any balance is now dispensed with, and the secretary's office has no cash transactions. All payments in Calcutta are, in future, to be made at the presidency pay office by order of government dated 1st July 1840. All contri-

butions from subscribers generally must be made through the pay department or public treasuries. Private drafts are prohibited.

ART. 47 The business of the fund in Europe is conducted through the agency of Major H. Doveton, who will from time to time receive the necessary instructions for their guidance, and to whom such applications will be preferred as cannot with equal convenience be submitted to the directors of the fund in India.

NOTICE.—As subscribers falling into arrears often request exemption from the penalties prescribed by the regulations, on the plea of ignorance of the rules, or of no demand having been made by the Secretary, the Directors notify that they do not admit either of these reasons as sufficient to entitle a subscriber to the exemption called for, and that every penalty incurred by non-payment of Donations and Subscriptions must invariably and strictly be enforced, as prescribed by the rules of the Institution. The Secretary will continue to give notice when arrears are due, in all cases when they come to his knowledge, but every subscriber should protect his own interests, and see that his Subscriptions and Donations are regularly deducted by his paymaster, and immediately rectify any errors or omissions of that functionary.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Form of Certificates of Health to accompany the Applications of an officer to become a Subscriber.

SECTION 1ST, ARTICLE 2D.

We, the undersigned medical officers of her majesty's or the Hon'ble East India company's service, (as the case may be), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of A. B.'s health, and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency and believe him to be a good life.

(Station and date)

* C. D. }
E. F. } Rank, corps and service.

I, A. B., hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that the contents of the above certificate are in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. every thing relating to my health and constitution, and that I do believe myself to be a perfectly good life.

A. B. (Rank, corps and date.)

Signed and declared in my presence, this day of 18 at station or camp,

G. H. (Rank)

Commanding at Camp or station.

No. II.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an officer for Passage-Money—Homeward.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 17TH.

I, J. K., Captain Regt N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of rupees 5,000, or convertible property† of any description which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O. of the I claim from the military fund the sum of

rupees 1,200 under article 17 of the regulations. J. K.

(Station and date.) *

Regt. N. I.

* In cases where it is not practicable to obtain the counter signature of a second medical officer within a reasonable distance, the same should be noticed at the bottom of the certificate by the medical officer subscribing it.

† By convertible property is meant horses, houses, plate, and such articles as are usually sold by persons proceeding on furlough. Wearing apparel and other requisites for comfort and convenience not deemed convertible.

Form of Declaration to accompany the application of an Officer for Passage-Money—Outward.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 17TH.

I, J. K., Captain Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess nor have at any time possessed £500 sterling (exclusive of pay) during the period I have been in receipt of English pay on furlough.

I therefore claim from the Military Fund the sum of £110, under article 17 of the regulations.

J. K.

(Station and date.)

Regt. N. I.

N. B. Only claimable when not allowed Passage-money by Government.

—
No. III.

Form of Declaration to accompany an application for Equipment Allowance.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 18TH.

I, J. K., Captain Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of rupees 2,000 in money or convertible property of any description, which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O.

I therefore claim from the military fund the sum of rupees three hundred, under article 18th of the regulations.

J. K.

(Station and date)

Regt. N. I.

—
No. IV.

Form of Declaration to accompany the application of an Officer for Income Allowance.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 19TH.

I, J. K. Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay and pension for wounds) a sum of money that will enable me to expend £50 per annum during my furlough of 3 years, and that I claim that sum yearly from the military fund, under the regulations of that institution (article 19th,) for my support, being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O.

J. K.

Regt. N. I.

N. B. The possession of Co.'s Rs. 1,500 or £150 precludes all claim to income allowance.

—
No. V.

Form of Declaration to accompany the application of a Widow for Passage-Money.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 25TH.

I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that with the exception of the pensions to which I am entitled from the military fund and Lord Clive's Fund, I am not possessed of, nor have any interest in property of any description, or from whatever source derived exceeding the value of rupees and exclusive of the above-mentioned pensions my entire income will not exceed rupees or £ per annum.

—
No. VI.

Form of Guarantee for Passage-Money.

On the parts of (we or I as the case may be) agree to act up to the spirit of the Bengal Military Fund Regulation relative to a re-fund of a moiety of 1,200 rupees, passage-money allowed by the fund to proceeding as a Passenger on the board the Ship

(Date)

(Signature)

No. VII.

Form of Declaration to be made by the Widow.

I, _____ Widow of the late
 on the Bengal establishment, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I
 now live in the parish of _____ in the county of _____
 and that I have not contracted marriage with any person since the decease of
 the said _____

(Signed)

Widow of the late.

Form of Certificate.

This is to certify that Mrs. _____ Widow of the late
 on the Bengal establishment, is living in the parish of _____
 in the county of _____ and that to the best of my knowledge and belief
 she has not contracted marriage with any person since the decease of the
 said _____ (Signed)

[To be signed either by the minister of the
 parish, one Churchwarden, or by one justice of the peace, or by any
 retired or other civil or military officer of the hon'ble company's ser-
 vice, as may be most suitable to the convenience of the widow.

The above papers are required quarterly, and must be dated on or
 after every 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October of each year.

QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

*Regulations of a General Military Fund, for the benefit of widows and
 children of deceased officers, in Her Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820,
 and revised in 1827 ; and Rules 21 and 22 added in 1845.*

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquess of
 Hastings, commander-in-chief in India, the above named fund was established
 in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending home, in comfort and respectability,
 the families of deceased officers in her majesty's regiments, serving in India, who
 may have been left destitute ; and of preventing the painful and degrading
 practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions ; and also
 of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently
 sent home.

It having since been found advisable to make some alterations in the rules
 and regulations then established, the following revised regulations, passed with
 the general consent of the officers of the army, have been approved of by his
 excellency the right honorable Viscount Combermere, commander-in-chief in
 India, who has been pleased to become patron to the institution.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G. C. B., commander-in-chief in
 India, with reference to several cases, arising out of the death of officers on the
 voyage from India to England, leaving their widows and children in circumstances
 of great distress, and with advertence also to the manifest justice of allowing all
 widows and children of officers, being subscribers to the fund, who may die at the
 Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, or New South Wales, the benefits of the

Military Fund, directed Rule 21—to be proposed for the consideration of the whole body of subscribers, and it having been carried by the votes of 227 members, with a minority only of 35, the Rule is accordingly rendered permanent, together with Rule 22, proposed at the same time, which was voted for by 233 members, and a minority of 29.

1st That the committee of general management formed at Calcutta, shall consist of the following persons for the time being, they being subscribers; viz:—

The major-general commanding the presidency division.

The adjutant general of her majesty's forces in India.

The quarter master general of her majesty's forces in India.

The inspector General of Hospitals.

The Commandant of Fort William.

The assistant adjutant general of her majesty's forces in India.

The two senior officers of her majesty's regiment quartered in Fort William.

Two senior subalterns of ditto.

Commandant of depot.

The military secretary to the commander-in-chief.

The major of brigade of her majesty's forces.

The paymaster of her majesty's troops, and

The paymaster of her majesty's Regiment, quartered in Fort William.

2d. That a sub-committee for inquiring into all circumstances connected with this fund, and acting under the general committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows:—such officers being subscribers:—

The commander-in-chief, the Patron.

The senior officers of her majesty's army at the presidency.

All officers of the general staff.

The two senior officers of her majesty's regiments stationed at the presidency.

The two senior subalterns of ditto.

And that the major of brigade of Queen's Troops may be good enough to act as honorary secretary.

3d. That every officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified in the margin.*

*STAFF.

Commander-in-chief	30
General officers	20
Adj't. general, quarter master	12
general, inspector general of hos-	
pitals, military secretary in Ben-	
gal.....	
Deputy adjutant general, de-	10
puty quarter master general, de-	
puty inspector of hospitals, military	
secretary, Madras and Bombay ..	
Assistant adjt. general, and } 8	
quarter master general.... .. }	
Majors of brigade and other staff.	6

REGIMENTAL.

Lieutenant colonel, if com-	8
manding station or corps, 2 } extra	
Majors, (ditto ditto)	6
Captains.....	4
Paymasters, surgeons and ad-	
jutants.....	

4th. That the pay masters of corps shall be authorised and required to make those deductions monthly, and shall regularly remit the same to the agent or agents of the king's military fund, acting for the committee of general management, Fort William.

5th. All officers shall subscribe to the fund within three months after joining their regiments or stations, and bachelors within three months after their marriage: any officer neglecting so to do, shall at no future time be admitted as a subscriber, unless by the sanction of the genl. committee, always paying up arrears from the date of his joining or marriage, (as the case may be) or if in India at the time, from the date, of the revision of these regulations, 1st August, 1827.

Lieutenants, assistant surgeons, and quarter masters	} 2
Cornets, ensigns, and veterinary surgeons	} 1

6th. That in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of her majesty's corps, serving under the several presidencies, the most noble the governor general in council, was pleased to order and direct, when the fund was established, that bills may be granted to the pay-masters of her majesty's regiments by the governments of Madras and Bombay, on the government of Bengal, at the exchange of 108 Calcutta sicca rupees for every 116 Madras rupees, and 325 Calcutta sicca rupees, for every 350 Bombay rupees, payable at sight to the agent or agents of the Queen's Military Fund, acting for the committee of general management, Fort William, thereby avoiding commission, double agency, and risks of exchange.

7th. That all grants of assistance from this fund shall be regulated and assigned by committees of subscribers, as herein declared.

8th. That in order to ascertain the circumstances of any widow or family, who may have become destitute by the death of any regimental officer, such widow shall memorialize or represent the case of herself and family, through the commanding officer of the corps, the casualty occurred in, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a committee, and the commanding officer shall, as far as his knowledge will enable him, state his opinion of any case so received.

9th. That whenever there may be fixed corps of her majesty's service

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

President.—A field officer, (if practicable) 1 Captain, or Surgeon, or Pay master, 2 Lieutenants, or 1 Lieutenant and 1 Quarter Master, 1 Ensign, or Assistant Surgeon.

officers from such corps present, being subscribers to the fund.

or more than one stationed together at the same time, every application for relief from this fund shall be heard and decided on by a general committee, composed as equally as possible, of

10th. As it may often happen, that officers die while the corps they belong to is stationed by itself or remotely detached, it shall be in the power of every commanding officer of a regiment so situated, to assemble a committee of any five officers (being subscribers,) to hear and decide upon the case of any widows and children, so become destitute, and seeking relief from this fund. It shall also be competent for the commander-in-chief at either presidency, to assemble a special committee, to report on the case of any lady who may become a widow, whilst the regiment, to which her husband belonged, shall be at another distant station, or on service beyond sea.

11th. That such general, special, or regimental committees as the case shall be, having duly examined into the circumstances of the party seeking relief, shall report their opinion on, and recommend the amount to be granted, whether for passage-money or maintenance, strictly in conformity with the regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such committees shall be forwarded to the agent or agents of the general committee, if in Bengal, or to the honorary secretary of the sub-committee, or such person as may be appointed by the commander-in-chief; if at the presidency of Madras or Bombay, by the officer commanding the corps in which the casualty may have occurred.

12th.—The Sub-Committee at Madras and Bombay will, on satisfying themselves with the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw upon the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, Fort William, for the amount of the sum which may be awarded: but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such Sub-Committee, the General

Committee will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the Rules laid down.

13th.—The Sub-Committee will, on drawing for any sum on the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, transmit the Report of the Station Committee, as well as their own opinion and explanations of the Award, as a voucher, and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper Receipts and Certificates, shewing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the purposes for which it was awarded.

14th.—The object of this Fund being clearly confined to sending Home DISTRESSED Families of deceased Officers, with a view of preventing those painful appeals for assistance to the Public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals and the Queen's Service in India, it is earnestly hoped that all ranks of Staff and Regimental Officers will support it.

15th.—But to prevent doubts and misconceptions which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared, that no Widow who is not in distressed circumstances or no Lady continuing to reside in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or pension for herself or children from the Fund further than is stated in the 8th Clause of the Schedule of Awards. It is also declared, that no Widow is entitled to passage money or allowance for travelling, unless she shall actually proceed to Sea or on her journey in the manner for which any allowance may have been drawn, and should she have received such allowance, she will be required to refund; and further that no Widow, under any circumstances, shall be entitled to any assistance from this Fund, unless the application shall be made in the usual form within six months after the demise of her husband.

16th.—Orphan Children are eligible for the benefits of this Fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a General or Sub-Committee and sanctioned by the Commander in Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them, and provide a passage, &c. &c.

17th.—That the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, Fort William, shall furnish an annual Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Fund, agreeably to forms annexed, to the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces; and that, that Officer be applied to, to circulate the same amongst the Subscribers, and the several Officers of Government at the three Presidencies.

18th.—That Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made to the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, Fort William, who are requested from time to time to apprize Commanding Officers whenever any Corps may fail in making such remittances.

19th.—That no general Rule or Regulation of this Fund shall be altered, except recommended by the General Committee, and approved by a majority of the Subscribers.

20th.—In taking the opinion of the Regiments and Staff Officers Her Majesty's Forces in India, a very general wish has been expressed that *all* Widows should have their passage to England, &c. &c. defrayed. The Funds will not now admit of it, but should the positive standing balance of the Fund ever amount to forty-thousand rupees (40,000) the committee will again put the question for the sense of the subscribers, with a provision that such charge should again cease on the balance falling to thirty-thousand rupees (30,000) and as in that event all married officers will have a claim on the Fund their subscriptions should then be augmented. As an officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, all claims

on the Fund must in like manner cease from the same period; but an officer going to Sea for the benefit of his health, being entitled to his company's allowances, will be considered as a subscriber during his absence.

21st.—That all widows of officers, who were subscribers to the Fund, shall be entitled to the amount granted to all widows and children, for passage money to England, if their husbands die on their passage to England, or during their absence on sick certificate, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, or New South Wales.

22d.—That no special grants, in cases of great distress, (not provided for in the regulations of the Fund) shall be passed by the General Committee in Calcutta, or the sub-committee at Madras or Bombay, without the sanction on the Majority of Subscribers; which sanction is to be declared in the General Abstract of account, published annually for the information of subscribers.

APPENDIX.—FORMS.

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

Report and award of committee

Lieutenant-Colonel and Major PRESIDENT : [As the case may be]

Heard the case of Mrs. } Members being the widow of
of } died at
also children. living

The committee deem the family or widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive maintenance from to under Regulation 4th.
Being month, at per month

Ditto ditto under Regulation 3d.
months, at per ditto.....

Maintenance under Regulation 6th,
months, at ditto.....

Passage money to the widow.....

" " " children

Travelling expenses from London to,....

Total Sa. Rs.

[Signed by] President

Members.

FORM OF DRAFT TO BE USED, BY SUB-COMMITTEES.

To

General Agents to the Military Fund for Her Majesty's service.

GENTLEMEN,

At days after sight, please to pay to Brigade Major Captain A. B., or order, the sum of sicca rupees , being amount of maintenance allowance granted to Mrs. by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date

} Sub-committee.

GENTLEMEN,

At days after sight please to pay to Brigade Major Captain A. B. or order, the sum of rupees , being amount of passage money and travelling allowance granted to Mrs. by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date

Sub-committee.

Note—This draft to be accompanied by a certificate of the passage being actually engaged, and name of the ship specified.

RULES for awards to be paid to the Widows of Officers from the General Fund for Her Majesty's service.

1st. The amount of passage-money to the widow of a field officer shall be limited to rupees of the country, ... 2,000
 Captain and subaltern,..... 1,500
 For each child, not exceeding three in number..... 500
 For each, exceeding three..... 300

2nd. The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expenses of their journey to England; the amount to be paid to them in bills at sight, if procurable, or in cash at the current rate of exchange, viz. £ s d.
 For every widow per mile.... 0 1 0
 For one child, ditto,..... 0 0 6
 If more than one child, each per mile,..... 0 0 4

The distance to be computed from the port to which the ship, on which she proceeds, may be bound.

3rd. If an officer shall die at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or within 14 days' march of the three presidencies, his widow shall receive an allowance equal to the full pay and allowance of her deceased husband for two months, and no longer, unless it shall be certified by a Queen's medical officer, that she is, from ill health or an approaching confinement, unable to proceed to sea; in which case this allowance may be extended to such further period, (on no occasion exceeding in the whole four months,) as may be considered necessary by the medical officer.

4th. Subsistence according to the same rate be granted to such widows, whose husbands may die at a greater distance from either presidency, according to the annexed scale No. 1.

5th. The nature of the climate not admitting persons to travel at all seasons of the year, and the months noted in the annexed scale, No. 1, having been ascertained to be the only practicable ones, any lady becoming a widow at any other period, shall, in addition to all other claims, be allowed subsistence until she can proceed on her journey.

6th. An officer travelling, being allowed no additional pay, unless on duty, the full pay and allowances of her deceased husband's rank, are deemed sufficient to enable any lady to proceed to the presidency.

7th. Every lady receiving subsistence under Regulations 5 and 6, shall be entitled to one month's full pay and allowance, and no more, over and above the time required for her journey to the presidency, unless it is shown by a medical certificate, as per No. 3, that she is, from ill health or approaching confinement, unable to travel; but in no case shall the allowance be drawn for a period exceeding 3 months in addition to the time allowed for travelling.

8th. Any lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw for the number of months' march, required to proceed to the place of intended residence, under the restrictions, &c. allowed for those proceeding to England, and three months' full pay and allowance in full of all demands on the fund.

No. 1.

SCALE REFERRED TO IN REGULATION NOS. 4 AND 5.

<i>Stations.</i>	<i>Periods at which journeys can be undertaken.</i>	<i>Computed length of journey.</i>
Meerut,..... ..	From the 1 th June to the 10 th April,	
Cawnpore	Ditto, ...	2½ months.
Ghazepore, ...	At all periods,.....	2 "
Dinapore, ...	"	1½ "
Boulipore,.....	"	1½ "
Berhampore, ...	Within 14 days March.	
	MADRAS.	
Cannanore, ...		
Trichinopoly, ..		
Secunderabad, ..		
Bellary, ...		
Bangalore, ...		
Arcot, ...		
	BOMBAY.	
Poonah,..... ..		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT.

Balance left in hand 1st January, 18	
Amount of subscriptions as per list No. 1,.....	
Per Government donation, ...	
Interest on Government promissory note,.....	
Disbursements as per list No. 2 for widows.....	
Expences for collecting, &c. at rupees 200 per month,.....	

LIST No 1.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By three Commanders-in-Chief, for one year.....	
By four General Officers on the Staff, for one year.....	
By one ditto, from 1st March, 1826, to 1st Jan. 1827 ten months..	
By four Staff Officers, at 25 rupees	
By " " at 10 rupees.....	
By " " at 8 rupees.....	

4TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel in command	
1 Major.....	
3 Captains, Pay-Master, &c.....	
12 Lieutenants, &c.....	
3 Cornets.....	

Total

LIST No. 2.

AWARD FOR WIDOWS.

To the widow of a Subaltern, 38th regiment, dying at Meerut in the month of May.....	
To subsistence from 1st June.....	
To 3 month's subsistence for journey.....	
To 4 month's additional, by regulation 9th.....	
To 2 month's ditto, on medical certificate.....	
The passage money for herself.....	
Ditto ditto for 3 children.....	
To Travelling expences from London to Edinburgh, 500 miles, (8 days,) or sell, at and 3 children, each £ exchange at 2 shillings per rupee.....	
Total	3,000 0 0

NOTE.—Awarded by the regimental committee.....Ba. Rs 3,000 0 0

LORD CLIVE'S FUND

INSTITUTED 6TH APRIL, 1776

Pensions are granted from this institution to commissioned and warrant officers and soldiers superannuated or worn out in the service of the Honorable Company

The following commissioned and warrant officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit, that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective ranks:

Colonel.....	£ 4,000	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.....	£ 1,000
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	3,000	Assistant Surgeon.....	1,000
Major.....	2,500	Ensign.....	750
Captain.....	2,000	Asst. Commissary of Ordnance,	} 750
Commissary of Ordnance,	2,000	Deputy ditto, Conductor and all	
Surgeon.....	2,000	other inferior warrant officers.	
Lieutenant.....	1,000		

All commissioned staff, or warrant officers, to have half the ordinary pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, viz.

	per annum	per day
Colonel.....	£ 228 2 2 or 12s. 6d	
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	182 10 0 „	10 0
Major.....	136 17 6 „	7 6
Captain, Surgeon and Commissary.....	91 5 0 „	5 0
Lieutenant, Asst. Surg. and Deputy Commissary	45 12 0 „	2 6
Ensign.....	36 10 0 „	2 6
Conductor of Ordnance,....	36 10 0 „	2 0

Their widows, one half the above, to continue during their widowhood.

Pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates, are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows:

Sergeant of artillery, 9d per day, 1st to those who have lost a limb. Privates of ditto, 6d, ditto and 9d, to ditto ditto.

All other non-commissioned officers and privates receive 4 pence 3 farthings. The pensions to commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers, are payable half yearly, at the India House, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas; but if non-commissioned officers and soldiers receive their pensions in the country, which, if they reside more than 25 miles from London, they are permitted to do by the special leave of the Court of Directors, who will appoint a proper person for paying them, a shilling will be charged on each payment, for the person who pays them.

The pensions of commissioned and warrant officers are payable as they fall due; non-commissioned officers and privates paid in advance, on their landing, for the broken period, to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half yearly, in advance.

PENSION TO WIDOWS.

The widows of commissioned and warrant officers, are entitled to a sum equal to one-fourth of the pay of their husbands, upon providing satisfactory evidence that their husbands did not die possessed of property, to the amount stated opposite to their respective rank, as follows:

Colonel of cavalry... ..	Rs. 96	6	9	Lieutenant of Cavalry .	27	6	3
Colonel of artillery, infantry, and engineers, ...	75	0	0	Ditto of artillery, and Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.....	17	8	0
Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry.....	69	9	0	Ditto of infantry and engineers, and Assistant Surgeons, ..	15	0	0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers.....	60	0	0	Cornet of Cavalry., ..	15	0	0
Major of cavalry, ...	58	3	4	2d Lieutenant of artillery,	15	0	0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers.....	45	0	0	Ensign of infantry and engineers.....	12	13	0
Captain of cavalry.....	44	13	7	Conductor of Ordnance and Riding Master of cavalry	12	8	0
Ditto of artillery, and Commissary of Ordnance, ...	35	0	0				
Ditto of infantry and engineers, and Surgeons, ...	20	0	0				

The pensions to widows are payable in London, under the same rules, as are prescribed for those officers, and also in India, by the sanction of the Governor General.

All applications from widows are to be accompanied by attested copies of the certificates of their marriage, in duplicate, and the affidavit in duplicate, stating, that their respective husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount prescribed by the deeds of agreement between the Honorable Company and Lord Clive, nor any person or persons in trust for them.

Widows of non-commissioned officers and privates, are entitled to the sum fixed for the pensions of their husbands, payable half yearly in England or monthly in India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 25TH MARCH, 1825.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, in their general letters, in the Military Department, under date the 15th September, 1824, having enjoined correctness in the wording of affidavits furnished by widows applying to be admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following form, which is to be strictly adhered to, in all future case of application of that nature.

FORM.

I, _____ widow of _____ late a _____ in the service of the Honorable Company, do hereby make oath and declare, that my husband did not die possessed of property, either real or personal, to the amount of _____ £ sterling.
nor any person or persons in trust for him. A. B.

Sworn before me, }
at this _____ day of _____
one thousand _____
eight hundred and _____

C. D, Magistrate.

General Orders by the Right honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 3D OCTOBER, 1828.

Under Orders from the Right Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council directs, that the following form of affidavit shall be adopted, hereafter by the widows applying to be admitted to the

benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, in substitution of that hitherto in use, and published in General Orders No. 98. B. dated the 26th March, 1825.

"To Wit

}

hereby maketh oath, that is the widow of late a In the Hon'ble East India Company's service, and that she has not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of her aforesaid husband; and this deponent further swears that her said husband did not die possessed of, or entitled to, real and personal estate, to the amount in value together, of nor any other person or persons in trust for him."

Sworn before me
this
day of

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Deed of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund being the Regulations of the Society, prepared by Messrs. Collier, Bird and Grant.

To all to whom these presents shall come, the persons whose names are here-under written, respectively of the Medical service of the Honorable East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, send greeting. WHEREAS in the year of Our Lord 1833, certain members of their said Medical Service of the said Honorable East India Company, for the purpose of establishing a fund sufficient to provide annuities for the senior officers of the said Medical Service, and to enable them to retire sooner than they could previously have done from and to accelerate promotion in, the said service, formed themselves into a society and instituted a fund by subscriptions; and also made certain regulations for the management and conducting of the said society, which were printed, but no deed was ever executed by the subscribers to the said fund. And whereas, for the purposes of carrying into effect the intentions of the subscribers to the said fund, the persons whose names are here-under written, being members of the said Medical Service and subscribers to the said fund, have obtained the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors, and have also agreed to become parties to, and execute these presents, as hereinafter is expressed and contained.

Preamble.

Now THEREFORE KNOW YE and these presents WITNESS, that for the purpose of providing annuities for the senior officers, of the said Medical Service of the said Honorable East India Company on their said Bengal establishment, who are subscribers to the said fund, and to enable the said senior Medical officers to retire sooner than they could previously have done from, and to accelerate promotion in the said Medical service, and for the better management of the said society, the persons whose names are here-under written, respectively of the said Medical Service, do, and each and every of them doth, covenant, promise, declare, and agree, with and to the others and other of them collectively and individually, in manner following, that is to say: that they, the said parties, whose names are here-under written, and each and every of them, each covenanting for himself respectively as aforesaid, shall and will observe, perform, abide by, confirm to fulfil, and keep, all and singular, the several and respective articles, clauses, provisos, powers, conditions, declarations, agreements, matters, and things whatsoever, hereinafter contained, expressed and declared, that is to say.—

General Covenant.

1. That the several persons, parties to these presents, whose names are hereunder written, covenant and agree, in manner

Covenant.

aforesaid, to be and remain members of the said society, and subscribers to the said fund.

Name of the fund.

II. That the said fund shall be called the "Bengal Medical Retiring Fund."

Who are eligible to be members of the society and subscribers to the fund.

III. That the said society and fund shall be open for admission as members and subscribers to all the officers of the said Bengal Medical Service; (with the exception of those Assistant Surgeons who have given up promotion) who were in India on the 1st day of January, 1833, the date of the institution of the said fund, or absent on leave or furlough, but who have now returned, and who shall pay up their Subscriptions after the rate agreed to by the original subscribers to the said fund, and herein-after expressed, to be computed from the said 1st day of January, 1833; and to all Medical servants, who have since the said 1st day of Jan. 1833, entered the said Medical service, and who shall pay up their subscriptions after the rate herein-after mentioned, to be computed from the day of their arrival in India; and to all such Medical servants on the said Bengal establishment, who are now absent on leave or on furlough, who shall apply for admission to become members of the said society and subscribers to the said fund, on or before the expiration of six calendar months from the day of their return to India from such leave or furlough, and shall pay up all such subscriptions and arrears of subscriptions, in the manner herein-after provided for persons on leave or furlough. Provided always, and it is hereby declared by and between the several parties to these presents, that all such Medical servants who were in India on the 1st day of January, 1833, and who shall not become subscribers to the said fund on or before the 31st day of October, 1836, must obtain the consent of a majority of the subscribers to the said fund, before they can become subscribers thereto; and shall also pay up all arrears of subscriptions to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1833, together with interest thereon, after the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with annual rests on the 1st day of January; in each and every succeeding year; and (in case any of such subscribers shall not pay up all their arrears at once) shall also insure their lives for the said arrears, or so much thereof as shall from time to time remain due and unpaid, and keep up such life insurance until the whole arrears are fully paid up; and also all Medical servants who were in the said service on the said 1st day of January, 1833, but were absent from India on furlough or leave, who shall, on returning from such furlough or leave to India, refuse or neglect, before the expiration of six calendar months after such return, to apply for admission to become subscribers to the said fund, such Medical servants must procure the consent of a majority of the subscribers to the said fund, at the time being in India, before they shall be admitted to be subscribers to the said fund; and shall also pay up all arrears of subscriptions, to be computed from the said 1st day of January, 1833, together with interest thereon after the rate of six per cent. per ann. with annual rests on the 1st day of January in each and every succeeding year; and (in case all such arrears shall not be paid up at once) shall also insure their lives for the amount of the said arrears, in the manner last aforesaid.

Rates of Subscriptions.

IV. That the monthly subscriptions to the said fund shall be in the proportions, and after the manner following; that is to say, all members of the Bengal Medical Board, who are or may be subscribers to the said fund, shall pay, or cause to be paid, the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 120, or Co.'s Rs. 128; and such of

the said subscribers of the said fund as are or may become Superintending Surgeons, the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 80, or Co.'s Rs. 85-5 4; and such as are or may become surgeons, the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 28, or Co.'s Rs. 29-13-10. One hundred and eighty senior Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 16, or Co.'s Rs. 17-1; the succeeding sixty Asst. Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 10 or Co.'s Rs. 10-10-8; and all remaining Assistant-Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 6 or Co.'s Rs. 6 6-4; which said several monthly subscription shall be paid and payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month.

(*Modifications of Rule IV.*)—This rule modified as respects subscriptions of Members of the Medical Board and Superintending Surgeons who proceed on furlough, as per undermentioned extract from the quarterly proceedings, dated 12th April 1841.

As by General Orders dated 24th April 1844 No. 93 a higher rate of furlough pay has been granted to members of the Medical Board (£456 11 3 per annum) and superintending surgeons (£385 per annum) than had been previously assigned to those ranks it becomes necessary to adopt a scale of subscriptions for them commensurate with their enhanced furlough pay, and in proportion to the amount payable by surgeons, to which effect no provision had been made in the fund rules because when they were framed the higher ranks of the Medical Service enjoyed no higher furlough pay than that of surgeon. The undermentioned new scale of subscriptions was accordingly submitted for the votes of subscribers with the secretary's letter No. 216 of the 17th December last, and the following is the state of the Poll. Members of the Medical Board to pay Sa. Rs. 67 or Co. Rs. 71 7 5 per month at the minimum on Sa. Rs. 133 or Co. Rs. 141 13 10 at the maximum rate while on furlough.

For	102
Against.....	3

Majority.....	99
---------------	----

Superintending surgeons on furlough to pay Sa. Rs. 54 or Co. Rs. 57 9 7 per mensem at the minimum rate and Sa. Rs. 107 or Co. Rs. 114 2 1 at the maximum rate of subscription.

For	104
Against.....	3

Majority for the new scale.....	101
---------------------------------	-----

A Subscriber whilst acting as Superintending Surgeon beyond the regular complement of that grade having been charged his Subscriptions to the fund, at the rate laid down for the higher rank objected to the charge, the following proposition was accordingly submitted with Secretary's circular letter No. 79, dated 1st August 1848, for the votes of Subscribers and the votes obtained is as under, That Subscribers acting in a higher grade of rank and drawing the emoluments of Superintending Surgeons or Members of the Medical Board shall pay the higher rate of Subscription.

For the proposition.....	166
Against.....	35

Majority.....	131
---------------	-----

N. B. Rule IV. Has been modified as under, vide Report of the Quarterly Meeting, held 8th January 1844.

The maximum
rate of subscrip-
tion.

Proviso.

V. That the said monthly subscriptions may be by the Committee of Management, at the fourth quarterly meeting in every year, to be held as herein after mentioned, with the sanction of the said meeting enlarged to, but shall never exceed the proportions and rates following, that is to say, each member of the Medical Board the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 240, or Co.'s Rs. 256; each Superintending Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 160 or Co.'s Rs. 170-10-8; each of the Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 46, or Co.'s Rs. 59 11-8; each of the one hundred and eighty Senior Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 32 or Co.'s Rs. 34-2-1; the next succeeding sixty Senior Asst. Surgeons, each the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 20, or Co.'s Rs. 21-5-4; and the remaining Asst. Surgeons each the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 12, or Co.'s Rs. 12-12-9; payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month as aforesaid. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and agreed, that the Committee of Management, at the fourth quarterly meeting of each and every year, to be held as hereinafter mentioned, shall lay before the said meeting a statement of the probable expenditure for the year, beginning from the 1st day of January next after each fourth quarterly meeting, when the subscriptions for such ensuing year shall be declared so as to provide for a surplus, over and above such probable expenditure of the sum of Sa. Rs. 30,000

"All Assistant Surgeons after two years service dating from arrival, shall pay the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 16 or Co.'s Rs. 17-1-1. all Assistant Surgeons under two years service the sum of Sa. Rs. 10 or Co.'s Rs. 10 10-8 and all Assistant Surgeons from the first six months after arrival the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 6 or Co. Rs. 6-6-4 which said monthly subscriptions shall be paid and payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month."

The above modification was submitted for votes of Subscribers 5th June 1843.

For the modification, ... 137
Against, ... 18

Majority, ... 119 votes.

(Modification of Rule V.)—Vide Report of the Quarterly Meeting, held 8th January 1844.

"Each of the Assistant Surgeons after two years' service, dating from arrival, shall pay the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 32, or Co.'s Rs. 34-2-1, each of the Assistant Surgeons after 6 months' service and under 2 years the sum of Sa. Rs. 20, or Co.'s Rs. 21-5-4, and each Assistant Surgeon from date of arrival up to the six months' service, the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 12 or Co.'s Rs. 12-12-9, payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month as aforesaid."

V. The above modification was submitted for votes of Subscribers, 5th June 1843.

For the modification, ... 137
Against, ... 18

In consequence of a difference of opinion in the reading of the Proviso of Rule V, which provides for the sum Sicca Rs. 30,000, or Co.'s Rs. 32,000, being held as surplus to meet contingencies beyond each year's requirement: a proposition was submitted for votes of Subscribers, June 5th 1843.

For 96
Against 65

N. B. This proposal was submitted not to alter a pre-existing rule, or to make a new one, but simply to settle a point of vital interest upon which doubts were raised.

or Co.'s Rs. 32,000, for the purpose of meeting contingencies unprovided for any thing herein-before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

VI. That for the purpose of securing the regular payment of the said subscriptions, or monthly payments as aforesaid, each and every of the subscribers to the said fund, do, shall and will authorize and empower the Pay Master of the said Honorable East India Company, or other officer acting as Pay-Master for the time being, to deduct and retain, from the respective pay and allowances of the said subscribers to the said Fund, such sum and sums of money as shall and may be requisite for the payment of their respective subscriptions and donations, according to their respective grades in the said Medical service, and in the proportions aforesaid, to be paid over by the said Pay-Master, or other officer so acting as aforesaid as Pay-Master, to the Sub-Treasurer of the said Honorable East India Company, or to such other person or persons as may be legally authorized, by a majority of the subscribers and the said Honorable East India Company, to receive the same.

Subscribers shall authorize the paymaster of the honorable East India Company, to deduct their subscriptions from their pay.

VII. That each of the members of the said Medical Service shall, on becoming a subscriber to the said fund, pay up four months' subscriptions of his particular class, and each subscriber, on commencing a higher class, shall pay the difference between four month's subscriptions of his previous class, and four month's subscriptions of his new class, as donations to the said fund, in addition to his monthly subscriptions.

Members on admission, to pay four month's subscriptions as donations to the Society.

VIII. That, in the event of any subscriber permitting his subscriptions or payments to fall in arrear, unless occasioned by absence on furlough, or otherwise, from India, such arrears of subscriptions shall be paid up within six calendar months after they shall so become payable, and at the expiration of that period, and after due notice being given to the subscribers whose subscriptions or payments may so fall in arrear, of such arrears being due and payable, and in the event of the said subscriber still refusing or neglecting to pay up the said arrears, interest shall be charged upon the said arrears, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, to be computed from the day on which the said arrears shall so fall due; and in case the said arrears, together with interest as last aforesaid, shall not be paid off and satisfied, or satisfactory security shall not be given for the due payment thereof, on or before the expiration of twelve calendar months after the said arrears shall so fall due, the Committee of Management shall submit the circumstances of such cases to the subscribers to the said fund, as to whether such subscriber, so allowing his subscription to fall in arrear, shall be thereafter considered as a subscriber to the said fund; and in case it shall be decided by a majority of the subscribers, that he shall not be longer considered as a subscriber, his previous subscriptions and payments shall be forfeited to the said fund.

Subscriptions falling in arrears, to be paid off within six months, and if not paid off, interest to be charged, &c.

IX. That if any subscriber shall, while absent on furlough or otherwise absent from India, permit his subscriptions to fall

Subscribers on furlough or leave, permitting their subscriptions to fall in arrears, shall, unless paid sooner, pay arrears by instalments, with interest each instalment, to be at least double his monthly subscription,

(Addition to Rule IX.) That a Life Insurance be also required to obviate loss to the Fund in case of lapse. Vide proceedings of Quarterly General Meeting held on the 14th January 1839.

IX. The above proposition was submitted for votes of Subscribers, 5th March 1839—

For the proposition, ...	123
Against, ...	16

Majority, ... 107

in arrears, such subscriber, unless he shall sooner pay off the same, shall pay the said arrears by monthly instalments together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, such interest to be computed from the expiration of three calendar months, after the return of the said subscriber to India, and the instalments in no case to be less than twice the said subscriber's monthly subscription.

Subscriber suspended from the service, to forfeit all benefit in the Fund, and his subscriptions previously to his suspension;

Or dismissed.

Provided.

X. That in case any subscribers shall, or may be suspended from the said service, such subscriber shall not from and after the date of his suspension, be considered a subscriber to the said fund, nor entitled to any benefit from it; nor to receive back the whole, or any part of the sums of money which he may have subscribed. And in case of his final dismissal, from the said service, he shall, from the date of such dismissal, cease to be a member of the said society, and to have any interest in the said fund; but shall forfeit to the said Society whatever subscriptions, payments, and sums of money he may have paid into the said fund, previously to his dismissal as aforesaid. Provided always, that if any subscriber, so suspended or dismissed as last aforesaid, shall be afterwards restored to said service, he shall again be a member of the said society, and a subscriber to the said fund, and shall have the same interest and benefit in the said fund, as if he had not been suspended or dismissed as aforesaid, upon the said subscriber paying up all arrears of subscriptions and payments, which may be due at the time of, and which may become payable after his suspension or dismissal with interest thereon, after the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The secretary not to retain more than Sa. Rs. 1,000 in his possession at one time.

XI. That at no time shall the Secretary to the said society, to be appointed as hereinafter is mentioned, retain in his possession a larger sum of the said funds of the said Society than Sa. Rs. 1,000; but when, and as soon as any of the funds of the said Society shall accumulate in his hands to that sum, he shall immediately pay over the same to the Sub-Treasurer of the said Hon'ble East India Company, or to such other person or persons as may be legally authorized to receive the same as aforesaid, to be placed to the credit of the said society.

Note XI. N. B. The Secretary receives no moneys, because the Sub-Treasurer of Government is ex-officio Treasurer of the Fund, and as such he is also the custodian of all Treasury Notes belonging to it. The Secretary's Office not being one of receipt and payment, no money is to be remitted to it, but all payments of subscription current or in arrear on account of the Fund must be made through a Government Treasury. Claims on the Fund are discharged by order of payment on the General Treasury under the countersignature of the Finance Committee.

N. B. That three now constitute a quorum, and their proceedings be subject to the approval of a majority of the Committee, (vide Report of the Quarterly Meeting, held 11th January 1839)

The above modification was submitted for votes of Subscribers Sept. 1838—

For the modification, ...	121
Against, ...	33

N. B.—A Section of the Committee of Management, consisting of three members, act as a Finance Committee, and countersign all orders on the General Treasury for payment of claims upon the Fund.

XII. That there shall be a Committee of Management for the managing and conducting the business of the said society which said committee shall be made up, and consist of eight subscribers to the said fund, holding appointments within the presidency of Fort William, or not residing further from Calcutta than Barrackpore, of which said committee five shall always form, and be a quorum.

Committee of Management.

XIII. That the said Committee of Management shall be elected by a majority of the subscribers to the said fund resident in India at the time of the election.

How the Committee of Management is to be elected

XIV. That the two senior members of the said Committee of Management, shall go out of the said committee annually by rotation, on the second Monday of January in each and every year, and two others shall be elected in their places and stead as aforesaid; Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that such members of the said Committee of Management so retiring by rotation as aforesaid, or either of them, may be immediately re-elected to be members of the said Committee of Management, provided they or he be otherwise qualified to be members of the said Committee of Management; any thing hereinbefore contained, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

The two senior members of the Committee of Management to retire annually.

Proviso.

XV. That in the event of any vacancy or vacancies occurring in the said Committee of Management, by the departure of any one or more of the said committee from the presidency, without the intention of returning before the expiration of one year from such departure; or by death, or by a majority of the subscribers removing any one or more of the said committee from the said management, by any of the said committee themselves, being desirous of retiring from the said management, or otherwise howsoever; such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up for the remaining part of the year, betwixt the day of such vacancy or vacancies occurring; and the next following day of election, by a majority of the subscribers who may be present at such meeting as shall be called for the purpose of filling up such vacancy or vacancies. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that on the said election day next following, such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up by a majority of the subscribers then resident in India; in the same manner as the vacancies occasioned by the two senior members of the said committee retiring, as herein-before is mentioned. And it is hereby declared, that such members so appointed to fill up each last mentioned vacancies in the said Committee of Management, shall stand in the places and stead of the persons so vacating their places; and shall retire at the same time, and in the same manner, as if they had been originally appointed, instead of the persons so occasioning such vacancies as aforesaid.

How to fill up vacancies in the Committee of Management.

Proviso.

XVI. That the Secretary to the said Society shall hereafter, as heretofore, be elected by the subscribers resident in India at the time being, when such election shall take place, and shall be allowed a monthly salary, to be paid out of the said funds, the amount of which shall be declared by a majority of the said subscribers; and in the event of the said office of Secretary becoming vacant, in any manner however, the said office shall be filled up temporarily by a majority of the Committee of Management; and such vacancy shall be filled up permanently by a majority of the subscribers as aforesaid, whose votes shall be obtained through the Acting Secretary for the time being, by circular letter, as soon as conveniently may be after such vacancy occurring.

How the Secretary to be elected on a vacancy occurring.

XVII. That the subscribers to the said fund, resident in India at the time being, may at any time remove any member

Member of the Committee of A. & M.

management and Secretary may be removed.

of members of the said Committee of Management from acting in the management of the affairs of the said Society, and from being members of the said Committee; and also may, in like manner, remove the Secretary to the said Society, from being Secretary, whose respective places shall be filled up as hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Agents to be appointed in England.

XVIII. That an agent or agents shall be appointed in England by a majority of the subscribers present at any quarterly or other general meeting at which such appointment shall be made, and which agent or agents shall act under the directions of the said Committee of Management, for the management of the affairs of the said Society in England; which said agent or agents may be removed from such agency, and another or others appointed in his or their place and stead, by a majority of the subscribers who shall be present at any quarterly or other general meeting, at which such removal and appointment shall respectively take place and be made.

A General Meeting of the subscribers to be held four times a year.

XIX. That a general meeting of the subscribers to the said fund shall be held four times in every year, viz. on the second Monday of January, on the second Monday of April, on the second Monday of July, and on the second Monday of October, for the purposes of inspecting and auditing all accounts, in any way or manner chargeable upon the said fund; for considering and examining all minutes of the said committee, and for passing all such orders and resolutions as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of the said Society.

N. B.—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Bankers, Strand, London, are the present Agents to the Fund, appointed in succession to Cockerell, Larpent and Co., on their becoming Bankrupt.

How matters affecting the fund are to be disposed of.

XX. That all applications and proposals of every kind and nature whatsoever, in any manner affecting the said fund, shall be first laid before the said Committee of Management, for their investigation and decision, after which they shall be submitted by the said Committee of Management, to the first general quarterly meeting, after such application or proposal being made, for the approval of such general quarterly meeting; provided such application or proposal be laid before the said Committee of Management at least forty-two days previously to such general quarterly meeting being held; and it is hereby declared, that in case the person or persons, so making any application or proposition as aforesaid, shall not be satisfied with the decision of the said Committee of Management, and general quarterly meeting to which such application or proposition may have been submitted, then such person or persons making such application or proposal may appeal against the decision of the said Committee of Management and general quarterly meeting, to the judgment and decision of the whole of the said subscribers in India; which appeal shall be submitted to the said subscribers, individually, by circular letter, by and through the said Committee of Management; and that the decision of such of the subscribers as shall give in their votes to the said Committee of Management, on or before the expiration of three calendar months next after such appeal shall be submitted to them, shall be final.

All approved transactions to be printed and distributed amongst the members.

XXI. That after the transactions of the said Committee of Management have been approved of by the general quarterly meeting to which they may be submitted for that purpose, the said Committee of Management shall cause the said approved transactions to be printed; and shall furnish each subscriber with a copy thereof, together with an abstract of the accounts of the said fund at the termination of every year.

Six annuities of £200 to be offered

XXII. That six annuities of three hundred pounds sterling each, shall be offered annually to the subscribers to the

said fund, the six senior servants of the said medical service (such seniority, to be computed according to their standing in the service) shall have the first refusal, and in the case of all, or any of the said six senior subscribers, declining to accept of the said annuities, then the next senior subscribers in succession shall have a like refusal of the said annuities, or so many of them as shall be so refused. And in the event of all or any of the said annuities being refused, such unaccepted annuities shall stand over until the following year, unless accepted in the mean time, when they shall be again offered as above mentioned, together with the six annuities for the said following year; and so on in like manner every succeeding year, which said annuities shall continue during the natural life of the said annuitants. Provided always that the subscribers who shall be entitled, from their seniority in the said medical service, to the refusal of the said annuities, shall have conformed in all respects with the rules, provisions, declarations and agreements of the said society herein contained or to be at any time hereafter made.

annually to the subscriber.

Proviso.

N. B.—Any annuity that may remain unappropriated after 31st October of each year, will be held available until July succeeding, to any subscriber qualified by service; and in case of any one Annuity only remaining available, and there being two or more applications for the same, on the same day, such remaining Annuity will be appropriated to the senior applicant, according to his standing in the gradation list of the Bengal Medical Service.

XXIII. That no subscriber shall be entitled to the said annuity of three hundred pounds sterling, until he shall pay into the said fund, at the least, one half of the value of such annuity; to be calculated according to the table hereinafter written; that is to say.

Subscribers must pay in half the value of the annuity, to entitle them thereto.

AGE.	Value of an annuity of 1 rupee	Value of an annuity of 3,000 Rs.	AGE.	Value of an annuity of 1 rupee.	Value of an annuity of 3,000 Rs.
40	10,705	32,115	59	7,999	23,997
41	10,589	31,767	60	7,820	23,460
42	10,473	31,419	61	7,637	22,911
43	10,356	31,068	62	7,449	22,347
44	10,235	30,705	63	7,253	21,769
45	10,110	30,330	64	7,052	21,166
46	9,980	29,940	65	6,841	20,528
47	9,841	29,538	66	6,625	19,875
48	9,707	29,121	67	6,403	19,215
49	9,568	28,689	68	6,179	18,537
50	9,417	28,251	69	5,949	17,847
51	9,273	27,819	70	5,716	17,148
52	9,129	27,387	71	5,479	16,437
53	8,980	26,940	72	5,241	15,728
54	8,927	26,481	73	5,004	15,018
55	8,670	26,010	74	4,760	14,307
56	8,509	25,527	75	4,512	13,586
57	8,313	25,029	76	4,260	12,878
58	8,178	24,519			

Table.

And that such sum shall include all subscriptions, donations, and other sums of money, which he may have paid into the said fund previously to his application for the annuity together with compound interest upon such subscriptions and sums of money respectively, to be computed from the day of his paying them into the said fund, and after the rate of six per cent. per

Proviso.

annum. Provided always, and in case such subscriptions, and other sums of money, together with interest thereon as aforesaid, as such applicant for the said annuity may have paid into the said fund, previously to such application, shall not amount to the value of half of the said annuity; it shall and may be optional with the said applicant, either to pay up the difference between such subscriptions and sums of money so by him paid into the said fund and interest as aforesaid, and half of the value of the annuity so applied for, and to receive the full annuity of three hundred pounds; or to accept double such annuity as the sum of his subscriptions and other sums of money which he may have paid into the said fund, together with compound interest thereon as aforesaid, may be sufficient to procure; according to the rate contained in the table of rates herein-before contained.

Subscribers after serving in India 17 years, may retire without prejudicing their claim to the annuity.

XXIV. That each and every subscriber to the said fund, after having served in India for seventeen years, may retire from the said medical service, without prejudice to his claim on the said fund, for the said annuity of three hundred pounds, at such time as he would be entitled thereto by virtue of his seniority in the said service; and that he shall be entitled to the same in like manner, as if he had continued in India, and in the said service; and such subscriber, so retiring, shall not be liable to pay the said monthly subscription, or rather sums of money, after the day on which he shall so retire from the said medical service, until he shall accept the said annuity; but when he shall accept the said annuity, then he shall be required to pay up all arrears of subscriptions, which may accrue for the time, from the day on which he so retired, up to the day on which he shall accept of the said annuity.

NOTE.—A Surgeon having been allowed to count as Indian service the period he was in England on duty, enquired whether or not the Subscribers of the Fund will accede the same terms to him, should he apply for an Annuity, as if he had served his full time in India, the following proposition was put to the Subscribers.

To remove doubts for the future it is proposed to insert after the word "Served in India for 17 years," in the second line of Rule XXIV. the following clause, "Served in India being understood to mean such service as is recognized by the Government as qualifying for the Government pension."

For 92
Against 115

Majority against the proposal, ... 23

Assistant surgeons who have given or shall give up promotion, shall have no claim on the fund.

XXV. The assistant surgeons who may have given up promotion since the institution of the said society, or who may here-after give up promotion, shall not have any claim whatsoever upon the said fund; but shall forfeit all subscriptions which they may have paid into the said fund, previously to their so giving up promotion.

Subscribers holding rank higher than assistant surgeon, shall not prejudice their claim to the annuity by giving up promotion.

Proviso.

XXVI. That subscribers holding rank in the said medical service higher than the rank of assistant surgeons, shall not prejudice their right to the said annuity, by their giving up promotion. Provided always, that such last mentioned subscribers shall continue, after having given up promotion in the said medical service, to pay up the monthly subscriptions to the said fund, in the same manner and after the same rate, which they would have had to do in case they had not given up such promotion in the said medical service.

When annuities shall be declared.

XXVII. That the annuities shall be declared at the third quarterly meeting of each succeeding year for the year following such third quarterly meeting by the said committee of

Management, and the said committee of Management shall transmit notices of such declaration to the subscribers who shall be entitled to the refusal of the annuities, which said subscribers shall send into the said Committee of Management their acceptance or refusal of such annuities, on or before the thirty-first day of October then next; and it is hereby declared, that in case of the said subscribers accepting the annuities, they shall be allowed until the thirty first day of March then next, to give in their resignations of the said medical service; and it is also hereby declared, that those who do not send in their acceptance of the said annuities, on or before the thirty-first day of October then next, after such intimation having been given to them as last aforesaid, and those who may be absent from India, and who have not appointed a constituted attorney to act for them in this behalf, shall be held and constituted to have declined the said annuities for the then following year; and it is hereby also declared, that if any of the subscribers who shall accept the said annuity, shall, having accepted the said annuity, refuse to take the same, such subscribers shall pay a fine of one year's annuity to the said fund. And also, in case any of the subscribers after having accepted the said annuity, shall refuse or neglect to send in his resignation of the said medical service, within the time abovementioned for that purpose, such subscribers shall pay, as a fine to the said fund, one-twelfth of one year's annuity for each month he so delays to send in his resignation.

XXVIII. That applications for an annuity from the said fund shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant of his age, to be sworn before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or other person legally authorized to administer oaths.

Application for the annuity to be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant's age.

XXIX. That annuities may be paid either in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in British India, according as the annuitant may desire; and that all annuities to be paid in the said United Kingdom or Ireland, shall amount to the clear sum of 300 pounds sterling as aforesaid, without being liable to any deduction for exchange or any other charges, whatsoever; and that all annuities, to be paid in British India, shall be calculated after the rate of exchange allowed by the Honorable East India Company to their retired covenanted servants residing in India for the time being, which said annuities, whether paid in the said United Kingdom or India, shall be paid regularly half yearly, in whatsoever part of the said United Kingdom or British India the parties entitled to receive the same, may direct the payment to be made.

Annuities may be paid in England or India.

XXX. That all applications for the payment of annuities, both in England and India, shall be made by the annuitant in person; or by some person or persons legally authorized to receive the same; who shall be required to produce a certificate from a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, of the annuitant have been alive on the day to which he claims payment.

Applications for the payment of annuities; how to be made.

XXXI. That in the event of the death of any annuitant happening between the said half-yearly periods of payment of his annuity, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall be entitled to receive a proportionable sum for the number of days from the day of the last payment, before such annuitant's death, and the day of the said annuitant's death.

In case of an annuitant's death between the days of payment of annuity, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns to receive a proportionate sum for the days between the last pay day and the day of his death.

Conditions under which members of the Medical Board are entitled to annuities.

Proviso.

XXXII. That all members of the Medical Board, who may be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, and whose services in the said Medical Board shall not exceed two years, shall be entitled to the said annuity, upon paying, including all sums which they may have paid into the said fund previously to such retirement, the half of the value of the said annuity; and, in case any of the members of the said Medical Board who have served upwards of two, but longer than three years as such members of the said Medical Board, be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, such members of the said Medical Board shall be entitled to retire upon the said annuity on paying into the said fund eleven-sixteenths of the value of the said annuity; and in case any of the members of the said Medical Board shall be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having served as a member of the said Medical Board for upwards of three, but not longer than four years, such members of the said Medical Board shall be entitled to retire upon the said annuity, on payment of thirteen-sixteenths of the value of the said annuity; and, in case any of the members of the said Medical Board shall be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having remained in the said Medical Board for upwards of four years, such members of the said Medical Board shall not be entitled to retire upon the said annuity, until they have paid up the full value of the said annuity, to be calculated according to the rate contained in the table of rates herein-before contained. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between all the said parties, to these presents, that if such of the members of the said Medical Board as may be desirous of retiring upon the said annuity, after having served two, three, or four years respectively, as members of the said Medical Board, shall, on or before the expiration of such two, three, or four years respectively, notify to the Committee of Management their intention of accepting the said annuity, they shall be allowed a further period of six calendar months next after the expiration of such two, three or four years' service respectively, to enable them to resign the said service, without being liable to pay an additional sum for such last-mentioned period of service—any thing herein before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

N. B. Rule XXXII. rescinded as per following resolution, vide Report of the Quarterly General Meeting held 14th January, 1830.

Resolved.—That Rule XXXII. appearing not to be founded on liberal or just principles towards one class of subscribers and that its tendency to accelerate being questionable, while its direct effects in keeping back from joining the fund several of the seniors on the Medical list who would otherwise probably join it, is very obvious, the resolution moreover, not having been included in the original scheme of the fund submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the said rule be rescinded from the regulations of the Fund.

XXXII. The above resolution was submitted for votes of subscribers, 22d Sept. 1838—

For the Resolution.....	114
Against.....	41

Subscribers retiring before serving 17 years, or being transferred to the pension es-

XXXIII. That all subscribers who shall retire from the said medical service, before they shall have served seventeen years in India, and all subscribers who shall be transferred from the said medical service to the pension establishment of the said

Honorable East India Company, shall have no claim whatsoever on the said fund; provided always, that if such subscriber, so retiring before he shall have served seventeen years in India, or such subscriber as may be transferred to the pension establishment as aforesaid, shall apply to the subscribers in India, through the said Committee of Management, the whole, or a part of the sums of money which he may have paid into the said fund, previously to such retirement, or transfer, a majority of the said subscribers shall have the power to cause the whole, or a part of such sums of money as the persons so retiring or transferred as aforesaid, may have paid into the said fund, to be re-paid to him, if his circumstances appear to the subscribers to require such consideration.

establishment, to have no claim on the fund.
Proviso.

XXXIV. That all subscribers who may be invalided, or put upon the home half-pay list, on account of ill health; all who may be invalided in India, on account of ill health; and all subscribers who may be put upon the half-pay list in consequence of ill health not permitting their longer residence in India; before they shall have respectively served seventeen years in India, shall receive back their subscription, and all sums of money which they may have paid into the said fund, together with interest on the same, after the rate of six per cent per annum.

In what cases subscribers shall receive back their subscription.

Rule XXXIV. abrogated as per following Resolution passed at the 2d Quarterly General Meeting, held 13th April 1840.

Resolved—That as the amount of loss likely to be entailed on the institution by the operation of Section XXXIV. of the Fund Regulations will in all probability prove very great, and interfere most essentially with the possibility of arriving at perfectly accurate conclusions in the calculation of chances, it be abrogated from the 1st January, 1840, except as respects incumbents who entered the Fund on the faith of that Rule's continued operation.

XXXIV. The above proposition was submitted for votes of Subscribers, 4th November 1839—

For,.....	113
Against,.....	28

XXXV. That the Committee of Management for the time being, may, in matters requiring dispatch, call extraordinary general meetings of the said society, by public advertisement in, at least, two of the most extensively circulated daily papers of the presidency; and in the Calcutta Gazette, which must be advertised at least ten days previously to the day on which such extraordinary general meeting shall be held.

Extraordinary General Meetings.

XXXVI. That the payment of each annuity shall be secured to the respective annuitants, by depositing with the sub-Treasurer of the Honorable East India Company, such a sum of money as shall be sufficient to meet the annual payments of such annuity, for a certain number of years which are to be named by the said Committee of Management for the time being; and it is hereby declared, that in case any of the annuitants shall die before the expiration of the time which the Committee of Management may so name as aforesaid, the unappropriated monies of such deposit shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds of the said society; and in the event of any annuitant surviving such period, a further sum shall be deposited as aforesaid, for the purpose of meeting the annual payments to such annuitant, and so on from time to time as the respective cases require; and it is hereby declared, that such deposits so to be deposited, shall be carried to the credit of the appropriated funds in the books of the said society.

Annuities to be secured to annuitants by depositing with the Sub-Treasurer the value of each annuity.

An account of
the funds to be
taken annually

XXXVII. That an account of the appropriated funds shall be taken at the close of every year by the Committee of Management, when the sums necessary to meet the existing annuities shall be compared with the funds appropriated for that purpose, according to the table of rates herein-before contained, and if there appears a larger sum appropriated for the existing annuity than is necessary to meet the annual payments of such annuities, the surplus shall be carried to the un-appropriated funds as aforesaid, and if a deficit appear, the deficiency to be made up from the un-appropriated funds as aforesaid.

All matters con-
nected with the
society shall re-
quire the sanction
of a majority of
subscribers.

XXXVIII. That all matters and things, of what nature or kindssoever, to be transacted and done by the said Committee of Management for the time being, or by the subscribers to the said fund, in any manner or way howsoever connected with the said Society, whether transacted or done at any of the said general quarterly meeting, by extraordinary meetings especially called, or by the subscribers to the said fund present at any meeting, shall require a majority of the votes or voices of such meetings respectively, to pass and carry such transactions, matters and things, so as to be acted upon. Provided always, and is hereby declared, that all propositions, resolutions, acts, matters, or things, for changing, altering, or affecting the matters, herein-before contained, in any manner however, shall require a majority, consisting of two-thirds of the subscribers to the said fund, whose votes or voices shall be obtained by the Committee of Management by circular letter. Provided also, that in no case whatsoever shall any subscribers be permitted to vote or act in any matter, or thing, touching or affecting the said funds, or in anywise connected with the said Society, by proxy; but in every case to be brought before the whole subscribers, their votes shall be obtained individually, through the Committee of Management, by circular letter as aforesaid.

Troxiao.

Proviso.

Annuities paid
through the
Agents of the so-
ciety, to be as re-
gular as those
through the East
India Company.

XXXIX. That the said Committee of Management shall and will pay, or cause to be paid, in England or in India, such annuities as shall be payable by and through their agent, with the same regularity as to payments made by and through the treasury of the said honorable East India Company and that the necessary arrangements shall be made with the respective annuitants for this purpose, by the said Committee of Management. In witness whereof the said several parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1836.

Signed, sealed and deli-
vered, being first duly stamp-
ed, at Calcutta, in the pre-
sence of

Parties Executing.

Witness's Names.

(L. S.)

N. B. The following resolution passed by the Committee of Management of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund at their Meeting held on the 28th February 1838, having received the sanction of more than two thirds of the number of subscribers then in India, is passed into a Bye Law of the fund and under its conditions all admissions of subscribers who were in the service on the 31st October 1836, and did not then become subscribers are regulated.

Resolved. That as the admission from the medical list as it now stands of new Members to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund so many years after its formation gives advantages to such new Members over the earlier supporters of the fund, having avoided the Tontine risk incurred by the latter, all persons applying for admission as subscribers to the said fund, or who are not actually subscribers this Wednesday, 28th February 1838, shall, previously to their application for admission (in the conditions of section III of the fund, deed

being circulated for the votes of the subscribers resident in this country, pay as a penalty for the exclusive benefit of the fund (but to be repaid to the applicant should he be rejected by a majority of vote) a sum of money equal to one moiety of his arrears of subscription, to be calculated in the first instance from the 1st January 1833 to the date of his application, and in the second, from the date of his application to the date of his final admission as a Member, to be decided by the committee of management of the fund, after due examination of the votes of the Members residing in India, such amount of penalty to be added to the rank of the applicant, as provided in section IV of the fund deed, or the annual sum according to the following table, and that such applicant or applicants shall also pay the expense of printing and circulating the reference for his or their admission previous to the results of votes being declared.

Annual penalty to be paid on admission reckoning from 1st January 1833 to date of admission

Members or Officiating Members of the Medical Board ..	768	0	0
Superintending Surgeon or Offg. Supg. Surgeons	512	0	0
Surgeons.....	179	9	0
180 Senior Asst. Surg. on Medical Graduation list..	102	0	0
60 Following on the list	64	3	0
Remaining Assistant Surgeons	38	6	0

The above resolution was submitted for votes of subscribers, 13th March 1838.

For the Penalty Resolution, ...	167
Against, ...	8

APPENDIX

No 1

FORT WILLIAM 19TH JUNE, 1832.

N^o 97 of 1832 —The Honble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraphs 1 to 5 of a military letter from the Honble Court of Directors, No 15, dated the 6th March, 1832, be published in General Orders

Private letter from Para 1 "We are very solicitous for the comfort of our officers upon retirement, and are therefore disposed to do all in our power to encourage the institution of funds in furtherance of that desirable object"

2 Schemes of a nature similar to that which you have submitted, though differing from it in some points of detail, have been proposed at Madras and at Bombay, and we think it desirable that the funds which may be formed at the three presidencies should be constituted upon a uniform principle in all respects.

3 "We regret that in the present state of the Company's affairs, it is not possible for us to aid the fund by a direct contribution, but we are willing not only to bear the increased charge of retiring pay that will be consequent upon the establishment, but also to sanction the grant of an interest of 6 per cent per annum on the balances of the several funds and the remittance of the annuities which they may grant through our treasury at the rate of 2s the sicca rupee."

4 "The only conditions we require are that the regulations shall be submitted to us for our approbation, that the aggregate amount of the annuities or granted in each year, shall not exceed £7,750, in the proportions of

£3,850	Bengal,
2,700	Madras, and
1,200	Bombay,

£7,750

which are the amounts contemplated in the several schemes, and that the number of annuities granted in each year, shall not exceed 24, in the proportion of 12 at Bengal, 8 at Madras, and 4 at Bombay. These amounts and numbers are of course fixed by us with reference to the establishments as they now exist."

5. "We shall transmit a copy of this despatch to the Governments of Madras & Bombay, with instructions to them to communicate with you upon the subject."

(Signed) W. M. CASEMENT, Col, Secy. to Govt. Milly Dept.

No. 2.

No. 237.

TO SURGEON H. S. MERCER,
*Secy. to the Committee of Management, for establishing a Medical Retiring Fund,
 Mily. Department.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed to inform you that the secretary to the Medical Board will be authorized to frank all communications upon the subject of the proposed retiring fund for the medical service.

At the same time I am desired to transmit to you the annexed copy of paragraphs 1 and 2 of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 84, dated 5th September 1832, referring to the Fund in question.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.
 Council Chamber, 9th February, 1833.

*Copy of Paragraphs of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 84,
 dated 5th September, 1832.*

Par. 1. The Bombay Government have lately submitted to us a scheme for the institution of a Medical Retiring Fund at that presidency, and as the reply which we have made to that communication is applicable to your medical establishment, we transcribe it for your information and guidance.

"We are of opinion that the object of accelerating the retirement of medical servants by means of annuities, would be best provided for, by incorporating that service with the military in the institution of the fund, for the latter sanctioned in our dispatch to the Government of Bengal, dated 6th March, 1832, copy of which accompanied our dispatch to you, dated the 28th of that month; and if this arrangement can be accomplished, we shall not object, to a proportionate increase in the number of annuities remitable through our treasury."

"We are aware that at Madras annuities for medical officers are provided for distinctly from the military, in consequence of their being a separate fund, embracing for medical servants and their families, various compassionate objects similar to what are provided for military officers and their families by the military fund. But at your presidency, and in Bengal, the military fund embraces both services, and we think the retiring fund should do the same."

2. "In the event of any arrangement being adopted, consequent upon this communication, you will understand, that the number and amount of additional annuities remitable through our treasury, is to be strictly regulated by the proportion which the number of medical officers bears to the number of officers in the army.

(True copy)

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

No. 3.

FORT WILLIAM, 10th DECEMBER, 1834.

No. 236 of 1834.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 19, dated 11th July 1834, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of the presidency of Fort William, are published for general information:—

Letter from dated 22d Nov. No.

114 of 1833; paragraphs 8 to 4—submit a memorial from the medical officers, praying the Court to give their support to a separate Medical Retiring Fund, and to bestow similar benefits to those granted to the Madras Medical Retiring Fund, with reference to donation, rates of interest, and exchange.

(Vide G. O. No. 97, of 18th June, 1832.)

1. We are prepared to sanction the institution of a separate retiring fund for the medical officers upon your establishment, but we cannot consent to grant to it any specific donation, nor any advantages in the shape of interest or exchange beyond those mentioned in our dispatch, dated the 6th March, 1832, (No. 15 of 1832.)

2. Neither can we allow of the remittance through our treasury of so large a number of annuities of £300, as will provide for six, being annually granted. The number must be limited to three, which is a full proportion relatively with that which we fixed for the military service in the event of a retired fund being instituted by the army.

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

No. 4.

No. 323.

To

The Managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

GENTLEMEN,

Mily. Dept.—With reference to your Secretary's letter, dated 20th, and to my reply No. 298, of the 23d January, 1835, I am directed by the right honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, to transmit for your information, the annexed extract (paragraphs 1 to 4) of a military letter from the honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 8th January 1836, replying to certain propositions which were submitted by you, connected with the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Council Chamber, 23d May, 1836.

Extract of a military letter from the honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 8th January, 1836.

Para. 1. We have directed a clause to be inserted in the covenants, of Assistant-Surgeons who may be appointed to your establishment, by Letter from No. 11, dated 27th January, 1835, solicit the consideration and orders of the Court on propositions submitted by the Managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund. which they will bind themselves to subscribe to the Medical Retiring Fund.

2. The disposal of the surplus funds will of course rest with the managers and we will not object to the remittance through private agency, of annuities granted in excess of those remitted through our treasury, provided that not more than the six annuities specified in the regulations be granted in any one year.

3. We sanction a retrospective operation of the fund from the date when it was formed, viz. the 1st of January, 1833.

4. At the same time that you communicate the concessions to the Managers, you will signify, that Regulation I. of Section V. of the rules of the fund must be modified, by excluding from the class of medical servants who may receive back their subscriptions, those who shall be "struck off," or "dismissed the service," in conformity with a similar regulation of your civil annuity fund.

(True extract)

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept.

No. 5.

No. 294.

To the Secretary to the Medical Retiring Fund, Mily. Dept.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 39, under date the 27th ultimo, and to state in reply, for the information of the Committee of Management of the Medical Retiring Fund, that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on the balance of the fund in the public treasury, from the 23rd of May last, the day on which the orders of the honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 8th January, 1836, were communicated to the committee of management, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per

annum, for the previous period; both to be calculated in like manner as the interests allowed on subscriptions to the military and orphan funds.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Council Chamber, 25th July, 1836.

No. 6.

Power of attorney for signing the deed of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I

of a

in the service of the Honorable East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint of in the province of Bengal, Secretary to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, to be my true and lawful attorney, to execute all such deeds, of co-partnership deeds, documents and papers and writing, to which my name and signature may be required and necessary, for the purpose of and preparatory to my becoming a member of the said Bengal Medical Retiring Fund; and I do hereby ratify and confirm, and agree and undertake to ratify and confirm the same, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred, and

Signed, sealed and delivered

at

in the presence of

}

Seal,

No. 7.

Certificate of age of persons applying for the Annuity from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

A. B.

at present of

in

the

of

in

the medical service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bengal establishment, and a subscriber to the "Bengal Medical Retiring Funds." maketh oath and saith, that he hath attained his year of age and months

Sworn at

this day of

Before me

Magistrate.

}

(Superintending-Surgeon)

(Surgeon)

(Assistant Surgeon)

No. 8.

Form of certificate of the full sum required from an annuitant under the rules of the fund, and his title to demand and to receive the annuity.

No.

of

We do hereby certify, that having paid unto the managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, the full sum required under the rules of the said fund, to entitle him to an annuity of three hundred pounds sterling per annum, payable half yearly, and to ensure to his executors, administrators, or assigns, such portion of any half-yearly payment of the above sum as may be due at the time of his decease,—the said is accordingly entitled to demand and to receive from the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling on the day of one thousand, eight hundred and and a similar sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling on the following of every year from this date, during the continuance of his natural life; and on his decease his executors, administrators, or assigns, are hereby declared, entitled to claim from the aforesaid the portion of his annuity that may remain unpaid from the date of last payment made to the said

the day of his demise, whenever that may happen

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund office, }
Calcutta

to

Erd.

Secy.

No. 9.

Certificate to be furnished by annuitant half yearly, on applying for payment of the half yearly instalment of his annuity.

I, _____ of _____ in the
 of _____ do hereby
 certify that _____ of _____ late of
 the service of the honorable East India Company is alive, he having appeared
 before me this _____ day of _____
 in the year of our Lord 18 _____ *Magistrate.*

No. 10

Form of annuitant's receipt for a half yearly annuity.

Received from _____ the sum of _____ *place and date.*
 being my half yearly annuity for the half year, ending the _____
 day of _____ 18 _____ from the
 Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, _____ *Annuitant.*

No. 11.

From Colonel James Stuart, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department,

To the Committee of Management of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter, No. 225 of the 31st December, 1847, soliciting that the Government would move the Hon'ble the Court of Directors "to allow all the six Annuities annually granted by the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, to be paid from Home Treasury, instead of half as at present," &c., I am directed to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch from the Court in the Financial Department, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, No. 19, of the 31st ultimo, declining to allow the payment of a larger number of Annuities from the Home Treasury than has already been sanctioned.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. STUART, Col.,

Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Council Chamber, 24th June, 1848.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 19 of 1848.

Our Governor General of India in Council.

Para. 1st. The object of this representation is to induce the Court to relax the orders contained in our Military despatch, dated 11th July 1834, No. 19, limiting the remittance through the Company's Treasury to three of the Annuities granted from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund annually, and permit the whole number of six annually granted to be issued from our Treasury here.

(Letter dated 20th January 1848, No. 2.)
 Transmit for the Court's consideration copy of a representation from the Committee of Management of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

2. The grounds urged by the Managers of the Fund in support of their application are the failure of their Agents, Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent and Co., and the difficulty in times of commercial distress, as at present, of procuring any Bills of Exchange in the Market that could be relied on.

3. We regret the circumstances, but the Managers of the Fund must be aware that the same causes operate to our disadvantage also in obtaining remittance necessary to meet our existing engagement, or we should not import Bullion from India.

4. We cannot therefore admit of the payment from our Treasury of a larger number of Annuities from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund than has already been sanctioned.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
and
Twelve other Directors.

(True copy,)

(Signed) J. DORIN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(True copy,)

(Signed) J. STUART, Col.,
Secretary to the Govt. of India & i'y. Dept.

No. 12.

Extract from Proceedings of Second Quarterly Meeting held 10th July, 1843.

Dr. F. H. Brett, an Annuitant on this Fund, having taken the benefit of the Bankruptcy Act in England, and the Committee of Management having been served with notice not to pay the future Annuities to this Annuitant, but to the Official Assignee of the London Bankrupt Court; the following case was submitted to Counsel for opinion, and the opinions of Mr. Advocate General Colville and Mr. Morton thereon are submitted for the information of Subscribers.

Case for the opinion of Counsel.

Dr. Frederick Harrison Brett was Surgeon in the East India Company's Bengal Medical Service, and was also Subscriber in the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, and afterwards became an Annuitant on the Fund, Dr. Brett went to England some years ago, and becoming involved in debt, he became bankrupt, and Mr. A. B. Belcher was appointed Assignee. Dr. Brett was entitled to an Annuity from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund of £300 per annum, and on the bankruptcy occurring the Assignee claimed payment of the amount of the Annuity from Messrs. Coutts and Co., the Agents in London of the Fund, and a claim has also been made on the Secretary in Calcutta for the money. Copy of the letter and notice accompany. As also a copy of the Book of the Fund Rules.

Counsel's opinion is solicited as to whether the Annuity so payable from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, passes to the Assignee by reason of the bankruptcy, or not, and whether the Officers of the Fund are discharged from further liability by paying to the Assignee, or whether any and what precautions should be observed by the Committee or the Secretary of the Fund, or the Agents in London, in making the periodical payment and generally, &c.

Opinion of Mr. Advocate General James William Colville

There seems to me to be nothing in the Rules of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, which affords any ground for contending that in its legal incidents an Annuity payable out of that fund differs from any other Annuity. It would therefore in my opinion pass to the Assignee under an ordinary bankruptcy, *a fortiori* it will I think, do so when, as in this case, the appointment of Assignees and the consequent transfer of property takes place under a spontaneous application for relief under and submission to the provisions of the Statute 7 and 8 Vic. 96.

I think therefore that the Officers of the Fund will be discharged from further liability by paying to the Assignee as the person legally authorized to receive the same, see Rule 30; nor do I know what precautions they should observe other than that of paying only on the receipt of the Official Assignee for the time being, or his duly Constituted Attorney. The more convenient course seems to be that the London Agents should pay in London to the Assignee personally.

(Signed) J. W. COLVILLE,

* Calcutta, June 19th, 1843.

Opinion of Mr. Counsellor T. C. Morton.

I have read the rules of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, the same being contained in the Deed of 10th October, 1836; and it seems clear, that the Annuity is not in the nature of a pension or voluntary grant, but that it is a benefit which the retiring officer actually purchases, and for which (in ordinary cases) he could proceed by suits at law or in equity. This distinguishes the case from *Gibson vs the East India Company*, 5 Bingh. N. C. 262, where the Court of Common Pleas in England held, that the pension of a Military Officer of the Company does not upon his bankruptcy pass to his Assignees. I am of opinion therefore that Mr. P. H. Brett's right, title and interest in the Annuity of £300 a year, to which he is entitled from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, pass wholly to his Assignee Mr. Belcher. The Secretary of the Fund, or the London Agents, therefore will be justified in making the payments henceforth as they accrue, direct to the Assignee, for the time being. The only precaution necessary to be observed is to take a receipt from the Assignee as such.

(Signed) T. C. MORTON.

True extract,

(Signed) GEO. HILL, Secretary.

Calcutta, 5th July, 1848.

GENERAL MILITARY BANK.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 15th MARCH, 1821.

General Orders by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 10th MARCH, 1821.

With a view to guard against any misapprehension that might be entertained regarding the peculiar object to the General Bengal Military Bank established by general orders of the 23d December last, the most noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, that the Bank having been instituted for the purpose of affording officers a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their allowances, it is not intended that it should receive large sums of money already possessed by individuals; such an extension of the concerns of the Bank being inconsistent with the plan of the institution.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to announce, that the 5th clause of the regulations of the Military Bank, is equally applicable to Native as to European regiments; and that in any case where the Native Officers and men of a regiment or battalion, may form a regimental Savings' Bank, under the authority of their Commanding Officers, the same facilities of remittance, through the Paymaster of the division, are to be afforded to them, and their aggregate remittances carried to account in the same manner as those of an European regiment.

Sabardars and Jemadars are also authorized to remit any sum of money not less than ten sicca rupees, and without fractions, to the Military Bank in Calcutta, in their own name, through the officer commanding their company.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1825.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was agreed, that the accounts of the Bank are to be made up half yearly, but that the accounts current are not to be forwarded until after the 31st December, in each year except under peculiar circumstances.

BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.*

UPPER ORPHAN SCHOOL.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS, &c.

Required, by the Rules of the Military Orphan Society, to establish claims to the Fund benefits.

1st. The usual Affidavit (of which a blank copy is enclosed) filled up and attested before a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Commanding Officer of a Station, or Detachment.

* For list of managers, vide Directory part IX,

- 2d. An attested copy of the deceased's Will.
- 3d. A Statement of the true amount and value of the monies and estate of the deceased.
- 4th. His Account Current with his Agents (if any).
- 5th. The expectancies (if any) of his child, or children, such as Legacies, &c. from friends or others.
- 6th. Certificates of Baptism and Vaccination (if procurable), or attested copies of them.

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

Maketh Oath and Saith, that _____ was well acquainted with _____ late a _____ in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, Deceased, Father of _____ infant Orphan for whom application has been made for admission on the foundation of the Orphan Society and with the circumstances and fortune of the said deceased: and this deponent further saith, that to the best of _____ deponent's knowledge, information, and belief, the said _____ not by inheritance, bequest, charitable subscription or otherwise, possessed of any sum or sums of money, or other property to an amount exceeding the sum of _____ Co.'s rupees, _____ save and except what the said _____ may become entitled unto in consequence of _____ admission upon the said foundation; and that the provision by *will or settlement* for the mother of the said _____ is not at variance with Rules 168, 169, and 170, of the Upper Orphan School Code.

Sworn before me,)

N. B. A copy of the Code, referred to above, is in the custody of every adjutant in the service. The nine station secretaries, and the several houses of Agency have also been furnished with copies.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

General Officer on the staff, Co's Rs.....	18	0	0
General Officer not on the staff.....	15	0	0
Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.....	15	0	0
Member of the Medical Board.....	15	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel and Archdeacon.....	12	0	0
Major, Chaplain, and senior Surg. holding the rank of Supdg. Surg....	9	0	0
Captain, Surgeon and Assistant Chaplain.....	6	0	0
Subaltern, Assistant Surgeon, and Veterinary Surgeon.....	3	12	0
Ensign, Cornet and 2d Lieutenant.....	3	0	0

Pay masters are authorized to recover arrears due to the Fund on presentation of bills, signed by the secretary and counter-signed by the deputy governor of the institution, to an extent not exceeding 25 Rupees per mensem in cases of subaltern officers, and from higher ranks in the proportion of one-third of their pay and allowances.

Officers on Furlough, with or without pay and officers overstaying their Furlough, whose subscriptions are from any cause not realized in England are required on their return to India to pay up all arrears due to the fund with interest at 8 per cent. per annum within six months of their arrival in Calcutta.

It is optional with officers entitled to retire from the service to continue or discontinue their contributions after resignation. When, however, an officer signifies his intention to continue a subscriber, he is required to pay the full amount of subscription of the rank in which he retires.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ADMISSION.

(154.) No child possessed of property is admitted, but on the condition of the total amount of such property being (in all practicable cases) lodged for its use and benefit in the Society's Fund.

(156.) Children born prior to the entrance of their fathers into the service, or after the discontinuance, of their subscriptions, are not admissible—except (in the former case) if the parent has paid his subscription from the date of his eldest child's birth, together with interest at 8 per cent. on such subscription.

(158.) The children of officers retired from the service are not admissible, unless the father have continued his subscriptions after the period of his removal from the effective strength of the army.

(159.) No child of a subscriber, of *whatever rank* is admissible, unless the father have continued to contribute to the fund, to the period of his decease; or, in other words, any Member of the Society, who, after promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel, or from any other cause, ceases to subscribe forfeits all claim on the institution.

(160.) Applications for admission to the benefits of the institution are made by the trustees or guardians of the orphan, to the general management, either directly through their secretary, or immediately through the station committees.

(161.) In these applications, the sex, age, and names of the orphans are notified; together with notice of their Baptism and vaccination.

(162.) The guardians, or Trustees of all orphans making application for their admission on the foundation, are required to make an affidavit before a Justice of the peace, or before the commanding officer of the station, or detachment, where there is no justice of the peace, touching the true amount and value of the monies, and estate which they hold in trust for such orphans; to the end that the management, besides being satisfied that the children are proper objects for the institution, may be enabled to take steps for receiving on deposit the property belonging to them; and to judge what assistance they will need from the society, when, their education being completed, the period shall arrive for settling them in the world. Such affidavit is transmitted to the management, along with the application for admission. See form of affidavit, Appendix A.

(165.) With a view of affording to the general management the most correct information possible, on all points affecting the interest of those children who may be offered to their guardianship, executors and others, making application in behalf of orphans, are required, besides furnishing the customary affidavit, to give the fullest account they may be able to procure, respecting the estate of the deceased, and its disposition by Will; and to make an unreserved communication of testamentary and all other documents of which the nature of the special cases may admit; and the management reserve to themselves the entire right, conveyed by their original constitution, of rejecting orphans tendered without such information and documents; or if, on reference to them, there appear any evidence of design unnecessarily and intentionally to burthen the fund, by throwing on it those who might and ought to have been otherwise provided for.

(166.) When in the will of any subscriber, part only of his children are provided for, whilst others are excluded by name, or otherwise not noticed in its provisions, the omission arising manifestly out of the intention of the testator,

such exclusion or omission is considered to invalidate the claims of all the subscriber's children to the benefits of the institution.

(167.) This rule holds where the property bequeathed is only in expectancy: the will or intention of the parents being sufficient to exclude orphans so situated.

(168.) In like manner, all cases of capricious or unequal provision, which by favoring the mother in preference to the children, or one child in preference to another, appear calculated to throw all, or any part, of a Subscriber's Family on the Fund, are considered to invalidate the claims of all.

(169.) Any Provision by will, or settlement for the Widow of a Subscriber, greater than three-fifths ($\frac{3}{5}$) of the property to be devised, where there is only one child; of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) where there are two, and of one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) where there is any greater number of children than two: the remainder being considered to be the property of the child, or (in equal proportions) of the children: is considered unequal agreeably to the two foregoing articles, and to invalidate the claims of the children accordingly.

(170.) Provided always, that a provision for the Widow, to the amount of 12,000 Co.'s Rs. (Company's Rupees Twelve Thousand,) independently of any claim she may have on the Military Fund, or Lord Clive's Fund, shall not be held to invalidate the claims of the child or children; although such may be more than three-fifths, ($\frac{3}{5}$) one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) or one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the property devised. The Widow may likewise possess a further sum of 12,000 Co.'s Rs. if derived from other sources than property left by her Husband, as from her own Parents, Father, Brother, &c or the Subscription of her Friends; and in case that less than 12,000 Rs. should be left by her husband, such sum as shall not exceed in all the amount of 24,000 Co.'s Rs. without the claim of the Orphans upon the Fund being thereby affected.

(171.) In all cases of children born not in wedlock, any provision for the mother exceeding Co.'s Rupees thirty (30) if a native, or European Co.'s Rupees fifty (50) per month, (the principal of such sum being in all cases secured to the child or children) is considered in the same light as the above, and invalidates all claims upon the foundation.

(172.) No child of any subscriber dying intestate is admitted, if on enquiry there appears to have been (after payment of lawful debts and adequate provision of the mother,) property remaining to the estate, equal to making a provision for, and which might have been bequeathed to, such child.

(177.) In similar cases, if any property fall to the child, whilst under the society's protection, such property must in all practicable cases be immediately placed in the Funds of the institution.

STIPENDS OF ORPHANS IN INDIA.

NOT BROUGHT UP IN KIDDERPORE HOUSE.

(196.) The allowance made for each child remaining under the care of its mother or guardian, is Co.'s Rupees 20 per month, whilst the child is under

the age of five years; and 16 Rupees only after it has passed its fifth year, unless the consent of the general management has been obtained to its remaining with its mother or guardian when 35 Co.'s Rupees per mensem shall be the established allowance.

STIPENDS OF ORPHANS IN ENGLAND.

(235.) The regular sums allowed for the maintenance, clothing, and education of wards of the institution, resigned to the immediate care of their relation. Guardians, or Trustees in England, (all charges of whatever nature being included in such allowance) are fixed at the following scale; vizt. for all girls and boys indiscriminately under six years of age £ 30 per annum; for all boys above that age £ 40 and for all girls £ 45 per annum to the end of their 17th year in the case of Boys, and of their 18th in the case of Girls.

PASSAGE MONEY.

(225) The passage money of children allowed to proceed to England is paid by the society in Bengal and Co.'s Rs. 750 allowed on this head where there is only one child and Co.'s Rs. 500 for each child above that number. The amount of such passage money is paid under the authority of the general management by the treasurer of the society, and a receipt for the same taken from the mother or guardian of the child.

ORPHANS RETURNING TO INDIA.

(255.) On the friends of any female ward engaging to the society to receive and take charge of her upon her arrival in India, the agent in London may, at his discretion, authorize such young lady to return in which case a sum equal to Co.'s Rs. 1,500 is paid by the agent towards her outfit and passage money, the society being thenceforth exonerated from all further demands. In such cases, the agent is directed to take the proper precautionary measures regarding the charge of the young ladies during the voyage, and to pay the utmost attention to this point.

(256.) Female orphans, however, coming out to India with the consent of the general management or the agent in London, at their own expence, are still considered as being upon the foundation, and entitled to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by persons of the same description who have never left India.

LOWER ORPHAN SCHOOL.

1. The lower school, or lower branch of the institution, is supported by the bounty of government,

2. The benefits of the school are extended to the children of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, belonging to the Hon'ble Company's Bengal establishment and to the orphans of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of Her Majesty's regiments serving in Bengal. Outwards of the institution have in addition, to the established bounty, the further privilege of receiving

instructions gratuitously as they Scholars in the Lower Orphan School, Allipore, provided the general management are satisfied that their admission to or continuance in School will not be prejudicial to the morals of the resident wards.

3. No children, the offspring of fathers not wholly European are admitted to the benefits of the School, the only exception to this rule being in favour of the children of Drummers and fifers serving in the army who are entitled to claim the usual subsistence allowance provided they are the offspring of girls brought up not less than 4 years in the Orphan School, or of soldiers' wives receiving the usual subsistence allowance granted by government.

6. This bounty consists in an allowance of Co.'s Rs. 2-8 per month, authorized to be drawn for each child, under the name of subsistence allowance.

9. The destitute Orphans of Warrant Officer (conductors, sub-conductors, Riding Masters, &c.) are admissible to the school.

14. The regulated subsistence allowance for children residing with their parents or Guardians, is drawn direct from station Secretaries by officers drawing the pay, or having immediate charge or command of parents or guardians of children respectively.

15. These allowances are to be drawn monthly in separate abstracts, accompanied by Review Rolls, duly certified and authenticated.

88. The children, of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's service dying in India are entitled to the benefits of the institution, and to be received into the school in the same manner as the Orphans of non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the Hon'ble Company's Service; but the children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's service whose fathers are living are not admitted.

N. B.—This allowance is strictly limited to legitimate children.—

31. In the event of a child born after the 15th day of any one month, or dying before the 15th of the month, no subsistence allowance is drawn for such child for that month.

32. Demands for arrears of subsistence money are rejected in all cases, except those in which the Parent or Guardian may have been employed on service, in the field, or proceeding from one station to another, and thus may not have had an opportunity of applying first regularly to any committee. No arrears for a period exceeding six months are, in any case, to be paid without reference to the general management.

INDIAN LAUDABLE AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

CONSTITUTION, &c.

Preamble

WHEREAS at the Eighth Half-yearly Meeting of the New Calcutta Laudable Society, convened under the 31st rule of the Society, and held on the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the said meeting having been made special under the 38th rule for the purpose of taking the

votes of the Shareholders on certain propositions for the appropriation of the surplus funds and other modifications in its constitution, agreeably to the resolution passed at the general half yearly meeting held on the 26th July 1837, such propositions were adopted by a resolution passed by a majority at the said meeting, at which more than two-thirds of the Society were duly represented, according to the rules and regulations of the said Society, that is to say, one hundred and thirty eight votes against one hundred and fourteen votes, the whole number of votes in the Society then being three hundred and sixty-two, which said propositions, so adopted, were and are as follows, that is to say:—

PROPOSITIONS for the APPLICATION of the SURPLUS FUNDS of the NEW CALCUTTA LAUDABLE SOCIETY at the end of the year 1839, and for other MODIFICATIONS in its CONSTITUTION, with a view to render the SOCIETY PERMANENT; enhancing greatly the ADVANTAGES of all concerned in it, combined with UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.

PROPOSITIONS.

First.—That prior to any division of the surplus funds there be set apart one-third the amount of extraordinary risks, arising from individuals holding more than ten shares on one life, to meet such extraordinary risks.

Second.—That one per cent on the outstanding risks, to be denominated the “premium fund,” be carried forward to the current premia to meet unknown lapses.

Third.—That the remaining sum be held to be the individual property of the surviving policy-holders at midnight of the 31st December 1839, in the ratio of the amount of premium respectively paid, subject to retention to individual credit to the extent of ten per cent. on each individual's risk, for the purpose of forming a guarantee-fund, any surplus which may remain to any individual's credit after such ten per cent. has been thus set apart as his proportion of a guarantee-fund, to be paid to him, or applied in reduction of premium. Should the surplus of any individual at the close of the term not amount to ten per cent. on his individual risk, his future surplus to be added thereto, until it does so amount to ten per cent. on his individual risk.

Fourth.—That a statement of the accounts be prepared on the 31st May and 30th November, in each year, for the purpose of ascertaining the then state of the funds, that in the event of there being a surplus over and above one per cent. on the amount of outstanding risks for the “premium fund,” the excess, provided it amounts to five per cent or more on the amount of premia received during the current half year, be divided as above among the surviving policy-holders at those dates respectively, in the following manner, viz., that after ten per cent. on the premia paid during the half year, shall be so divided, the remainder, be carried to the premium fund, unless it shall amount to enough to allow of an additional one per cent. on the outstanding risks for the premium fund and five per cent. on the premia paid during the half year, in which case the one per cent. shall be so carried to the premium fund and an additional five per cent. shall be divided as above; and in the event of there still being a further surplus admitting a third one per cent. being carried

to the premium fund and an additional five per cent. on the premium paid during the half year, making in all 20 per cent. on the premium paid, a further division to that extent shall be made; but no division or return premium beyond 21 per cent. shall be made unless the premium fund shall amount to five per cent. on the outstanding risks, in which case the whole amount surplus shall be divided or returned as above; the amount belonging to each individual being either carried to his credit, or applied to the reduction of his premium, according as it may, or may not be, required to maintain his portion of the guarantee fund at ten per cent. on his individual risk.

Fifth.—That in the event of the guarantee fund being at any time trenced upon, the amount withdrawn be made good at the commencement of the succeeding half year, out of the current subscriptions, so that every surviving subscriber at the time of the repayment to the guarantee fund, shall have his full amount made up to him as it stood at the time the fund was drawn upon; and in case of lapse after the guarantee fund may have been so trenced upon, the full amount to the credit of the individual risk shall be paid as it stood at the commencement of the half year notwithstanding the temporary reduction in the total amount of the guarantee fund.

Sixth.—That the whole amount standing to individual credit, be paid, in the event of lapse, at the same time as the amount assured, and that this payment be made immediately on due proof of lapse.

Seventh.—That in event of a party being desirous to cease to be a mutual assurer, by withdrawing from the Society, the amount to his credit in the guarantee fund be paid to him, subject to a fine of twenty-five per cent., to be carried to the premium fund; and that a proportionate payment be made in the event of a party reducing the amount of his assurance; provided that in such case no payment shall be made, unless the amount on his credit shall equal ten per cent. on his reduced risk. Parties withdrawing at the close of the present term, also to forego twenty-five per cent. of their surplus.

Eighth.—That instead of shares of rupees. 6,000, assurance be taken on even hundreds, not under Company's rupees 500, nor above Company's rupees 50,000.

Ninth.—That the accounts be converted from Sicca into Company's rupees, it being optional with existing insurers to have in value an equivalent in Company's rupees to the nearest hundred for his present insurance in Siccas, or to hold the same number of Company's rupees as he now does Siccas.

Tenth.—That the rates of premium be those of the Oriental Life Insurance Company as below, the existing Military lives insured in the Laudable paying only Civil rates, but all Military Lives insuring subsequent to the 31st December 1839 to pay the Military rates.

Eleventh.—That such other modifications be made in the existing rules as are necessary to bring them into correspondence with the above.

Twelfth.—That the Society be called the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

Thirteenth.—That this paper be circulated by the Secretary to every individual policy-holder, with a request that he will either vote at a special general meeting, to be called after six months' notice from the date of circulation, or send proxy under the 32d rule for or against these propositions, in order that at least two-thirds of the Society may be represented.

Fourteenth.—That in the event of the propositions being carried, they, together with the existing rules, be placed in the hands of a professional gentleman, for the purpose of a correct set of rules being prepared for general information.

IN PURSUANCE therefore of such resolutions and propositions the following rules and regulations have been prepared in manner directed by such propositions, and are now published for general information, as those by which the transfer from the new Calcutta Laudable Society, at the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, to the Indian Laudable and Mutual Insurance Society will be effected; and by which such Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, when embodied, will be governed.

1st. That from and after the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty, the Society shall be denominated *the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society*.

Denomination of the New Society.

2d. That prior to any division of surplus funds, accruing after payment on account of lapsed lives provided in the 27th rule of the New Calcutta Laudable Society, to wit Sicca rupees 6,000 for each whole share, Sicca rupees 3,000 for each half share, and Sicca rupees 1,500 for each quarter share, the increase contemplated in the said rule not having been made or sanctioned, one per cent. on the total amount of outstanding risks on the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty, transferred to the *Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society*, and that the amount so transferred be denominated the premium fund, to which the current premia, as received from time to time will be added.

Formation of the premium fund; prior to division of surplus.

3d. That whereas by the union of the late Seventh Laudable and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Societies, thereby constituting the New Calcutta Laudable Society, certain lives were insured in each society to an aggregate extent beyond the limit assigned by the rules of the united societies, and beyond the limit now assigned by the rules of the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, and whereas such excess of risks beyond the prescribed limit requires that special security should be provided before any division be made of the surplus, over and above the one per cent. on the outstanding risks, as directed in the last rule previous to any such division being made, one-third of the amount insured on such particular lives, as shall on the first day of January 1840, be found to be in excess of the prescribed limit, shall be added to the said premium fund.

Transfer of one-third of amount insured on lives in excess of the prescribed limits, to be added to the premium fund.

4th. That after the payment to the premium fund of the contributions in the two last preceding rules provided for, and making the division as directed by the 27th rule of the New Calcutta Laudable Society, then the remaining sum shall be held to be the individual property of the surviving policy-holders on the 31st day of December 1839, at midnight, in the ratio of the amount of premium respectively paid by them, and be carried to their separate credit, but only for the purpose hereinafter expressed.

Surplus to be carried to credit of survivors on 31st December 1839.

5th. That, it being expedient for the better securing of the objects of the Society, that a guarantee fund be created; a sum equivalent to ten per cent. on the amount insured, on each life on which insurance may be extended from the present to the New Society, shall be deducted from each specific sum so carried to the credit of such policy-holder and posted to his individual account in the said guarantee fund; but in the event of any individual's share in the surplus not amounting to ten per cent. on his outstanding risks, then the whole amount of surplus shall be

Creation of a guarantee fund, by transfer of the separate credits to the extent of 10 per cent. on individual risks.

placed at his credit, the remaining amount required to bring his portion of the guarantee fund to ten per cent. on his risk, to be obtained as hereinafter mentioned.

Surplus payable to subscribers withdrawing, less 25 per cent.

6th. That the amount surplus belonging to surviving policy-holders on the 31st December 1839, whose policies may not be renewed on the 1st January 1840, be paid to them, subject to a deduction of twenty-five per cent to be carried to the premium fund.

Accounts of the Society to be kept in Company's Rupees, and Assurances to be in Company's Rupees in even hundreds, instead of shares, not less than Rs. 500 nor more than Rs. 60,000, except in the case of existing subscribers

7th. That, from the 1st January 1840, the accounts of the Society be kept in Company's rupees, and that instead of shares assurances be taken in even hundreds of rupees not under Company's rupees 500, nor above Company's rupees 60,000, except in the case of existing policy-holders on the 31st December 1839, with whom it shall be optional to have in value an equivalent in company's rupees, to the nearest hundred of the insurance in Sicca rupees, or to change the number of sicca rupees insured into the same number of Company's rupees—as thus each share of Sicca rupees 6 000 may be transferred to Company's rupees 6 010 or Company's rupees 6,400, a half share may be transferred to the Company's rupees, 3,000 or Company's rupees 3,200, and a quarter share to Company's rupees 1,500 or Company's rupees 1,600.

Full amount assured payable on proof of lapse being furnished, together with amount at credit of the lapsed life in the Guarantee Fund subject to claims of the Society.

8th. That from the 1st day of January 1840, the whole amount assured be paid on due and satisfactory proof being furnished to the Directors of lapse; and on their being satisfied that nothing has at any time occurred to vitiate the policy, the amount at the credit of the lapsed life in the guarantee fund being paid at the same time; the whole, however, subject to arrears of subscriptions, or to any other sums, due to the Society.

All lapses payable out of the premium fund until exhausted, in which case the Guarantee Fund to be made available for such purpose

9th. All lapses will be paid out of the premium fund until exhausted; in which event, but not otherwise, the guarantee fund will be available to make good all payments for which the Society is responsible: and in the event of the guarantee fund being at any time thus trenched upon, the amount withdrawn shall be made good at the commencement of the succeeding half year, out of the current premia, so that every surviving Subscriber at the time of the repayment to the guarantee fund, shall have his full amount made up to him as it stood at the time the fund was drawn upon; and in case of lapse after the guarantee fund shall have been so trenched upon, and before the payment of the next half year's premiums, the full amount to the credit of the lapsed shall be paid, notwithstanding the temporary reduction in the total amount of the guarantee fund.

Parties withdrawing or reducing their insurance to be paid their portion of the Guarantee Fund less 25 per cent.

10th. In the event of any party withdrawing from the Society, whether insured for a term of years or for life, the amount to his credit in the guarantee fund shall be paid to him, subject to a deduction of twenty-five per cent. to be carried to the premium fund; and in the event of a party reducing the amount of his assurance, he shall be entitled to receive, subject to the like deduction, a sum proportionate to the amount reduced; provided that in no case shall any such payment be made on a reduction of risk so as to reduce the amount at credit of the guarantee fund below ten per cent. on the reduced and continuing risk.

Rates of premium

11th. That the following be the rates of premium on and after the last day of January 1840; with the exception that Military lives assured on the 31st December 1839, and continuing on the 1st January 1840; to be charged only as Civil lives, subject, however, to the Military charge in the event of future increase of assurance.

Table of Rates of Yearly Premium of Insurance of Rs. 1,000 charged by the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, payable Half Yearly.

INSURANCE ON COMPANY'S RUPEES 1,000.

ON CIVIL LIVES.

Not exceeding at the time of Insurance.	Policy not renewable, out fresh certificate of health.		Policy for Life.	
Age.	For 1 year	For 3 yr	Fixed.	Increasing ann'ly
18	27	27	23	29
19	27	28	28	30
20	28	28	29	30
21	28	29	29	30
22	29	29	30	30
23	29	30	30	31
24	30	30	30	31
25	30	30	30	32
26	30	30	31	33
27	30	31	32	34
28	31	32	33	35
29	32	33	34	35
30	33	34	35	36
31	34	35	35	37
32	35	36	36	37
33	35	36	37	39
34	36	37	38	40
35	37	38	39	40
36	38	39	40	41
37	39	40	40	41
38	40	40	41	42
39	40	41	42	43
40	41	42	43	44
41	42	43	44	45
42	43	44	45	46
43	44	45	46	47
44	45	46	47	48
45	46	47	48	49
46	46	47	49	50
47	47	48	50	51
48	48	49	51	52
49	49	50	52	53
50	50	52	54	54
51	52	54	55	55
52	54	55	57	57
53	55	57	59	59
54	57	59	60	60
55	59	60	63	63
56	60	63	65	65
57	63	65	67	67
58	65	69	70	70
59	69	72	73	73
60	72	75	75	75
61	75	79	78	78
62	79	82	80	80
63	82	85	83	83
64	85	90	86	86
65	90	94	89	89
66	94	98	92	92
67	98	102	95	95
68	102	106	98	98
69	106	110	101	101
70	110	115	104	104

* Parties insured under policies of seven years may, by giving up their policy at the expiration of six years, have a renewed policy, without fresh certificate of health, paying the rate of premium annexed to their then age.

Table of Rates of Yearly Premium of Insurance of Rs. 1,000, charged by the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, payable Half Yearly.

INSURANCE ON COMPANY'S RUPEES 1,000

ON MILITARY AND NAVAL LIVES.

Age.	Policy not renewable without fresh certificate of health					Policy for life.		Not exceed at the time Insurance.
	For year.	For 1 years.	For 3 years.	For 5 years.	For 7 years.	Fixed.	Increasing Annually.	
18	30	30	31	31	34	44	37	18
19	31	31	32	32	35	45	37	19
20	31	32	33	33	35	45	37	20
21	32	33	33	34	36	46	38	21
22	33	33	34	35	36	46	39	22
23	33	34	35	37	37	47	39	23
24	34	34	35	37	37	48	40	24
25	34	35	36	38	38	48	40	25
26	35	36	37	39	39	49	41	26
27	35	36	37	40	40	50	42	27
28	36	37	38	41	41	51	42	28
29	37	38	39	42	42	52	43	29
30	38	38	40	43	43	53	44	30
31	38	40	41	44	44	54	45	31
32	39	41	42	45	45	55	46	32
33	40	42	43	46	46	56	47	33
34	41	43	44	47	47	57	47	34
35	42	44	45	48	48	58	48	35
36	43	44	45	49	49	59	49	36
37	44	45	46	50	50	60	51	37
38	45	46	47	51	51	61	51	38
39	46	47	48	52	52	62	52	39
40	47	48	49	53	53	63	53	40
41	49	49	50	54	54	64	54	41
42	50	50	52	55	55	65	55	42
43	50	51	53	56	56	66	56	43
44	51	53	54	57	57	67	56	44
45	53	54	55	58	58	68	57	45
46	54	55	56	60	60	69	58	46
47	55	56	57	62	62	70	60	47
48	56	57	58	64	64	72	61	48
49	57	58	60	66	66	74	63	49
50	58	60	62	68	68	76	65	50
51	61	62	64	70	70	78	66	51
52	62	64	66	72	72	80	68	52
53	64	66	68	75	75	82	70	53
54	66	68	70	78	78	84	72	54
55	68	70	72	82	82	87	75	55
56	70	72	75	86	86	90	77	56
57	73	75	78	90	90	93	80	57
58	76	78	82	94	94	96	83	58
59	80	82	86	98	98	99	86	59
60	84	86	90	102	102	103	89	60
61	88	90	95	107	107	108	92	61
62	93	95	100	112	112	113	95	62
63	98	100	105	117	117	118	99	63
64	103	105	110	122	122	123	103	64
65	108	110	115	127	127	128	106	65
66	113	115	120	132	132	133	110	66
67	118	120	126	138	138	139	115	67
68	124	126	133	145	145	146	119	68
69	131	133	142	154	154	155	123	69
70	140	142	154	166	166	167	127	70

12th. In cases however of applications for policies on the lives of parties under certificates not unobjectionable in every respect, but involving more than the ordinary risk, the Directors shall be at liberty either to reject such application wholly, or to grant admission on enhanced premiums, agreeably to the best of their judgment, after consulting with, and receiving the opinion of their medical adviser.

Directors to be at liberty to charge enhanced premium if deemed necessary.

13th. On the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, the state of the funds of the society shall be ascertained, and no surplus shall be considered to have accrued for division until one per cent under the 2d rule, and one-third of the then excess of risks as provided by the 3d rule, shall have been carried, in accordance with those rules, to the premium fund; after which, if the surplus shall amount to five per cent. or more on the premiums paid during the half year, it shall be divided rateably, according to the amount of premium paid by each, among the surviving policy holders at the close of each half year, as far as ten per cent. on the premium paid; the surplus over and above such ten per cent. shall be carried to the premium fund, unless it shall amount to enough to allow of an additional one per cent., on the outstanding risks, for the premium fund, and another five per cent. on the premium paid during the half year, in which case an additional one per cent. on the outstanding risks shall be so carried to the premium fund; and an additional five per cent. shall be divided as above; and in the event of there still being a further surplus, admitting of a third one per cent., as above, being carried to the Premium Fund, and an additional five per cent. on the premium paid during the half year, making in all twenty per cent. on the premium paid a further division to that extent shall be made, but no division or return premium beyond twenty per cent. shall be made unless the premium fund shall amount to five per cent. on the outstanding risks, in which case the whole amount surplus shall be divided or returned as above; the amount belonging to each individual, in every case, being either carried to his credit or applied to the reduction of his premium, according as it may or may not be required to maintain his portion of the guarantee fund at ten per cent. on his individual risk; the Secretary publishing under the authority of the Directors in the papers of the Presidencies the percentage of return premium, in order that parties may be prepared to pay the reduced amount of premium agreed upon for the next half year.

State of the Society's funds to be ascertained on the 31st May and 30th November, for division of surplus funds.

14th. That notice having been given as above, the amount of premium shall be paid on or before the 15th day of July, and the 15th day of January in each half year, to enable the Directors to lay the state of the Funds and of the Society, at that date, before the half yearly public meeting of policy holders, to be convened as hereinafter directed; and that in default of payment of the premium, the policy shall be absolutely void, subject nevertheless to the equitable discretion of the Directors, if they shall think fit, on such terms as they shall prescribe, to permit the revival of any policy, of which the premium shall not have been in their judgment wilfully and designedly withheld; subject in all cases to an appeal to the Society at large, on payment to the Directors of the premium and fine (if any) required by the Directors; subject also to an appeal, against such re-admission, by any three Directors or any ten policy holders of rupees 6,000 each.

Half yearly premium payable on or before 15th July and 15th January, and Directors at liberty to allow or renew as after the prescribed period.

15th. As often as a sum exceeding rupees 5,000 be collected in the hands of the Treasurer, it shall be laid out in the

Investment of funds.

purchase of Government Paper, Bank of Bengal Stock, or in loans secured by a deposit of Government Paper or Bank of Bengal Stock, to be granted under the control and authority of the Directors; it being clearly understood, that in all cases of loan, the saleable value of the deposit shall be more than sufficient to cover the sum loaned. All public securities purchased for the Society, shall be specially endorsed to three or more of the Directors, and the interest only shall be made payable to the order of the Secretary.

Number of Directors to be appointed.

16th. That the business of the Society be conducted by nine Directors, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; that the Directors shall, as near as may be, consist as follows:

One from the Civil Service,
One from the Military Service,
One from the Merchants,
One from the Legal Profession,
One from the Tradesmen of Calcutta,
One from the Native Society.

Three from any class, or five of the Government service shall not be able, if willing, to act.

Qualifications for the Directors.

17th. No person shall be considered qualified for the Direction who does not hold at least assurance to the extent of rupees 6,000, in the Society; unless a majority of the whole of the Shareholders shall specially vote for his election, notwithstanding his holding less than that sum. All the Directors shall go out annually, but be considered eligible for immediate re-election.

Duties of the Directors, and remuneration to the medical adviser.

18th. The business of the Directors shall be to superintend, direct, and control the management of the funds, to examine the Secretary's accounts, to decide on all applications for admission, and generally to control the current business of the Society, provided that they do not act at variance with the fundamental regulations. They shall have the privilege of choosing their own medical adviser, or advisers, either permanently, or upon each, or any separate occasion, and remunerating him or them out of the funds of the Society, for his or their services, on such scale as shall appear to them proper, provided that any permanent salary shall require the sanction of a half-yearly meeting.

Office bearers.

19th. The following gentlemen, being Directors of the New Calcutta Laudable Society during its last half-year, shall be Directors of the *Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society*, until the first general meeting of the Society, as hereinafter provided.

William Bruce,	Dwarkanauth Tagore,
C. B. Greenlaw,	Rustomjee Cowasjee,
J. Cochrane,	and
H. J. Leighton,	W. J. Twentyman, Esquires;

James Cullen, Secretary to the New Calcutta Laudable Society, shall be the Secretary to the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, and the Bank of Bengal shall be the Treasurers.

Secretary's allowances.

20th. The Secretary shall be permitted, as a compensation for his services, to draw the following allowances, viz. a commission of two per cent. on all realizations with a fixed allowance of Company's rupees three hundred per month for establishment, and a fee of one rupee on each certificate of admission, and on the registry of each assignment of policies, out of which he shall defray the expences of office rent, clerks, peons, cash-keeper, collectors, and stationery; all other charges, to wit, advertisements, printing and law expences and extra contingencies to be borne by the Society.

The Secretary and Treasurers to act according to

21st. The Secretary and Treasurers shall act in all cases according to the orders of the Directors, a majority of whom

shall in all cases bind the whole, subject to such appeal to the Society as the rules allow. the orders of the Directors.

221. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend at the place where the business of the Society shall be carried on in Calcutta, and at all the meetings of the Society, and enter and write down the proceedings thereof, provide and prepare all policies, provide and keep proper books and accounts, manage, transact, and carry on the whole of the business of the Society under and subject to the direction of the Directors for the time being, or the major part thereof from time to time; and shall find and provide a fit and convenient room for the said Directors, and for the general meetings of the members of the Society, and an office for himself and assistants; and shall further find and provide the clerks, sircars, and other servants necessary for the carrying on of the business of the Society, and bear and pay the wages of such clerks, sircars, &c. as aforesaid, in consideration of the commission and allowance made to him for that purpose. Duties of the Secretary.

234. In case of the office of Secretary becoming vacant, it shall be temporarily filled up by the Directors until the next half yearly general meeting, when a Secretary shall be appointed by a majority at such meeting; and, until the Directors shall so nominate a temporary successor, one of their number shall be authorized by his colleagues to act as provisional Secretary, with all the powers of that functionary. If the vacant office of Secretary be filled

24th. A half yearly meeting of the members of the society shall be convened by public advertisement, with at least one week's notice, on the 26th day of January, and 26th day of July, when a statement of the funds of the society, books, accounts, securities, &c. shall be laid before the meeting, by the Directors and Secretary; and no accounts, which shall once have been approved by the Directors and submitted to such meeting and passed shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and manifest error to the extent of rupees 500 or upwards. Half yearly meeting held in January and July.

25th. At such half yearly general meetings of the society, vacancies in the direction shall be filled up, and a secretary, if the office should be vacant, shall be chosen; but no other matter affecting the interests of the society shall be decided, unless it shall happen that at least two-thirds of the society are represented at such meeting, either personally or by proxy; or, unless, on the requisition of any three directors, or any ten members having individually an assurance to the extent of rupees 6,000, of which notice of at least one month being given prior to such meeting, such meeting shall be made special for the consideration of any question, which question must be distinctly notified in such notice: and it shall be the duty of the Directors to issue such notice on such requisition, and in such case the question, whatever it may be, so distinctly notified, shall be determined by a majority of votes present either in person or by proxy, notwithstanding that two-thirds of the society may not be represented at the meeting. Provided that if any question, of which the prescribed notice shall not have been given, altering, repealing, or affecting any fundamental rule, shall be brought forward at such half yearly meeting, and shall be carried by a majority of two-thirds present the fact, such vote shall not be binding until it shall have been again submitted to the next half yearly meeting, and confirmed by the majority present thereat, whether two-thirds of the Society shall or shall not be present or represented; and such next half yearly meeting shall be made special for such purpose. the Directors, &c. to be called up at such meetings, but no other matters shall be decided, unless 23 of the society are represented, or the meeting made special by advertisement.

26th. The fundamental rules of the Society are the following; viz. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, Fundamental rules.

28, 29, 30, and 34, and such other rules as shall be made fundamental by an express vote of the majority of a meeting at which two-thirds of the society shall be represented.

Any three Directors, or ten Members holding Assurance of 6,000 Rupees each, or more, at liberty to convene a meeting.

27th. Any three Directors or any ten members having, each individually, an interest to the extent of rupees 6,000, or more, in the Society, shall be empowered to convene a meeting by public advertisement, with at least one month's notice; but no decision passed at such extraordinary meeting shall be had on any subject, unless the purport of it has been stated, or explained and specified in the form of a resolution in the advertisement convening such meeting.

Members entitled to vote at such meetings personally or by proxy.

28th. At such half yearly, and all other meetings of the society, every shareholder, wherever resident, shall be entitled to give his voice on any point or question before the meeting, votes to be taken personally or by proxy, or other written authority, signed by the party beneficially interested in the society as a policy holder.

Number of votes members entitled to.

29th. In conducting these stated meetings, or any other meetings, connected with the business of the Society, or in the settlement of any question relative to the concerns of the society, a member having assurance to the extent of rupees 60,000 on any life, shall be entitled to three votes;—holding Assurance of 30,000 rupees and under rupees 60,000 to two votes;—holding assurance of 6,000 rupees and under 30,000 rupees to one vote only. Members holding assurance on different lives shall be entitled to the number of votes proportioned to the amount which they hold on each life; but *any member holding assurance under rupees 6,000 shall not be entitled to vote.*

Who are to be considered members and entitled to vote.

30th. In the case of a person transferring his policy or policies, or subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the transfer or subscription is made, shall be considered a member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Co-partners, or other bodies of individuals, may hold policies jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit, or for that of others; but in such case the parties uniting in the subscription shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively, or by deputation of one of their number, or by proxy on all matters thereto in relation.

Documents to be produced on application for admission to the society.

31st. All applications for admission into the Society from persons residing at any of the Queen's or Company's settlements shall be made by letter to the Secretary, and shall be accompanied by the certificates of health, signed by a medical gentleman in the Queen's or Company's service (those from other places, to the satisfaction of the Directors) and by an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life the assurance is applied for; such letter of application, certificates, and affidavit, to be according to the following forms, (printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretary) and to be adhered to in all cases, save where the Directors shall deem it right to waive objection

FORMS OF APPLICATION.

From persons subscribing on their own lives.

[Insert the name of Place and Date.]

To JOHN STORN, Esq.

Secretary Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.
SIR,

I request to be admitted to hold Assurance, to the extent of Company's Rupees in the Indian Laudable and Mutual

Assurance Society, on my own life for* years,† for the benefit of my estate after my death, or of such person or persons as I may hereafter appoint by will or assignment, for which purpose the prescribed certificates and affidavit of health are herewith transmitted.

* 1, 7, 5, or 3 yrs.
+ Or for life, if
for life, state whether at the fixed
rate of Premium
or increasing annually.

• I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

From persons subscribing on the lives of others.

[Insert Place and Date]

To John Storm, Esq.

Secretary Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society.

SIR,

request to be admitted to hold assurance to the extent of Company's rupees to the Indian Laidable and Mutual Life Assurance Society, on the life of for years for the benefit of for which purpose the prescribed certificates and affidavit of health are herewith transmitted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

CERTIFICATE NO. 1, OF PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief ^{*} is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever, and that from the result of the enquiries which I have made of † in person, I consider him to be a good life.

* Name, place of abode, and rank or profession.

1 The party
himself or any
medical atten-
dant

I further declare that I have no interest in the insurance proposed to be effected on the life of the said

Dated at _____ day of _____ 18____

2. Insert name
and official de-
signation.

CERTIFICATE NO. 2, OF PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.

To enable the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society to judge of the expediency of accepting or rejecting any proposed risk, it is required, that to the subjoined queries, replies should be furnished by a medical gentleman, in the Queen's or Company's service, or of otherwise ascertained professional acquirements. It is also requested that the whole when filled up and signed, may be returned to the applicant, to be forwarded to the Secretary.

QUESTIONS.

REPLIES.

Name of applicant?

2. How long have you known him?
3. Have you attended him professionally?
4. What is your opinion of the general state of his health?
5. Have you had occasion to know or to hear that he is subject to any dangerous disease, or that he is predisposed to any hereditary disorder?
6. Are his habits sober?

7. Is there any circumstance, within your knowledge connected with his health with which the Directors ought to be acquainted?
8. Has he had any severe attack of illness within the last two years, if so of what nature,? and is there any predisposition to a return of such attacks?
9. On the whole do you consider the applicant as having a fair chance of a long life?

Dated at
this day of 18

+ Signature of Surgeon and
ficial designation.

AFFIDAVIT.

* Insert name
profession and
place of abode
at full length.

I *

do hereby make oath and declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the contents of the accompanying certificates as they relate to my present state of health, are true, that I have not wilfully concealed from the certifier any circumstances relative to my health or constitution, that I have had the small or cow pox, and that my age at this time does not exceed

† Signature. years and months.

Sworn to and signed at
this day of , 18 before me,

†

Magistrate's signature.

N. B. Omission or misrepresentation in these documents of facts connected with the age, health or constitution of the party to be insured on, will vitiate the policy.

The certificates are to be filled up, dated, and granted by a surgeon in the Queen's or Company's service, and the affidavit sworn to, and signed before the magistrate, or in his absence, before the principal civil or military authority present. The dates of the certificates, and affidavit to correspond if possible.

Fresh documents to be produced for increase of assurance subsequent to the first application.

32d. No subsequent increase of assurance on any life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application to be again approved of by the Directors, and accompanied by fresh certificate and affidavit as above. The premium on the additional assurance to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

Regarding admission or rejection of applications by the Directors.

33d. No application for admission into the Society shall be admitted without being previously submitted to and sanctioned by the Directors, but the Directors shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any application without assigning any reason to the applicant for so doing.

34th—Any Member desiring to transfer his interest in any Policy or Policies which he may hold in the Society, shall be at liberty to do so by an endorsement to be written on the original Policy, which endorsement, however, shall not be valid or binding on the Society, until the Policy bearing the same shall have been produced to the Society and the transfer duly registered by him in a General Book of Registry to be kept in the office of the Society.

Interest transferable by endorsement on the Original Policy and the same to be registered by the Secretary

By Authority of the Directors,

JOHN STORM, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA,
November 21st, 1839.

}

NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Adverting to the inconvenience felt by a large class of those persons in this country for whose benefit Life Insurance is effected, from the uncertain amount of dividend, and commonly protracted terms of payment, inseparable from the nature of the Institutions for that purpose then existing, it was, in January, 1832, resolved to establish a joint stock company, to grant Policies for fixed sums on approved Lives, and, in cases of lapse to pay the sum as used within a short period after proof; and which company continued to carry on business until March, 1834, when a new association was formed on a more extended basis, under the denomination of the NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, offering at once the utmost security to the public, and superior advantages to the insured.

Persons intending to effect an Insurance on their lives in the NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, will attend to the following rules.

1.—The person on whose Life the Insurance is desired to be effected must wait on his usual medical attendant, in the Queen's or Company's Service, with a request to draw up a report on the state of his health, in which every particular is to be stated, that may guide the Medical Examiner of the insurance company in judging of the nature of the proposed risk. Medical reports on the health of applicants are not liable to be perused by any one but the Medical Examiner and the committee.

2.—In case the party has not had occasion to be attended in a professional capacity by any medical man at the station where he resides, it will be advisable for him to apply to the most eminent Surgeon or Physician within reach.—The report of a gentleman of known ability must always be more satisfactory than that of a person to whose name and qualifications the Medical Examiner is a stranger.

3.—In the statement given to the medical officer, and in the affidavit, great care must be taken that no omission is made; as negligence in this respect may eventually render the Policy void, in pursuance of one of the clauses which is to that effect.

4.—The affidavit of which the form is annexed, must be taken before the Secretary or before a Magistrate, or where there is no Magistrate, before the Commanding Officer of the station, as soon as possible after the party has

appeared before the Medical Officer for examination, whether the medical report, be at the time actually drawn out or not.

5.—If a Policy be granted, the ordinary Premium required by the Insurers may be increased according to opinion formed relative to the life on which the risk is proposed to be taken. But whether the risk be altogether declined, or a higher rate of premium than usual be required, the committee and Medical Examiner as well as the Agents, are prohibited from offering any explanation, or entering into any correspondence on the subject.

6.—The declaration of the Medical Reporter, and the affidavit—which are herewith annexed—must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the Medical Report, as speedily as possible to the Secretary at Calcutta.

The following are the general terms on which Insurances are effected by the Company.

The Agent of the Company is authorized to receive applications for Insurances on Lives, for any age from 16 to 60, and for any amount, from One to Fifty Thousand Rupees, in even sums of Hundred Rupees: the sum insured to be payable three months' after proof of lapse.

Premiums are payable half yearly in advance.

In the event of a lapse occurring during the first six months of the period covered by the Policy, the Premium for the succeeding six months will be deducted from the amount insured, it being understood that a year's Premium shall in all cases be paid.

Insurance in the case of absentees will be computed from the date of the certificate of health, unless otherwise required. Persons insured may assign their Policies.

Where an Insurance has been effected in the seven years' class, the insured may have a new policy for the same amount and for the like term, or for life, at the rate, and upon the terms, on which the Society may be at the time granting policies, without a fresh certificate of health, on application to that effect and surrender of the original policy at the end of six years from its date, or twelve months before the period at which it would finally expire.

Risks may be at any time reduced, but no return of premium will in any case be allowed.

Before any dividend can be made amongst the members of the New Oriental Life Insurance Company, a capital must have accumulated and be invested equal to the average amount of one and a half year's losses, reckoned on the amount of the continuing outstanding risks.

Three-fourths of the profits are divided among the shareholders according to their respective shares, and one-fourth among such policy holders as are likewise members of the office, in the proportion of the premium paid by them during the period to which such dividend may refer.

Copies of the deed may be had on application to the agent Mr. W. F. Fergusson, where a list of the proprietors may be inspected.

Mr. Fergusson will be happy to undertake the management of the details for effecting Insurance, and for the sale and purchase of shares in this Society, free of all charge, provided he is kept in funds to meet subscriptions as they become due.

No Medical fees required, and a Commission is allowed of five per cent. amount of all premiums paid on any Policy,

TABLE OF POLICY FEES.

On policies for.	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years.	7 Years.	For life.
Under... .. 5,000 Rs.	2 Rs.	3 Rs.	4 Rs.	5 Rs.	6
5 and under 15,000 „	3	4	5	6	7
15 „ „ 40,000 „	4	5	6	7	8
40,000 Rs. and upwards	5	6	7	8	9

Pursuant to a resolution of the members of the NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, the following tables of rates of premium required on all policies granted after this date, on Civil and Military Lives, is published for general information. It will be observed, that the Oriental Company continue to grant to holders of policies in the seven years' class, the privilege accorded by no other office for Life Insurance, of claiming, at the end of six years, from the date of the policy, a new policy of the like amount for a further term of years or for life on surrender of the original policy, without requiring a fresh certificate of health.

Table of rates of annual premium of Insurance required on an Insurance of Rs. 1,000 by the New Oriental Life Insurance Company.

ON CIVIL LIVES.

Not exceeding at the time of Insurance.	Policy not renewable.			A new Policy may be claimed at the end of six years.	Policy for Life.
	For 1 year.	For 3 years.	For 5 years.		
18	27	27	28	29	37
19	27	28	28	30	38
20	28	28	29	30	38
21	28	29	29	30	39
22	29	29	30	30	39
23	29	30	30	31	40
24	30	30	30	31	40
25	30	30	30	32	40
26	30	30	31	33	41
27	30	31	32	34	42
28	31	32	33	35	43
29	32	33	34	35	44
30	33	34	35	36	45
31	34	35	35	37	45
32	35	36	36	38	46
33	35	36	37	39	47
34	36	37	38	40	48
35	37	38	39	40	49
36	38	39	40	41	50
37	39	40	40	42	50
38	40	40	41	43	51
39	40	41	42	44	52
40	41	42	43	45	53
41	42	43	44	45	54
42	43	44	45	46	55
43	44	45	45	47	55
44	45	45	46	48	56
45	45	46	47	49	57
46	46	47	48	50	58
47	47	48	49	52	59
48	48	49	50	54	60
49	49	50	52	55	62
50	50	52	54	57	64
51	52	54	55	59	65
52	54	55	57	60	67
53	55	57	59	63	69
54	57	59	60	65	71
55	59	60	63	69	73
56	60	63	65	72	75
57	63	65	69	75	78
58	65	69	72	79	80
59	69	72	75	82	83
60	72	75	79	85	86
61	..	..	..	90	..
62	..	..	..	94	..
63	..	..	..	98	..
64	..	..	..	102	..
65	..	..	..	106	..
66	..	..	..	110	..
67	..	..	..	115	..
68	..	..	..	121	..
69	..	..	..	126	..
70	..	..	..	139	..

Table of rates of annual premium of Insurance required on an Insurance
Rs. 1,000 by the New Oriental Life Insurance Company.

ON MILITARY AND NAVAL LIVES.

Not exceeding at the time of Insurance.	Policy not renewable.			A new Policy may be claimed at the end of six years.		Not exceeding at the time of Insurance.
Age.	For 1 year.	For 3 years.	For 5 years.	For 7 years.	Policy for Life.	Age.
18	31	30	31	31	44	18
19	31	31	32	35	45	19
20	31	32	33	35	45	20
21	32	33	33	36	46	21
22	33	33	34	36	46	22
23	33	34	35	37	47	23
24	34	34	35	37	48	24
25	34	35	36	38	48	25
26	35	36	37	39	49	26
27	35	36	37	40	50	27
28	36	37	38	41	51	28
29	37	38	39	42	52	29
30	38	38	40	43	53	30
31	38	40	41	44	54	31
32	39	41	42	45	55	32
33	40	42	43	46	56	33
34	41	43	44	47	57	34
35	42	44	45	48	58	35
36	43	44	45	49	59	36
37	44	45	46	50	60	37
38	45	46	47	51	61	38
39	46	47	48	52	62	39
40	47	48	49	53	63	40
41	49	49	50	54	64	41
42	50	50	52	55	65	42
43	50	51	53	56	66	43
44	51	53	54	57	67	44
45	53	54	55	58	68	45
46	54	55	56	60	69	46
47	55	56	57	62	70	47
48	56	57	58	64	72	48
49	57	58	60	66	74	49
50	58	60	62	68	76	50
51	61	62	64	70	78	51
52	62	64	66	72	80	52
53	64	66	68	75	82	53
54	66	68	70	78	84	54
55	68	70	72	82	87	55
56	70	72	75	86	90	56
57	73	75	78	91	93	57
58	76	78	82	94	96	58
59	80	82	86	98	99	59
60	84	86	90	102	103	60
61	..	..	..	107	..	61
62	..	..	..	112	..	62
63	..	..	..	117	..	63
64	..	..	..	122	..	64
65	..	..	..	127	..	65
66	..	..	..	132	..	66
67	..	..	..	138	..	67
68	..	..	..	145	..	68
69	..	..	..	154	..	69
70	..	..	..	166	..	70

Open declaration, to be signed by the medical reporter.

I do hereby certify, that* of
 has presented himself to me for medical examination; and that having minutely enquired accordingly into all matters respecting his health, constitution, whether hereditary or otherwise, and his general habits, as far as appeared to me of any importance to be known to the medical examiner of the New Oriental Life Insurance Company, I have, in my report of this date, fully and faithfully stated the result thereof, and of my own knowledge and observation during an acquaintance of

I further declare that I have no interest in the insurance proposed to be effected on the life of the said

Dated at this Day of — 18 } Surgeon.
 I † AFFIDAVIT.

do hereby make oath and declare, that I have truly and faithfully, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, answered all such questions as have been put to me by

Surgeon of
 relative to my habits, constitution, and general state of health, without wilful concealment or reservation in any respect. I further swear, that I have not since infancy been subject to fits; that I have had the small-pox, or cow pox, that my age does not at this time exceed years and months; that I have been about years, and no more, resident in India; that my present rank, occupation, or profession, is that of and that my usual place of abode is sworn to, and signed at this day of 18

before me

Magistrate.

To enable the New Oriental Life Insurance Company to judge of the expediency of accepting or rejecting any proposed risk, it is required that to the enjoined queries replies should be furnished by a Medical Gentleman in the Queen's or Company's service, or of otherwise ascertained professional acquirements. It is also requested that the whole, when filled up and signed, may be returned to the applicant to be forwarded to the Secretary.

- 1.—Name of the Applicant?
- 2.—Does the Applicant labour under any actual disease?
- 3.—Does it appear from the enquiries made, or is it within the knowledge of the certifying Surgeon, that the Applicant has been afflicted with any serious malady that has affected his constitution, or that is liable to return?
- 4.—Is the applicant of Sober and temperate habits?
- 5.—Is there in the Applicant's general appearance and frame, or in his own solemn avowal of his habits and constitution, or in the knowledge of those possessed by the certifying Surgeon, any thing indicative of susceptibility of any particular disease, or class of diseases?
- 6.—On the whole, does the certifying Surgeon consider the Applicant as having a fair chance of a long life, independently of accidents?

Dated at this day of — Surgeon.

To W. F. FERGUSSON ESQUIRE. Secretary and Agent to the
 NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 request that you will grant a Policy on the Life of

for benefit.

for the sum of Co.'s Rupees

for Six months, with leave to renew the same half yearly for 6

The prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

Your Obedient Servant.

* The name to be inserted by the medical officer.

† Here the Surgeon should insert his name and official designation.

‡ Name to be inserted at length.

§ The affidavit to be signed by the deponent in the presence of the Magistrate, and by the Magistrate.

|| For term or for life.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES, &c. &c. &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA, 1834.

Empowered by special act of Parliament.

CAPITAL £500,000 in 5,000 Shares of £100 each.

The Directors of this Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing Institutions for Life Assurance, &c. &c., and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what, as a whole, will place their Establishment on the most judicious and satisfactory footing, both to the Proprietors and the Assured. They request particular attention to the Rates, which, being founded on the most accurate observations of the duration of human life, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The plan of this Society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave in all human probability, a small, but certain, excess of profit on the general result of its transactions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the Proprietors who have advanced the capital necessary for defraying the unavoidable expense of the Institution, and who have pledged the subscribed amount of their capital, in order to afford that responsibility which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1. The profits are declared in each year on the second Wednesday in May, from which date all persons who may have assured for the whole term of life on the particular scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual, or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz. by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums as they fall due, or by an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2. The practice of an annual division, as observed by Mr. Babbage, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other," and is especially advantageous to persons of advanced years who cannot hope to participate in many septennial or decennial divisions, as practised by several other offices.

3. One-fifth of the ascertained profits is divided between the Policy-holders, and Share-holders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter—The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

4. The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1848, which is equivalent to 42½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation.

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2d Wednesday	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium payable after deduction.
20	May, 1842.	Co.'s Rs. 10,000	Co.'s Rs. 42	Rs. 178 0	Rs. 241 8
30	"	" 10,000	" 48 6	" 204 0	" 276 0
40	"	" 10,000	" 59	" 250 12	" 239 4
50	"	" 10,000	" 71 0	" 314 8	" 425 8
60	"	" 10,000	" 1,03	" 437 12	" 592 4

5. From the foregoing explanations it will be seen, that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half yearly premiums fall due. In the case however of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the Policy for the current year being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

6. Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the whole of life at reduced rates for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

7. The Society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a Civil nature; but members of the Military Service holding offices purely Civil, and subject to no extra risk, will be charged the Civil rate of premium only, while engaged in duties purely Civil. It will be in the discretion of the Directors in each particular instance to say whether the higher or the lower rate of premium shall be chargeable, and that discretion will be regulated by the particular circumstances of the case.

8. When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9. Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly in advance*; but policy-holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the Society to pay their premiums in *one amount*, in annual or quarterly payments, or for a given number of years, viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20. Some persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity and adopt the latter course, in which case (although their contributions will cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon) their share of the profits will continue to be added to their policies annually during the remainder of life.

10. The Parent Institution being in London, with a similar Establishment in Calcutta for granting policies, premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country, at the option of the Policy-holder. The appointment of Sub-Committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All policies becoming claims on the Society will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death, and cause of death, of the assured, shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12. The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to *traverse* for the purchase of Policies for the whole term of life on which Premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such policies, by way of loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13. The accounts of this Society, after being investigated by Auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, are laid before General Meetings convened twice a year for that purpose:—in like manner the accounts of the Parent Society are regularly transmitted to India for inspection, the Indian Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

14. Where the application for assurance makes no mention of the date from which the assurance is desired to take effect, the policy will be issued on the date of approval of the risk by the Directors, but no assurance to be binding on the Society until the first premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

15. Every proposal for assurance will be immediately attended to, and the assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

16. All applications for assurance must be accompanied by a Medical Fee of Eight Rupees.

17. The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars, requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By order of the Directors,

BRADDON AND CO.

Agents and Secretaries.

INDIAN RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TABLE NO 1, CIVIL SERVICE.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. for periods from One to Seven Years, on the Lives of Persons in the H. C. Civil Service, and others not exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, without participation in the profits of the Society.

	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven
18	26	26	27	27	28	28	18
19	27	27	27	27	28	28	19
20	27	27	27	28	28	29	20
21	27	27	28	28	29	29	21
22	28	28	29	29	30	30	22
23	28	29	29	29	30	31	23
24	29	29	30	30	31	32	24
25	29	30	30	30	31	32	25
26	30	30	31	31	32	33	26
27	31	31	32	32	33	34	27
28	32	32	33	33	34	35	28
29	33	33	34	34	35	36	29
30	33	33	34	35	36	37	30
31	34	34	35	36	37	38	31
32	35	35	36	37	38	39	32
33	35	36	37	38	39	40	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	34
35	37	37	38	39	40	41	35
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	36
37	38	38	39	40	41	42	37
38	38	39	40	41	42	43	38
39	39	40	41	42	43	44	39
40	39	40	41	42	43	44	40
41	39	40	41	42	43	44	41
42	39	40	41	42	43	44	42
43	41	41	42	43	44	45	43
44	42	42	43	44	45	46	44
45	42	43	44	45	46	47	45
46	43	43	44	45	46	47	46
47	44	44	45	46	47	48	47
48	45	45	46	47	48	49	48
49	46	47	48	49	50	51	49
50	47	48	49	50	51	52	50
51	49	49	50	51	52	53	51
52	50	51	52	53	54	55	52
53	52	53	54	55	56	57	53
54	53	54	55	56	57	58	54
55	55	56	57	58	59	60	55
56	56	57	58	59	60	61	56
57	57	59	60	61	62	63	57
58	59	60	62	63	64	65	58
59	61	62	63	65	67	69	59
60	63	64	65	67	70	72	60
61	65	66	68	70	73	76	61
62	68	69	71	74	77	82	62
63	72	74	76	79	82	88	63
64	77	79	82	85	88	95	64
65	83	86	90	93	96	101	65
66	90	94	98	101	103	111	66
67	98	102	107	110	112	122	67
68	107	112	116	119	121	131	68
69	116	121	125	129	131	142	69
70	125	130	135	139	142	152	70

Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the assured, but in case of lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

Table No. 1, Example.—A person aged 30, may by paying 33 Rs. secure 1,000 Rs. to his representatives, if his death should occur within *one* year, if within *five* years by paying 35 Rs. annually, and if within *seven* years, by paying 36 Rs. per annum.

Table No. 2, Example.—A person aged 30, may by paying 39 Rs. secure 1,000 Rs. to his representatives, if his death should occur within *one* year, if within *five* years by paying 41 Rs. annually, and if within *seven* years, by paying 42 Rs. per annum.

INDIAN RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TABLE NO. 2. MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. for periods from One to Seven Years, on the Lives of Persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations without participation in the profits of the Society

Age.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.	Five Years.	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Age
18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	18
19	32	32	32	33	33	34	34	19
20	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	20
21	33	34	34	34	34	35	35	21
22	34	34	34	35	35	36	36	22
23	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	23
24	35	35	35	36	36	37	37	24
25	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	25
26	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	26
27	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	27
28	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	28
29	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	29
30	39	39	39	40	40	42	42	30
31	39	40	41	41	41	43	43	31
32	40	41	42	42	42	44	44	32
33	41	42	43	43	42	45	45	33
34	42	43	44	44	44	45	46	34
35	43	44	45	45	45	46	47	35
36	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	36
37	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	37
38	46	47	47	47	48	48	49	38
39	47	48	48	48	49	49	50	39
40	48	48	49	49	50	50	50	40
41	49	49	49	50	50	51	51	41
42	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	42
43	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	43
44	51	51	51	52	53	53	54	44
45	52	52	52	53	53	54	55	45
46	53	53	53	54	54	55	55	46
47	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	47
48	54	55	55	56	56	57	57	48
49	55	56	56	57	57	58	59	49
50	56	57	57	58	58	59	60	50
51	57	58	58	59	60	60	61	51
52	58	59	59	60	61	62	62	52
53	60	60	61	61	62	63	64	53
54	61	61	62	63	64	64	65	54
55	62	63	63	64	65	66	66	55
56	63	64	65	66	66	67	68	56
57	65	66	66	67	68	69	70	57
58	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	58
59	67	68	69	71	72	74	75	59
60	69	70	71	73	75	77	79	60
61	71	72	73	75	78	81	84	61
62	74	75	76	79	82	86	91	62
63	77	79	81	84	86	93	99	63
64	82	85	87	90	92	100	108	64
65	88	91	94	97	100	108	117	65
66	95	99	102	105	107	117	127	66
67	102	107	111	113	115	126	136	67
68	111	115	120	122	124	135	145	68
69	120	124	129	131	134	145	155	69
70	129	134	138	142	145	156	164	70

* Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the assured, but in case of a lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

Table No. 1, Example.—A person aged 30, may by paying 33 Rs. secure 1,000 Rs. to his representatives, if his death should occur within *one* year; if within *five* years by paying 35 Rs. annually, and if within *seven* years, by paying 36 Rs. per annum.

Table No. 2, Example.—A person aged 30, may by paying 39 Rs. secure 1,000 Rs. to his representatives, if his death should occur within *one* year; if within *five* years by paying 41 Rs. annually, and if within *seven* years by paying 42 Rs. per annum.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Whole Life.
CIVIL.

Age.	TABLE NO. 3.	TABLE NO. 5.
	Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. with participation in profits, or reduction of Premium on return to Europe.	Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. without participation in profits, or reduction of Premium on return to Europe.
18	41	37
19	42	38
20	42	38
21	43	39
22	43	39
23	44	40
24	44	40
25	45	41
26	46	41
27	46	42
28	47	42
29	48	43
30	48	43
31	49	44
32	50	45
33	51	46
34	52	47
35	53	48
36	54	49
37	55	50
38	56	51
39	58	52
40	59	53
41	60	54
42	62	56
43	63	57
44	65	58
45	66	59
46	67	60
47	69	62
48	70	63
49	72	65
50	74	67
51	76	68
52	79	71
53	81	73
54	84	76
55	87	78
56	89	80
57	92	83
58	96	86
59	99	88
60	103	93
61	103	97
62	113	102
63	118	106
64	124	112
65	131	118

Parties assured in Company's Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future premiums in Rupees; and in the event of such assurance becoming a claim payable in Rupees, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of Exchange of two Shillings per Company's Rupee.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Whole Life.

MILITARY & NAVAL.

TABLE No. 4 Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. with participation in profits, or reduc- tion of Premium on return to Europe.	TABLE No. 6 Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1,000 Rs. without participation in profits, or reduction of Premium on return to Europe.
45	40
46	41
47	42
48	43
49	44
49	44
50	45
51	46
51	46
52	47
53	48
54	49
54	49
55	50
56	50
57	51
58	52
58	52
59	53
60	54
61	55
62	56
63	57
64	58
65	59
66	60
68	61
69	62
70	63
72	65
73	66
75	67
77	69
79	71
81	73
83	75
86	77
89	80
91	82
94	85
98	88
101	91
105	95
110	99
115	103
120	108
125	113
133	120

*. Premiums are received in half yearly payments, for the convenience of the Assured, but in case of lapse the full premiums of the current year will be charged.

In the event of the parties whose lives are assured returning to reside permanently in Europe they will be reduced to the English rates from the date when their premiums first fall due after arrival, such reduction will only be allowed upon their furnishing satisfactory proof to the Directors of the exact date of their return, and of their intention to reside *permanently* in Europe, and their Policies must be forwarded to the office to receive an endorsement prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Whole Life.

ENGLISH RATES.

Annual Premium for assuring £100 for the whole of life.			Age.
Inserted as a guide to persons insured in India under tables No. 3 & 4.			
£1	17	2	18
1	17	11	19
1	18	8	20
1	19	6	21
2	0	5	22
2	1	4	23
2	2	3	24
2	3	3	25
2	4	4	26
2	5	5	27
2	6	7	28
2	7	8	29
2	8	10	30
2	9	11	31
2	11	0	32
2	12	3	33
2	13	7	34
2	14	11	35
2	16	5	36
2	18	0	37
2	19	7	38
3	1	3	39
3	3	0	40
3	4	9	41
3	6	6	42
3	8	3	43
3	10	2	44
3	12	2	45
3	14	5	46
3	16	9	47
3	19	4	48
4	2	3	49
4	5	6	50
4	9	1	51
4	12	10	52
4	16	11	53

1 The name to be inserted by the medical Officer.

Instructions to Persons desirous of effecting an Assurance on the'r Lives in the Universal Assurance Society.

1.—The person on whose Life the Assurance is to be effected, must wait on his usual Medical Attendant with the accompanying letters, and transmit the same to the Directors of the society agreeably to the instructions given.

2.—In case of the absence of the usual Medical Attendant, and the certifying Surgeon cannot of his own knowledge answer the queries put to him as to the general habits of the person applying for assurance, such other certificate or certificates may be furnished as may be presumed calculated to satisfy the Directors.

3.—The report of the Surgeon will be considered as strictly confidential; the Official Medical Adviser of the society will alone be consulted when the advisableness of any risk admits of doubt.

4.—An Affidavit, of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a MAGISTRATE, or, where there is no Magistrate, before the PRINCIPAL CIVIL or MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATION, or a solemn declaration according to the same form must be made before either of the DIRECTORS or the AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA, MADRAS OR BOMBAY, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the Surgeon for examination.

5.—Applicants being conscious of any of the diseases enumerated in the Declaration and Affidavit, may note the same, that the Directors may consider whether an additional premium will cover the additional risk.

6.—Should the Directors agree to take a risk more or less objectionable, a rate of premium higher than ordinary will be stipulated for accordingly, to which the Applicant may of course assent or not, as he may judge expedient. But whether a risk be altogether declined, or a rate of premium higher than the ordinary be proposed, the officers of the society are prohibited from offering any explanations on the subject.

7.—These instructions, with the declaration of the Medical Reporter, and the Affidavit or declaration hereunto annexed, must when duly attested, be forwarded along with the report, without any necessary delay, to the Directors of the society.

BRADDON AND CO.

Agents and Secretaries.

N B.—Persons residing in or near Calcutta are also required to appear before the Medical Officer of the society, Dr. John Jackson.

CONDITIONS.

1.—The payment of Premiums must be made within twenty-eight days after the day they shall become due, or the Policy will be void; but, upon proof being given, to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee of Directors, that the party whose Life has been assured continues in good health, the Policy may be revived at any period within three months, on payment of a fine of one-half per cent. on the sum assured, or at any period within six months, on the payment of such fine as the Directors may think reasonable.

2.—Assurances shall be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall without having obtained the previous written consent of the Managing Committee or Directors for the time being, go to any of the excepted places enumerated below, or enter into, or engage in any Military, Maritime or other hazardous service or employment whatever, other than their declared regular professional duties or services, but no additional premium will be demanded from any assurer proceeding on public duty in obedience to the orders of his superiors to any of the excepted places.

3.—If the assured shall die by duelling, by their own hands, or by the hands of justice, the Policy shall become void so far as respects such persons; but, in such cases, the Managing Committee or Directors are empowered to allow to the representatives of the person so dying, any part of the sum assured as they shall think fit; the Assurance, however, shall remain in force so far as any other person or persons shall have acquired a bona-fide interest therein, by assignment or by legal or equitable lien; the extent of such interest to be proved to the satisfaction of the Directors.

4.—Assurances made by persons on their own lives who shall die by their own hands, or by the hands of justice, shall become void so far as respects such persons; the assurance, however, shall remain in force so far as any other person or persons shall have acquired a *bond fide* interest therein by assignment, or by legal or equitable lien, provided that the Policy shall have been in existence for the space of twelve months at the least prior to the death by any of the means herein enumerated, the extent of such interest to be proved to the satisfaction of the Directors. Assurances, however, made by parties on the lives of other are not to be affected by this Rule.

5.—Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued as of the date of approval of the risk by the Directors. No assurance to be binding on the Society until and unless the first premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

6.—In case of lapse of life within the first six months of any year of the time covered by the Policy, the Premium for the following six months, if not already paid, will be deducted from the sum assured, it being agreed that Premium for the whole of every year shall in all cases be paid.

7.—Claimants must make proof of the decease of the person on whose life the Policy is effected, and give such other information respecting the same (particularly as to the disease or other occasion of death,) as the Directors may reasonably require.

8.—No receipts are to be taken for any Premium of Assurance or Deposit, but such as are printed and issued from the office, and signed by the Agents of the Society.

9.—The places excepted, and above referred to, are declared to be Arracan, the Soonderbuns of Bengal, Assam, and all places subject to periodical visitations of the Plague. Upon the lives of persons insured, resorting to any of the above excepted places, additional premium will be demandable at the discretion of the Managing Committee or Directors.

10.—Parties assured in Company's Rupees in India who may determine on paying their future premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of Exchange of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee: and in the event of any such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of Exchange of Two Shillings per Company's Rupee.

MESSRS. BRADDON AND CO.

Agents Universal Life Assurance Society.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg you will lay before the Directors of the Universal Assurance Society, the accompanying certificate and affidavit of health, with a request that they will grant a policy according to table No _____ on * Life †

for the sum of _____

for ‡

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

18

}

Open declaration, to be signed by the medical reporter.

I do hereby certify, that ||

of _____
has presented himself to me for medical examination, and that having minutely enquired accordingly, into all matters respecting his health, constitution,

* Insert whether on own life or that of another.

† Insert whether for one, three, five, seven years or whole of life,

‡ Insert for whose benefit.

|| The name to be inserted by the medical Officer.

whether hereditary or otherwise, and his general habits, I have, in my report of this date, fully and faithfully stated the result thereof, and of my own knowledge and observation during an acquaintance of

Dated at

this

18

day of

}

Surgeon.

DECLARATION, &c.

Universal Life Assurance Society.

Name and residence of party insuring.	
Profession, occupation, or trade, and if a Female whether married or single.	
Where born, date of birth, and age next birth day.	
Sum to be assured and term	
Whether the life has ever been accepted or declined at this, or any other office, and if accepted, whether at the usual premium, or with what addition, and whether the policy, if in this office, is now in force, and for what amount.	
Medical reference to the party's ordinary medical attendant.	
Reference to a Friend.	

I do hereby make oath and solemnly declare, that, according to the best of my knowledge and belief I am now in good health, and have had the small pox or cow pox, and have not laboured under insanity, fits, rupture, gout, or disease of the lungs, or suffered by other organic disease or infirmity, whereby my constitution has been seriously impaired, that my age does not exceed years, that I have passed years or thereabouts in India, and that I have fully and faithfully answered all such questions as have been put to me by the above named

relative to my habits, constitution and general state of health, without wilful concealment or reservation of any kind. And I hereby covenant and agree, that this declaration shall be the basis of the contract between myself and the Society, and if any untrue averment be contained herein, or if any of the facts required to be set forth in the above proposal be not truly stated, all monies which shall have been paid upon account of the Assurance made in consequence hereof shall be forfeited, and the assurance itself be absolutely null and void.

Sworn to, and signed at
 day of
 before me.

}

* Here the Surgeon should insert his name and official designation,

Letter to be addressed by the person requiring the Assurance to his usual Medical Attendant.

SIR,

I request you will fill up the annexed medical reference from the Universal Assurance Society, according to the requisition contained therein, attesting it with your signature, and returning it to me *sealed*, to be forwarded to the Society.

I am, Sir,

day of
18

Your obedient servant,

N. B.—The above letter must be addressed to the usual medical attendant of the person whose life is to be assured and signed by the applicant.

MEDICAL REFERENCE.

Universal Assurance Office, Calcutta.

SIR,

An assurance having been proposed to be effected with the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, on the life of _____ and reference made to you, to ascertain the present and general state of health, and manner of living of the said party, we have to beg the favor of your answering the annexed questions, for the information of the Directors, which shall be considered strictly private and confidential.

Having inserted your answers to the several questions, we have further to request that you will offer any further observations you may consider necessary, and seal and deliver the same to be forwarded to us.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

BRADDON AND CO.

Agents.

1. How long have you known him
2. Have you been in the habit of seeing him frequently?
3. Have you attended him in a medical capacity?
4. When did you see him last?
5. Is he of sedentary habits, or used to exercise?
6. Is he of sober and temperate habits?
7. Is he, to your knowledge liable, by hereditary disposition to any particular disease?
8. Has he, to the best of your knowledge, information, or belief, at any time been afflicted with insanity, fits, rupture, gout, asthma, spitting of blood, habitual cough, scrofula or other disease of the lungs, dropsy, vertigo, palsy, or organic disease or infirmity, whereby his constitution has been seriously impaired?
9. Have you minutely questioned him on all the points contained in the foregoing queries?
10. Do you believe, after a careful examination of him and his own solemn declaration made to you, that he now possesses an unimpaired and healthy constitution?
11. On the whole do you believe that his life is eligible for assurance?

Dated at
day of

18 this }
}

Surgeon,

REMARKS.

REFERENCE TO A FRIEND.

Universal Life Assurance Society, Calcutta, 184 .

SIR,

An assurance having been proposed to be effected with this Society on the life of _____ and reference made to you, to ascertain the present and general state of health and manner of living of the said party, we have to beg the favor of your answering the following questions, for the information of the Directors, which will be considered strictly private and confidential.

Ques. 1. How long have you been acquainted with _____	
2. When did you see _____ last?—and are you in the habit of seeing _____ frequently?	
3. Has _____ at any time been afflicted with fits, palsy, spitting of blood, habitual cough, scrofula, gout, dropsy, rupture, or any other serious malady?—or is _____ liable to any such by hereditary pre-disposition?	
4. Do you consider _____ present and general state of health to be good, and _____ habits and manner of living such as will not endanger it?	
5. Is _____ sober and temperate?	
6. Is _____ of a sedentary habit, or used to exercise?	
7. Is there any other circumstance with which the Directors ought to be made acquainted, to enable them to form a just estimate of the risk proposed?	
8. Are you directly or indirectly interested in this Assurance, or are you a creditor of the applicant?	

Signed.

Dated

Having inserted your answers to the preceding questions in the blanks opposite thereto, and certified the same by your signature, we have further to request you will transmit the same to the Directors by an early conveyance.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,
BRADDON & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL. £1,000,000—divided into 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

This Institution has been for some time well established at home, and has met with decided and powerful support from the dignitaries of the Church, in consequence of the appropriation of one tenth of the entire profits to the relief of distressed and aged Clergymen and their families. Under these circumstances, the Directors of the Institution in England, according to the provisions of Deed of Settlement, having determined upon establishing a branch in Calcutta, and of throwing open to the Indian community the advantage accruing from this Institution, have placed a certain number of Shares upon the Bengal registry of the Institution. The business of the Institution is

Bengal will be confined to the granting of Policies of Assurance, and the sale of Deferred Annuities, so that parties by the payment annually of a moderate sum proportioned to their respective ages, may make an adequate provision, not only for themselves during the later years of their own lives, but also for their families in the event of death.

The security of Policy-holders, and those who may purchase Annuities, is rendered complete, as this is a mere branch of an Institution, well and permanently established in London; and those who may become connected with the Institution in Calcutta, have the same security as those who join it in London, whilst for their immediate protection and advantage, an adequate fund will be invested in Indian securities, so as to be always immediately available to provide for whatever casualties may arise.

The convenience of the public has been especially provided for by the variety of tables which have been computed, and by the adaptation of such tables to suit the objects and circumstances of different parties; and the Company's arrangements are such, that the sum assured may be received either in England or in India, as may be the more convenient. The Premium may be paid either annually, half yearly, or quarterly; and Policies, which have become forfeited by non-payment of the premiums, may be renewed within twelve months upon proof of a good state of health, and the payment of the premiums in arrear, with interest thereon, but without the exaction of any fine. The age will be admitted in all cases where satisfactory evidence is furnished in regard to it, previously to the Assurance being completed.

To the creditor assuring the life of his debtor, this Institution holds out peculiar and equitable advantages, for Policies, assigned *bond fide*, as a security to others, will be paid to the Assignee, in the event of the death of the debtor, by suicide, duelling, or the hands of Justice. Claims will be payable within three months after satisfactory proof of death.

TABLES OF RATES OF PREMIUMS.

Short Terms.					Whole life, equal Rates	Increasing Rates.				
Annual Premium for an Assurance of 1,000 rupees, for the respective terms of one, three, five, and seven years.					An. Premium for an Assurance of 1,000 Rs. for the whole term of life.		Ann. Premium, (increasing at the end of 7 and 14 years) for an Assurance of 1,000 Rupees, for the whole term of life.			
Age.	Annual Premium for the term of				Age.	Annual Premium	Age.	Annual Premium payable during		
	1 year.	3 years.	5 years.	7 years.				First 7 years.	Second 7 years.	Remainder of Life.
26	27	28	28	29	26	39	26	32	39	45
27	28	28	29	29	27	39	27	33	40	46
28	28	29	29	30	28	40	28	34	40	47
29	29	29	30	31	29	41	29	35	41	48
30	29	30	31	31	30	42	30	35	42	49
31	30	31	31	32	31	43	31	36	43	50
32	31	31	32	32	32	44	32	37	44	51
33	31	32	32	33	33	45	33	38	45	53
34	32	32	33	34	34	46	34	39	46	54
35	32	33	34	34	35	47	35	39	47	56

Contingent Assurances.

Annual Premium of an Assurance of Rupees 1,000, payable at the death of A, provided B, be still living.

Age of A.	Age of B.	Annual Premium.	Age of A.	Age of B.	Annual Premium.
25	20	31	30	20	35
	25	30		25	34
	30	29		30	33
	35	28		35	32
	40	27		40	31
	45	26		45	30
	50	25		50	29
	55	23		55	27
	60	22		60	25

For Military men and others exposed to extraordinary risks, a proportionate increase of Premium will be charged.

Deferred Annuities.

Annual Premium for an Annuity of 100 Rupees, to commence after the expiration of 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

Age.	Annual Premium if the Annuity commence after					Age.	Ann. Prem if the Annuity commence after					
	10 yrs.	15 yrs.	20 yrs.	25 yrs.	30 yrs.		10 yrs.	15 yrs.	20 yrs.	25 yrs.	30 yrs.	
26	103	54	30	17	10	31	95	48	26	14	8	For Militarymen, a proportionate abatement of Prem. will be made.
27	102	52	29	17	9	32	93	47	25	14	7	
28	100	51	29	16	9	33	91	45	24	13	7	
29	98	50	28	16	8	34	89	44	23	12	6	
30	96	49	27	15	8	35	87	43	22	12	6	

All applications respecting the purchase and sale of Shares, Annuities, and the other business of the Institution, to be made to the Secretaries, Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Co.

BENGAL SAVINGS' BANK.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

7th October 1833.

The right honorable the Governor-General in council directs that the following rules of the Savings' Bank, established in Calcutta, under the guarantee and responsibility of Government, be published for general information:—

1. The bank to be denominated "The Government Savings' Bank."
2. All classes, British and native, may invest their savings' in the Government Savings' Bank.
3. The return of the exact sum deposited, together with the interest due thereon at the undermentioned rate, is secured to the depositor under guarantee of the Supreme Government.
4. The general direction and control of the bank shall be vested in a committee of management, consisting of covenanted civil and military officers

of the government, and other persons, to be nominated by the governor-general in council. The committee shall meet at such stated periods as may be necessary for the due and efficient control of the proceedings of the bank.

5. The government agents are charged with the immediate superintendence and execution of all details connected with the bank. They will also be ex-officio members of the committee of management. The third government agent will be ex-officio secretary to the bank.

6. A register of deposits will be kept, and generally such other accounts as may be determined on, and approved of, by the managing committee.

7. Any sum not less than one rupee will be received in deposit.

8. Whenever any sum deposited by any one individual shall amount to 500 rupees, the same or so much thereof as may be necessary will be transferred from the bank to the government agent subject to the rules which obtain in his department for the purchase of a government note in the four per cent. or any other loan which may be preferred and pointed out by the depositor, a delay of one month being allowed in all cases where the depositor may intimate his intention to withdraw the whole or any portion of the funds within one month from the date it has reached that amount, when should no withdrawal have been made, a transfer will be effected as if no such notice had been given.

9. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits until further notice.

10. Interest will be calculated on a deposit, from the first day of the month succeeding that in which it shall be received; and up to the last day of the month preceding that in which it shall be withdrawn. No interest will be allowed for broken periods of a month, nor calculated on fractional parts of a rupee.

11. The government reserves to itself the power of lowering or raising the rate of interest; such alteration not to affect deposits above 500 rupees previously invested in public securities, and due notice to be given in the Calcutta Gazette of the intention of government, six months before alteration shall take effect.

12. All deposits will be regularly entered in a book at the time they are made, and the depositor of the deposit made at the presidency, will be furnished with a small book having a duplicate of the entry. This book is to be brought to the bank whenever any sum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 30th of April of every year, and the balances of interest due at that period will be paid to the depositor, or carried to account, thenceforward to accumulate at compound yearly interest, until it shall amount to 500 rupees, when the same will be transferred from the accounts of the bank, and subscribed on account of the depositor to the government 4 per cent. loan, as per rule 8, unless notice of withdrawal be given within one month as above, or unless the rate of interest be altered, as provided for in rule 11.

13. No person or persons to deposit money for the benefit of any other person or persons, except parents on behalf of and on account of their children being minors. If such deposits are made in the childrens names they cannot be withdrawn without an authority from the children; no trust will be allowed to appear on any deposit: provided, however, that this rule shall not be construed to prohibit individuals resident out of Calcutta, or females who according to the manners and customs of the country, do not usually make their appearance in public from making their deposits in their own names by the hands of other persons as Agents on their behalf.

14. No sum deposited to be transferrable, excepting on the personal application of the depositor, supported by written sanction. When peculiar circumstances render a deviation from this rule necessary, the case shall be submitted to the committee of management for their sanction.

15. No person will be allowed to deposit any money without making known his or her name, together with his or her profession, business, occupation, calling and residence. A duplicate of this description will be entered in

each depositor's book, to be produced whenever any sum is afterwards deposited or withdrawn.

16. Depositors will be at liberty at any time to withdraw any sums, or portions of sums, deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the month preceding that in which the withdrawal is made.

17. As a general rule, deposits, with the interest due thereon, will be re-paid to the depositors personally in all practicable cases. In the case of individuals unable to attend in person, the Secretary will exercise his discretion in regard to re-payment of deposits to responsible persons duly authorized by such absentees to receive the same.

18. Military officers and soldiers, European and native, will be allowed to invest their savings in the Government Savings Bank, through the pay-masters of corps or divisions, and pay-masters are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions to the Bank, or to deduct monthly from their abstracts, such sums as the parties within their circle of payment may be desirous of depositing, not being less than one rupee, nor more than five hundred rupees.

19. The deposits referred to in the preceding rule, are to be brought to the credit of subscribers on the last day of the month, in which the payment or deduction is made; and rules 16 and 17, respecting the withdrawal of deposits, by parties subscribing through pay-masters, will be carried into effect under instructions which will be furnished to the pay-master by the accountant to the military department.

20. In case of the death of the depositor, the sum at his credit will be paid to his or her executor, or assign; or in case of no will, according to the law on this head, or the regulations of the service, if the deceased be military.

21. In case of any difference between the secretary of the bank, and any depositor, it shall be referred for the decision of the committee of management.

22. A general statement of the funds of the bank, shall be annually made out to the 30th April, or after the first of May. The same to be submitted for the information of Government, and published in the Calcutta Gazette.

23. The bank to be open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, and all balance, above a hundred rupees, to be paid over at the close of each day's proceedings, by the secretary, into the general treasury, where an account with the bank will be opened and kept.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Management:

Charles Morley, Esq. and J. A. Doxey, Esq. *Government Agents,*

Adjutant General of the Army; Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces; Senior Officer of the Queen's Troops in Fort William; Town Major; Theodore Dickens, Esq.; C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.; Captain Henderson; Anshotosh Day; Radhamsdub Bonnerjee; Russomoy Dutt and Kassi Persaud Ghose.

The Government Savings' Bank will commence business on the 1st proximo.

Published by order of Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt.*

RULES OF THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Passed by a General Meeting of Subscribers on 28th August 1832, amended at General Meetings of Subscribers held 31st August 1839, 27th August 1840, 10th August 1841, 20th August 1842, 18th August 1843, 27th August 1844, 26th August 1845, and 14th August 1846,

1. That the Fund be designated "The Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund."

2. That the object of this Fund is to provide for the maintenance of the Widows and Children of those who shall subscribe to it on the terms and conditions, specified below, or such others as may be determined upon by the subscribers, or a majority of them.

3. That the Fund be placed under the patronage of the Governor-General of India.

4. That the management of the Fund be vested in a Committee of 13 Directors, to be elected by ballot from among the subscribers at Annual General Meetings. Subscribers at a distance from the Presidency have the right to vote by proxy at such general elections. The Directors of the past year are eligible to re-election, and the Directors elected shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur among their number in the interval of each annual meeting.

5. That Directors meet for the despatch of business once every month or oftener if necessary, and that five be competent to form a quorum.

6. That the Accountant keep a set of books for the Fund under the supervision of three Directors who will also act as Auditors. The Chairman of the Directors to be *ex-officio* an Auditor.

7. That all books, proceedings and accounts of the Fund be open to the inspection of subscribers every week-day, but that no documents or copies of documents be permitted to be taken away without the permission of the Directors.

8. That the Secretary circulate immediately among the Directors all papers received by him, and also lay them before the Directors at their next meeting, minutes of proceedings to be authenticated by the Directors present.

9. That all Christian men in the Uncovenanted Service of the Government of Port William* in Bengal, including Section Writers and Uncovenanted Pensioners, not being under the age of 18 or above the age of 60, are eligible as subscribers.

10. That the Directors shall be at liberty to refuse the admission of an applicant without assigning any reason.

11. A party who has once had an attack of mental aberration shall not be admitted as a subscriber although his general physical health may not have been affected thereby, and although a medical man may pronounce him to be a good life.

12. That the payments for annuities be regulated according to the rates laid down in Tables A and B; the maximum amount of annuity under table A, shall not exceed Rs. 150 per month, and under table B, Rs. 32 per month, for each nominee.

13. That for cases in which a party may wish to make a life provision for boys laboring under mental or bodily infirmity which incapacitates them from earning their livelihood, the same rates of subscription shall be charged, under the existing rules of the Fund, as are required by table A for a wife of the same age; the charge, however, for a boy under the age of 18, to be taken at the rate for 18, but the amount of annuity shall not in any case exceed the prescribed limit for the Children's Fund, viz Rs. 32 per month.

14. That application for admission in the Form C, be accompanied by a statement according to Form D, the medical certifying Officer being of necessity in possession of a diploma under which he may legally practise.

15. When application is made for admitting a life exposed to more than ordinary hazard but otherwise good, and in cases where a subscriber shall enter into or engage in any hazardous service or employment, an augmented rate of subscription will be charged proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the Directors with reference to the practice of other Assurance Societies.

16. That in the case of a subscriber proceeding to reside in any known unhealthy place,† information shall be given by him to the directors, who will be at liberty to levy an additional rate of subscription proportioned to the increased risk, consistently with the practice of other Assurance Societies. Persons on a journey through such places are exempted from the operation of this rule.

17. That all subscriptions are due and payable in advance on the first day of every month for the current month. Non-payment of such subscription until

* The term "Port William" includes the North Western Provinces and the Eastern Settlements.

† Note—The places referred to, are Arracan, Assam, the Sunderbuns of Bengal, the Terrai and all places subject to periodical visitations of the plague or other mortal disease.

midnight of the last day of such current month shall, in the event of the death of the subscriber, render void all claims of his family to benefit from the Fund; and non-payment for three months from the day on which subscription became due and payable as aforesaid, shall subject the subscriber to be struck off the Fund with forfeiture in both cases, of all past payments.*

18. That subscribers paying subscription by deductions from Pay Bills or Office Abstracts, must be careful to see that these deductions are made prior to the bills or abstracts being forwarded to the Audit Department, where such deductions will be duly recognized under the orders of Government conveyed in Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter dated 26th April 1837.

19. That to entitle a party to the annuity or increased annuity subscribed for, six months' full subscription must be proved to have been paid by the subscriber before his death.

20. That mere payment of money shall not, in the event of lapse, entitle parties to the benefits of the Fund, as in order to the validity of their claims the usual entrance certificate must be executed, the date of which document shall constitute the date of the admission of an applicant, provided he was in existence on that date.

21. That any subscriber wishing to increase the recorded provision for his family or to provide for his wife or any children not already on the fund, shall, in all respects, conform to the rules and comply with the forms prescribed for observance in cases of original application for admission, but a medical certificate and declaration shall not be required in the cases of children, if under the age of 12 months, born after the admission of a subscriber.

22. That subscribers shall be at liberty, on application, to decrease the recorded provision for their families.

23. That in every case of admission or of increased provision, the subscription shall be computed from the 1st day of the month in which such entrance or increase may be effected. All reductions in the recorded provision, shall take effect from the 1st day of the month following that in which application shall be made, the difference of subscription paid for the original provision being forfeited.

24. That if the connection of a subscriber with the service of Government shall cease, he shall, nevertheless, be considered a member of the fund and be entitled to increase or decrease the recorded provision for his family, and otherwise to extend or renew his interest in the Fund at any subsequent period, subject to the rules and conditions prescribed for observance in cases of original application for admission, and to the exception specified in Rule 21.

25. That so long as subscription money shall continue to be paid, be it by the party subscribing or any other, the interest of parties registered upon the books of the fund, shall be maintained.

26. That before a party can be admitted to the benefits of the fund the entrance certificate must be surrendered to the directors, and such other documents furnished as may be deemed necessary to establish the fact of the subscriber's demise and the identity and existence of the parties interested.

27. That the pension to the widow of a deceased subscriber shall cease on her re-marriage, nor shall she, during coverture, be entitled to any benefit from the fund, but on again becoming a widow, she will be re-admitted to her former pension. If her second husband was also a subscriber to the fund, she will be entitled to the larger of the two pensions that may have been se-

* Note—A dies either on the 1st or 30th of September, or on any day between the 1st and 30th of September, leaving his subscription for September unpaid, in this case, his family reaps the benefit of the Fund after deduction of the subscription for September.

B dies on the 1st of October, say at 5 minutes after midnight, or on any day subsequent to this date leaving his subscription for September unpaid. In this case, his family will have no claim on the fund.

A or B being alive, leaves amount subscription for September unpaid up to the expiration of November following. In this case, he forfeits all claims and ceases to be a member of the Fund at midnight of the 30th of November.

cured for her, and to no more. Provided always, that a widow upon re-marriage shall within six months thereafter, furnish the precise age of her second husband, if he be not or does not himself become a subscriber, and that she shall keep the fund informed every year of the place of her residence.

28. Widows, being incumbents on the fund, shall be paid their pension at any place they may desire, either monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, subject to the usual charges of remittance. The pensions of children, being incumbents, shall also be so paid and on the same condition, at the request of their guardians. It shall be imperative however on all widows, incumbents on the Fund, to furnish half-yearly a certificate from competent local authority or from two Subscribers to the Fund, of existence and continued widowhood. A certificate of existence, and where necessary, of spinsterhood also, shall be furnished in the case of incumbents on the Children's Fund.

29. That female children being incumbents, if deserted by their mothers, shall be allowed to draw their own pensions if they have attained the age of sixteen, or by their guardians, or next of kin, if below that age. The pensions of boys will be paid to their immediate guardians.

30. That in cases where incumbents are resident beyond sea, it will be necessary, in order to entitle the parties to draw their pensions, to furnish the Directors, half-yearly, with a certificate of existence signed by the Clergyman or any competent authority of the place where they may be residing. A solemn declaration shall also be made by the incumbent, if a widow, that she continues the widow of the deceased Subscriber; and by a female child, if above the age of 16, that she is still unmarried. In the case of children below that age, their guardians shall obtain the prescribed certificate of their existence, and furnish, moreover, his own solemn declaration that they are alive.

31. That the Sub-Treasurer of Government is the treasurer of this fund. No moneys can be drawn from the treasurer but by drafts signed by two Directors, and the Secretary to the fund, which drafts shall specify on the face thereof the purpose for which the money drawn is required.

32. That an account be opened with the Bank of Bengal in the name of the Directors; and that all monies, as received by the officers of the fund, be sent in daily to the Bank. At the end of every week, the accumulations to be transferred to the General Treasury, by cheque signed by the Accountant, the Secretary, and two Directors.

33. That all drafts upon the Sub-Treasurer to meet the liabilities of the fund shall be in favor of the Bank of Bengal, and all payments on account of the fund shall be made by cheques on the said Bank signed by the Accountant, the Secretary, and two Directors.

34. That a General Meeting of the Subscribers be held in the month of August of every year, or should this not be practicable, on the first weekday holiday in September, the day to be notified by advertisement six weeks before the time appointed, in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, and two of the principal newspapers of the Presidency.

35. That at these annual meetings, a report of the proceedings of the Directors be read, and the books of the fund, together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents, be laid before the meeting.

36. That to render a subscriber competent to vote at general Meetings, and on questions submitted by circular, he must have paid up subscriptions for the six months.

37. That it shall be competent to any twelve subscribers duly qualified, to require the directors to call a special General Meeting of subscribers. Notice of such meeting to be given in the public papers, but it shall be essential to the validity of the decision of such meeting, that not less than fourteen subscribers resident in Calcutta be present thereat, exclusive of the requisitionists, the Directors, and the votes by proxy. The Proxy shall in all cases be a subscriber to the Fund and shall be present at the meeting, his appointment being notified to the Secretary before the meeting takes place.

33. That it shall be competent to the Directors to decide upon matters not provided for by the existing rules; any party aggrieved by such decision shall be at liberty to appeal through the Directors, to the general body of subscribers, or to a special general meeting of subscribers constituted as above, the decision, in either case, to be final and binding on the appellant and the Directors.

39. Every proposition for the enactment of a new rule, or for the amendment or abolition of any existing rule, shall be submitted by circular to the whole body of subscribers; and the adoption or rejection of every such proposition shall be determined by the majority of votes received within three months from the date of such circular.

40. That as parties have afforded to them, by the three preceding rules, the means of obtaining the redress of supposed wrongs, it is expressly understood and agreed, that the agitation by them of any question by law shall be deemed an absolute forfeiture on their part of all rights and claims on the Fund.

BY-LAWS.

1. That the Directors meet for the despatch of business on every alternate Monday, i. e., bi-monthly, or oftener, as may be deemed necessary.

2. That a Chairman and Deputy Chairman be elected by the Directors from among themselves.

3. That except in cases of emergency or in mere matters of form, no question shall be considered to have been disposed of but by the votes of Directors present at a regular meeting in which such question shall be discussed.

4. That any Director absenting himself from the meetings for two months without assigning a reason for his absence, his seat in the Direction shall be considered vacated.

5. That the Directors have power to consult an attorney at law when deemed necessary.

6. That the auditors shall report quarterly to the Directors the date up to which the books of the fund have been brought up.

7. That an extract from the auditors' report shewing the progressive state of the fund, be published once in every three months.

8. That the Directors may publish information respecting the fund whenever they consider it necessary; but that no individual member, the accountant, or the secretary shall be at liberty to do so without their previous sanction.

9. That where subscription shall be stated to have been paid for a particular month without any payment having been made for the month prior, such payment shall be credited to the month for which no payment has been made, and the subscription for the month professed to have been paid for, shall be demanded.

10. That the following form of receipt be adopted by the accountant for all monthly subscriptions paid to him direct, such receipt to be countersigned by the secretary and a director of the fund:

No.	Co.'s Rs.
Received from	Co.'s Rs.
being the amount of his registered subscription to the uncovenanted service family Pension Fund for the month of	
Director,	Secretary,
Accountant and Collector.	
Dated	

11. That all money remittances received by either the accountant or secretary, be immediately acknowledged in the form of a simple receipt to be countersigned by a director.

12. That no receipt for subscription paid, or acknowledgment for money received, be deemed valid unless it bears the signature of a director in addition to that of the accountant or secretary to the fund.

13. That the Directors appoint one of their body, turn by turn, to be countersigning Director for one month, and that the signing Director keep a

register of whatever receipts or money acknowledgments he may authenticate, and see that all monies so acknowledged are carried to the credit of the fund.

14. That in applying the rates of subscription broken periods exceeding six months shall be reckoned as one year and added to the age of the husband or father; broken periods of months not to be reckoned in the age of the wife.

15. That in applications for admission or increased provision, the medical certificate and the declaration made before the magistrate or Director, shall bear a corresponding date.

16. That the habits of life of an applicant shall be taken into consideration before he is admitted as a subscriber.

17. That application for admission to the fund be circulated to the Directors by the Secretary immediately on receipt; and if sanctioned, the same be registered and the entrance certificate issued, without waiting for the stated meeting of the Directors.

18. That no registration upon the books of the fund be made without proof of payment of subscription money.

19. That a party be allowed two clear days from the receipt of his application statement to pay his entrance subscription; on failure, a fresh medical certificate and declaration to be required. Parties in the mofussil allowed two clear days of the dāk.

20. That Entrance-Certificates be signed by all the Directors, but in case of the absence of any one or more of the Directors, a note to that effect to be made on the certificate.

21. That in issuing Entrance-Certificates, it be specified, under the signature of the Accountant to the Fund, whether subscription-money has been paid direct into the Fund or through the Government treasuries;—in the latter case, the date of the receipt or certificate furnished, and by whom given, to be stated.

22. That a fresh Entrance-Certificate shall be granted to a subscriber applying to enter upon re-marriage, the former Certificate being valid in regard to the children who may have been admitted with the deceased wife.

23. That on the issue of every Entrance-Certificate, a registry-fee of 5 Rs. be levied and carried to the credit of the Fund.

24. That the following form of Entrance-Certificate shall be granted on the admission of a subscriber :

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Entrance Certificate.

Certified that Mr. _____ *Calcutta,* has this day been admitted a Member of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, under the terms and conditions thereof, for the eventual benefit of his family, consisting of, at present, as follows, and that his entrance subscription, viz. from _____ to _____ at _____ Rupees _____ per month, has been duly received by _____ *Collector.*

Names.	Age.		Where born.	Where resident.	Provision for Wife & Children.
	Years.	Months.			

All casualties, as well as marriage of children, must be communicated to the Secretary as they occur.

Registered as No. _____

Secretary.

Directors }

Received registry-fee Co.'s Rs. 5/-

25. That the following forms of endorsement on the Entrance Certificates of subscribers increasing the provision for wife or children, be observed;

Certified that an increased provision of Co.'s Rs. _____ per month
has this day been subscribed for his [wife or children] _____ within
named, by the within-named _____ under the rules and conditions of the
Fund.

By Order of the Directors.

Chairman.

Accountant & Collector.

Secretary.

Dated

26 That the admission of children or of additional children of existing subscribers, be recorded on the original Entrance-Certificate in the following form.

[Additional] (child or children) registered since issue of the Certificate, and for whom provision is made according to the rules of the Fund.

Name.	Date of birth.	Date of admission.	Amount of provision per month.
-------	----------------	--------------------	-----------------------------------

By Order of the Directors.

Chaitman,

Accountant & Collector,

Secretary.

27. That the following forms be adopted for reducing or cancelling the provision, or increased provision, for wife or children :

Dated

Certified that the provision [or increased provision] of Rs. per month,
 subscribed for by the within named for his [wife or children]
 within [or above] named, has, at his request, been reduced
 from this date to Rs. per month.

Dated

Certified that the provision [or increased provision] of Rs. per month
subscribed for the within [or above] named has been cancelled
from this date, at the request of the within named

Note—Where the original provision is entered under the signature of the Directors, the same must be cancelled under their signature, and where under the signature of the Chairman, the Secretary and Accountant, the cancellation to be made under the signature of those Officers.

28. That for every engrossment on the Entrance-Certificate, a fee of one rupee be levied and carried to the credit of the Fund.

29. Certificate of marriage having been duly solemnized, shall be considered sufficient for the purposes of the Fund.

30. That the following forms of receipt be adopted for the payment of pensions to incumbents:

For Widows and Orphans.

184

To the Directors of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund,
GENTLEMEN,

I hereby most solemnly declare, that I am in a state of widowhood, and entitled to the following pension for the month of _____ last; on my own account, Co's Rs.

On account of my child viz:

born

agreement to Entrance Certificate No. _____ dated _____ signed by the
Directors of the Institution established 11th April, 1837, to which my late
husband was a subscriber.

Witness,

(Endorsement on back)

184

I do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Directors of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Co's Rs. on my own account, and Co's Rs. on account of my within-mentioned child for the month of 184

Residing at No.

For Orphans by their guardian.

Co's Rs.

184

I do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Directors of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund the sum of Co's Rs. being the amount of pension for the month of last [at the rate of Co's Rs. per mensem for each child] due to the undermentioned Orphans of the Fund to which their late father, Mr. was a subscriber for their benefit, in virtue of Entrance Certificate No. granted by the Directors of the Fund.

*[Names of children in full and date of birth.]**Guardian.**For Orphans by themselves.*

Co's Rs.

184

do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Directors of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Co's Rs. being the amount of pension at the rate of Co's Rs. for the month of last, as orphan of the above Institution to which late father, Mr. was a subscriber for benefit, in virtue of Entrance Certificate No. granted by the Directors of the Fund.

31. That the Agents of absent incumbents be recognized by the Fund only under a sufficient Power of Attorney or other legal instrument, and that the right of such Agents being ascertained, payment be made to them on behalf of such incumbents.

32. Bachelors and Widowers in the Uncovenanted Service of the Government of Fort William who may contribute to the Fund will be considered as donors; but in the event of their subsequently becoming subscribers, such donations shall be adjusted to their credit with reference to age and the amount of annuity required.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

METCALPE HALL.

THE HON'BLE J. B. DRINKWATER BETHUNE, ...	} Curators
MAJOR G. T. MARSHALL & WILLIS EARLE, ESQ.	
BABOO PEARY CHAND MITTRA	Librarian
BABOO CALEEKRISHNA GHOSE, PROSONOCHANDER FAULIT } AND NOBINKISSEN BOSE	} Sub-Librarians
BABOO RAMNARAIN DOSS .....		Cashier

1. The Library is a Public Library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of the community.

2. The Property of the Library is vested in trustees, for the benefit of the share-holders.

3. The use of the Library is available to subscribers as well as Share-holders, under rules hereinafter specified.

4. The management of the Library is entrusted to a Committee of three Curators, chosen by the proprietors and first class subscribers of one year's standing. A meeting in the month of February in each year, to be called by advertisement, by the Curators for the time being.

5. No resolution of the Curators, disposing of the funds of the Society, exceeding in amount one thousand rupees, shall be carried into effect until the accounts have been on the table of the Library for the space of one week.

6. All proceedings of the Curators shall be entered in a book, which shall always be on the table of the Library, for the inspection of the proprietors and subscribers.

7. All accounts shall be audited and approved by the Curators, and submitted to the yearly meeting of proprietors and subscribers.

8. Upon all pecuniary questions, each share shall have one vote. Upon all other matters, each proprietor shall have only one vote. And upon all such other matters, each subscriber of the first class, and of one year's standing, shall have a vote.

9. The Curators have power to issue to poor students and others tickets of admission to the Library, for such periods as may be thought advisable, such tickets not to be transferable.

10. It is open to the Curators to call a special meeting at any time they think fit, giving not less than seven days' notice thereof, and they are bound to call such meeting, to be held within one month from the receipt of a requisition signed by any five proprietors, or any ten proprietors and subscribers of the first class, of one year's standing, expressing the object for which the requisitionists desire such meeting; and if notice of such meeting shall not be given by such Curators within one fortnight of the receipt of such requisition, any three proprietors may call the same, giving not less than seven days' notice thereof.

11. The above rules are fundamental rules of the institution, and can only be altered at the general annual meetings or at a special meeting called for that purpose, by public advertisement, in some one or more of the daily newspapers in Calcutta, with not less than seven days' notice, and in which shall be expressed the object of the proposed alterations.

12. There shall be a monthly meeting of the proprietors and subscribers on the first Saturday of every month at 4 o'clock P. M., at which the Curators are expected to attend and report the progress of the institution, and receive such suggestions and propositions as may be made by any proprietor or subscriber, provided the same shall not be contrary to the rules of the Library.

PROPRIETORS.

1. A payment of 300 Rs. in one payment, or in three payments of 100 Rs. each, 100 Rs. being paid down, and the remaining 200 in equal instalments at six and twelve months, constitutes parties commencing such subscriptions within twelve months from the 31st August 1835, proprietors of the Library; after which time, no person can become a proprietor without paying 400 Rs.*

2. Proprietors may not have more than ten shares each.

3. All shares are transferrable on payment by the purchaser of a fine of 100 Rs. per each share transferred.

4. Persons who have not paid up the full amount which entitles them to a share, are not allowed to transfer such anticipated share.

5. The share of the proprietors who leave India or die, which are not claimed, and the claimant's title thereto duly recognised by the Curators, within five years from the time of such death or departure, at the expiry of which five years, revert to the Library.

* Equivalent to Company's Rupees 425-10-6.

6. In the event of any proprietor who has not claimed his share, returning to India at any time after such five years, the Curators have power to restore to him his share.

SUBSCRIBERS.

1. 1st class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 20 Co.'s Rs. for the first month, and 6 Co.'s Rs. every succeeding month, or 8 Co.'s Rs. a month, without entrance.

2. 2d class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 16 Co.'s Rs. for the first month and 4 Co.'s Rs. every succeeding month, or 6 Co.'s Rs. a month, without entrance.

3. 3d class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 6 Co.'s Rs. for the first month, and 2 Co.'s Rs. every succeeding month.*

4. Any subscriber is at liberty, at any time, to become a proprietor, upon making up his contributions to the sum of 400 sicca rs † with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the time of commencing his subscription.

5. All subscriptions are collected in advance monthly.

6. Subscribers who choose to pay a year's subscription in advance, are allowed a deduction of ten per cent. on such advance.

7. No subscriber, failing for one month to pay his subscription, is allowed to make use of the Library, until he receives permission to do so from the Curators.

8. Subscriptions are not received for broken parts of a month, and are held to run as from the first of the month in which they are enrolled.

9. Subscribers quitting Calcutta without communicating in writing to the Curators their intention, are required to pay their subscriptions, until such intention is so communicated by them; and failing so to pay, cease to be subscribers, and cannot be re-admitted without special reference to the Curators.

RULES FOR THE CIRCULATION OF BOOKS AMONG PROPRIETORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Rule 1st—None of the books belonging to Fort William College Library shall be allowed to circulate without special leave obtained from the Curators.

Rule 2d—The Curators shall have power to withdraw from circulation, and also to prohibit, without special leave obtained from them, the circulation of any book, at their discretion.

Rule 3d—All other books in the Library shall be allowed to circulate among proprietors and subscribers.

Rule 4th—No book shall be allowed to circulate until it shall have remained in the Library one week from the date of receipt, except novels, tales, and periodicals intended for circulation. These may be put into circulation after two days from the date of receipt.

Rule 5th.—No persons shall be entitled to take books out of the Library who have not deposited the following sums, viz. Proprietors and 1st class subscribers, 20 Rs and 2d class subscribers, 10 Rs: such sums to be applicable to the discharge of all claims against them on behalf of the Library.

Rule 6th.—No person shall be entitled to take any books out of the Library, until he shall have discharged all claims against him on behalf of the Library.

Rule 7th.—No deposit shall be returnable except under an order in writing of the Curators.

* Subscribers do not pay the entrance fee on renewing subscriptions. In subscribing to a higher grade, they pay only the difference of the entrance fees, and no subscription for the first month of entering the higher class.

† Equivalent to Company's rupees 426-10-6,

Rule 8th—The Library shall be daily open, (Sundays, and the space of seven days immediately preceding the annual meeting of proprietors and subscribers in each year, only excepted) from sun-rise till sunset.

Rule 9th—Any proprietor or subscriber shall be entitled to have delivered to him, or to his written order, books from the Library if he provide a suitable bag or box for the secure conveyance of such books.

Rule 10th—No proprietors or 1st class subscribers, shall be entitled to have out of the Library, at any one time, more than two sets of works and one periodical; nor any 2d class subscriber more than one set of works and one periodical; nor any 3d class subscriber more than one set of books other than new publications or periodicals, without special leave of the Curators.*

Rule 11th—Any works comprised in one volume, and in general the works of any one author or set of authors published together, shall be accounted a set of works, provided that in voluminous works the Curators shall have power in their discretion, to limit the number of volumes which shall be taken out at one time.

Rule 12th—All works as received, shall be entered in the Library catalogue and the titles thereof shall be conspicuously notified in the public room.

Rule 13th—All new works also, as received, shall be entered in a book to be entitled a Privilege Book, and such works shall be issuable to proprietors and subscribers, who put their names under the respective entries according to the order in which they put down their respective names, provided that proprietors, and first class subscribers, who put down their names within a month of the date of the receipt of such new works, shall be allowed to take out such new works, before any 2d class subscriber.

Rule 14th—The person next in succession for such new work, who does not apply for it one day after it has been returned to the Library, shall be considered as having lost his turn, and the first applicant on the list after him, shall then be entitled to take out such works.

Rule 15th—Any person taking out books, shall be entitled to keep them for the following period, exclusive of the day of delivery:—

Periodicals.....	{	Monthly.....	2 days.
		Quarterly.....	4 days.
New Works..	{	Vol. 8vo.....	2 days.
		Vol. 4to.....	1 week.
		Vol. folio.....	2 weeks.

Any person shall be entitled to keep other works for double the above times, or until one day after he has received notice on the part of the Curators to return them.

Rule 16th—Any person not returning any book within the times limited by the Library rules, shall pay a fine to be determined by the Curators, not exceeding one rupee per volume for each day of such undue detention.

Rule 17th—Any proprietor or subscriber taking away books without giving notice to the Librarian, shall pay a fine of 5 rupees for each volume so taken.

Rule 18th—Any book found, on return to the Library, to be damaged, shall be withdrawn from circulation until examined by the Curators, and the particular imperfection shall be notified in a conspicuous part of the book, before it is reissuable; and the person, in whose custody such book was when such damage occurred, shall be answerable to the Curators for such sum as they may determine to be necessary to repair the same.

Rule 19th—When any fine has been incurred by any person who has taken out books, notice thereof shall be to him by the Librarian; and if not paid the fine shall be deducted from the deposit, and no books be issued to him until his deposit be completed.

* That is, one set of old books at a time. New publications are lent out to 3d class subscribers after they have been six months in the Library

BYE-LAWS PASSED BY THE CURATORS.

1st.—The Library shall be kept open from sun-rise to sun-set.

2d.—The circulation of books shall commence at 9 o'clock A. M. ; Members coming here before that hour and wishing to have books out, are requested to leave a note of the works selected by them, and they will be supplied as soon as the Sub-Librarian will be in attendance.

3d.—Newspapers of recent dates, say for seven days from the day of circulation, shall not be allowed to be circulated.

4th.—No Proprietor or Subscriber should have more than *one set of new books and one new periodical at a time.*

5th.—No Proprietor or Subscriber should be allowed to take away any books or periodicals, if he do not return them after the second request, those which are due by him or which form the quantity over and above what he is entitled to, at a time, unless satisfactory cause can be shown.

6th.—No new books or periodicals should be sent out to any member, unless he leaves a standing order with the Librarian.

7th.—Books urgently required should be stated so in the orders, which others will be considered as ordinary matters, and the person in possession of the books in question will be allowed a reasonable time for perusal.

8th.—Although the name of a member may be down for a number of new books or periodicals, it is not necessary that every one of these books or periodicals should be sent to him first, if he has already got a set in his possession, unless special intimation is made by him that on the supplying of any of the sets, which he may be particularly anxious to see, the one in his possession will be immediately returned,—the object of a member's name being down for a number of books, is that they should be supplied to him one after another.

9th.—In order to prevent disappointment, large orders sent with a view to guide the Librarians in the selection of books are not to be registered in the Privilege Book, unless they are accompanied with a request to that effect.

10th.—Books are sent as far as Hooghly.

11th.—The smoking of cigars is not allowed in the Library Rooms.

12th.—That every application for books is to be accompanied by the member's *Library Book* in the first page of which his name is to be entered by himself, and that in the absence of such *Library Book* no written orders for books will be attended to.

13th.—That members taking out books personally will have to acknowledge the entries of them in the *Library Day Book*. Such books as well as those sent out to order are to be entered in the *Library Books*, when they next come to hand.

14th.—The 1st, 2nd and 4th columns are to be filled up by the Library Establishment and the 3rd by the members themselves. Such entries to be deemed as receipts for books delivered and returned unless excepted against by the members or the Library Establishment, within two days after the date of entries.

15th.—The *Library Books* are to be in the custody of the members, and to be left with the Library Establishment annually in December and January, for a reasonable period for the adjustment of the accounts.

16th.—The price of each copy of the *Library Book* is to be 4 annas and on the cover thereof the following words are to be printed.

Library Book, Cash 4 annas.

 Members wishing to read new books, &c. are requested to mark them in the *Monthly Lists*, and send the same for registration here. The books so ordered, will be supplied according to the existing *Rules of Circulation*.

Complaints as to the irregularity in the delivery of the *Monthly Lists* are requested to be made to the Librarian.

RESOLUTION.

PASSED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, HELD ON THE 17TH MARCH, 1848.

That with reference to the recommendation of the Curators regarding the keeping of a Library Book, the meeting fully concurs in the propriety of the recommendation and request they will carry it out with such modifications as may appear to them necessary, and that no books be hereafter issued except in conformity with the Resolution now adopted.

LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

1st. The objects of this Society are to promote the general interests of Landholders.

2d. To promote cordial and friendly communication between all classes interested in land, without distinction of colour, caste, birth, place, or religion.

3d. To diffuse information on all subjects connected with the interest of the soil.

4th. To compose and settle differences and disputes amongst Landholders,

5th. To endeavour to obtain a legal limitation to the claims of the state, for the better securing of titles.

6th. To make respectful representations to Government, when any regulation shall be promulgated injurious to the general interest of all connected with the soil.

7th. In the same manner to ask for such new enactments as may be deemed important to the interests of the Landholders and others connected with the soil.

8th. To ask for the repeal of all existing laws that may be prejudicial to the same classes.

9th. To extend the assistance of the Society to individuals when we think a general principle is involved, in order that such cases may be appealed to superior authorities.

10th. To defend ourselves by legal means against the Resumption Measures now in progress, and any further attacks of the same nature, or any encroachments upon the principles of the permanent settlement.

11th. To contend for the fulfilment of the pledge, by proclamation, to extend the permanent settlement to the North-West Provinces.

12th. To assist Landholders living at a distance in their business with the Court and Public officers of the Presidency, and generally to furnish them with advice on all matters properly connected with the objects of the Society.

13th. To carry into effect the above objects, it is proposed that the following officers be chosen.

14th. A Committee of twelve persons, to be elected by ballot, four to go out by rotation at the expiration of each year, and their places to be filled by ballot. The same persons may be re-elected.

15th. The Committee to be empowered to add to their number, if expedient, subject to confirmation by the next General Meeting.

16th. The Committee shall choose out of their number a President, Vice President and Treasurer.

17th. The President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, to have the casting vote in all divisions where the numbers shall be equal.

18th. All divisions to be settled by ballot.

19th. The Secretary and assistant Secretary to be nominated by the Committee, and appointed by a majority of the Members.

20th. The Secretary to find his own establishment, subject to the approval of the Committee, who will pass his accounts monthly.

21st. The Public Regulations, and such other books or papers as may be necessary, to be kept at the office of the Society.

22d. A meeting of the Committee to take place the first Monday in every month, and whenever called especially by any two of the Committee or any five Members of the Society.

23d. Any five of the Members of the Committee, when present at a meeting, will form a quorum to conduct the business of the Society.

24th. A general Meeting of the Members to be held quarterly on a day appointed by the Committee.

25th. The election and expulsion of members, and all questions whatever relating to the concerns of the Society, may be directed by a majority.

26th. When a member may wish to retire, he is to give one month's previous notice.

27th. In case of death, any one of the heirs and representatives of a deceased Member, shall, with the consent of the co-heirs, have a hereditary right to be elected as a Member, and be exempt from any fresh entrance fee.

28th. Every person desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, must apply to the Committee through their Secretary.

29th. The only qualification necessary to be eligible for election as Member, is a desire on the part of the candidate to promote the general objects of the Society.

30th. A Member may vote by written proxy on general questions.

31st. Mooktiars of absent Members may attend meetings by permission of the Committee.

32d. Each Member to pay an entrance fee of five rupees, and an annual subscription in advance, of twenty rupees.

33d. The Committee is authorized to receive donations to any amount from any member or other person willing to promote the objects of the Society.

34th. The Committee are to be earnestly recommended to endeavour to establish branch Societies in every district of the British Indian Empire, with the view of establishing regular communications on all subjects connected with the objects of the Society.

35th. No person to vote until his subscription be paid up.

36th. The funds to be kept in a Bank, as may be ordered by the Committee from time to time, or otherwise invested at their discretion.

37th. Current expenses to be drawn for by the Secretary, countersigned by two of the members.

38th. Extraordinary expenses to be incurred only by order of the Committee, entered in their proceedings.

39th. The Secretary to keep proceedings of each Monthly Meeting, in English and Bengallee, duly signed by the Chairman of the Committee, and to keep an index of all communications with Government or Public officers, which may decide general principles for the easy reference of members.

40th. Members of the Society and others having disputes, may refer them to one or more members of the Committee, who will arbitrate on matters connected with the objects of the Society.

THE END.

